The Chicago Da

VOLUME XXXIX

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COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, called hids will be received at the County Treasurer's ce until TUESDAY, JULY 1879 and County Treasurer's ce until TUESDAY, JULY 1879 and Cook to the Cook of the probase of \$300,000 per cent Gook County pr-House Bonds, or any thereof. These bonds are edjuly 1, 1879, and mature Jan 1, 1806, and bear cent at the rate of 5 per cent, parable annually on its day of July, except the last coupon, which bead in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 each. Be County received at the right to reject any and all a My order of the Pinance Countrities.

8. H. McCREA,
County Treasurer.

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KCLUSIVE AGENTS under Dr. Isaac Adama, Jr.,
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SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879—SIXTEEN PAGES

HAVANA CIGARS.

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Surreys, and PIERRE LORILLARD'S Great Colt, WALLENSTEIN, Will Run.

The Criterion Stake. For two-year-olds. \$50 entrance, half forfeit, with \$800 added, of which \$200 to second, \$100 to third. One mile. 7 starters.

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For all horses who have run and not won first money during the meeting; \$50 to second, \$25 to third. One mile and

Races will commence promptly at 2 p. m. Daily Admission, \$1.00.

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RUPTURE \$25 Reward.

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WASHINGTON.

The Beginning of the End

Passage of the Marshals' Expenses Bill in the

The Judicial Bill Proper Finally Passed in the

Adoption by the House of a Res-olution to Adjourn Next

The President's Intentions Yet a Subject of Speculation.

Bayard and the Silver Men Continually Coming to Closer Quarters.

the Delaware Senator into Favor.

Open War Against Him Next Winter Is Now Confi-dently Predicted.

CLOSING OUT.

IN THE HOUSE.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., June 27.—The House has finished all the work it expects to do this session, and has voted to adjourn Monday next at 4 o'clock p. m. The Senate vill probably agree to this adjournment resolution, as there will not be much difficulty in passing the Sub-Judicial bill No. 3 at to-morrow's session. What will come after that does not appear to be a settled question. The weather is becoming intensely hot. Members are extremely anxious to get away.

ling by granting to each side a half-an-hour Gen. Garfield consumed the time for the Repub-licans, and Frank Hurd most of it for the Dem-

ocrats. Garfield summarized the extraordinary doctrines which have been laid down by the Democrats at this session, showed the alarming return of the old dogma of State-sovereignty, and concluded with the sentiment which met with enthusiastic approval on the Republican side of the House that the only ground of union for the two parties in this country is that the War for the Union and the salvation of the Republic was right, everlastingly right, and that the War sgainst the Union was forever wrong.

Frank Hurd's conclusion was better suited to the stump than the forum, and was, for the most part, a resume of the speech delivered by him earlier in the session. The bill was finally passed by a partisan vote.

passed by a partisan vote.

THE SENATE
to-day passed that sub-division of the Appropriation bill which the House finished yesterday. to-day passed that sub-division of the Appropriation bill which the House finished yesterday, and the House passed the third Democratic ultimatum. This latter went to the Senate, and was there referred to the Committee, and will be reported for action to-morrow. There is some disposition on the part of the Republicans to throw it over till Monday, but the Democrats intend to force it through to-morrow.

The House resolution for adjournment size die on Monday at 4 p. m. will be passed in the Senate to-morrow if the Democrats can muster enough strength. It will depend upon how the Republicans are treated in the matter of being allowed the time they want for the debate on the Marshals' bill whether they will allow the adjournment resolution to pass.

YERY LIKE A SCREENDER.

Some of the Democrats claim that their party has not surrendered. McMahon, of Ohio, who has hitherto had charge of the Judicial bill, does not seem to entertain that notion, for he refused to resume charge of it after the second caucus, which was, he claims, a surrender, and the bill to-day was managed by Cobb, of Indiana.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

Those who argue that the President can find no reason to call Congress together again on account of the failure of appropriations for Marshals and their Deputies are basing their belief upon the idea that the most important defect of the bill is bearing upon the execution of the Election laws. As a matter of fact, for the time covered by this bill, few Deputies will be wanted or embloyed, and perhaps the services of none will be required, as the only elections are those in California and one district in New York State, for a member of the House. But, altogether aside from the Election laws, the interference of the operations of the Courts will be of the gravest character, even in the execution of their ordinary business. But, in the cases of emergencies, calling for large force of Deputies to suppress riots, or to maintain order, or to enforce the Revenue laws in those sections of the South infested with Illicit distillers, the restrictions of this law might prove not only serious, but at times might reach the proportions of a public calamity. The probabilities are that the Democrats will have another chance at subdividing their ultimatum, diagring another last ditch, and otherwise continuing their grand retreat.

SILVER.

ADVOCATES OF SILVER, opposed. The circulation

NOTES AND NEWS.

or for railroad and highway purposes, and as a ullivan County, State of Indiana.

Quite a racy debate sprung up in the Senate on a proposition by Mr. Allison that the documents submitted to the Select Committee to investigate the reports and accounts of the Treasury Department be printed for the use of the Senate. This was not acceptable to the creator and Chairman of that Committee, who has been at work for upwards of two years with two experts fishing after alleged great defalcations and frauds in the Treasury Department. He has intimated with shrugs of the shoulders and knowing winks that the public debt has been increased on the books about \$100,000,000, and that there have been discovered evidences of gross wrongdoing. But Senator ingalls, who is on the Corimittee, declared that the only discrepancy discovered thus far was one Treasury warrant for about \$200, which that been issued in duplicate by mistake. The resolution went over until to-morrow, when there will be several political speeches, notably the arraignment of the Democrats in detailed charges by Senator Zach Chandler. INVESTIGATION.

DISCHARGED.

A Pack of appropriations in the Legislative bill has made necessary the discharge of afteen lady clerks.

THE RECORD.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASKINGTON, D. C., June 27.—In the Senate,
Mr. Vest's resolution declaring in favor of free
coinage and the remonetization of sliver was
taken up. During the debate, Messrs. Kernan,
Ferry, and Allison protested against this method
of instructing the Finance Committee. There
was not time at this session to mature the measure, which vitally affected the whole financial
system and, indirectly, the industries of the
country. Hence the sliver bills had been postponed, but not indefinitely. The Committee
was pledged to act on them early in December.

Mr. Vest called attention to the fact that the
resolution was solely an expression of opinion

MILWAUKEE'S SAENGERFEST

NOT SO EASILY ABOUSHED. LE BOOK, Ark., June 37.—The 8 rendered an opinion to-day that ling Clark County was nail.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EXPLOSIONS.

An Engineer and a Family of Three Killed in Philadelphia.

A Terrific Explosion at Youngstown 0., Mortally Wounding Several People.

Bursting of a Steamboat Boller a Nebraska City, Neb.

Two Persons Killed, Two to Die, and Tw

NG POWDER.

ON SALES.

IEROY & CO., ne 27, at 9:30 o'clock, TTRACTIVE SALE d Chamber Sets, A FURNITURE

June 28, at 11 o'clock, UPT SALE s, Watches,

ewelry, United States Court ern District, RTIES ON BOTH SIDES. ites' and Gents' Pine Gold and halis. Dismonds in Earrings. Solitaire Kings. This sale is e must be sold. Or attend. BOY & CO. . Auctioneers. To & SO Randolph #4.

TE AUCTION LE PROPERTY. sion of Sec. 31, T. 40,

en cap-handle in the other.

YOUNGSTOWN. O.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Privisions. Fa. Juna 21.—The upright soller at No. 8 furnace in the old mill of Brown, loosed!, & Co., at Toungstown, O., excloded with terrible effect at 4 clock this morning, wrecking the building and seriously injuring the following perman: Smith Forsythe, John White, John (coann, unmarried; James Wall, Daniel Owens, ann Haydon, Torrence Larkins, and John ighland, married. Forsythe and McCann are badly scaled that there is no hope of their covery, Several others were slightly injured. O cause is assigned for the explosion, except int the boiler had been leaking. The Company a doing all in their power to relieve the suffer-YOUNGSTOWN, O. the boiler had been leaving. The company one all in their power to relieve the sufferHad the accident occurred one hour later, the day gang was on, the loss of life i have been fearful. This is the third act of this kind that has happened at this the later has varies.

BLUE-LIGHT EXPLOSION.

BLUE-LIGHT EXPLOSION.

Special Dissocial to The Tribune.

MILWAUKER, June 27.—Shortly before noon coday a violent explosion occurred in the drugtore of Otto Schorse, at the northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, blowing out indows and breaking glass shelf-stock. A clume of smoote followed the explosion, and he entire store was quickly wrapped in fiames. In firemen were promptly on the spot, hower, and confined the destruction to that prion of the building occupied with the stock the drug establishment. The damage upon a Shorse's stock and fixtures is estimated at 000; covered by insurance to that amount, he building, which is owned by Dr. Senn, has fiered damage to the extent of \$600; also might material. The only persons the store at the time were Dr. Shorse and a y customer accompanied by a child. All we escaped uninjured.

MILWAUKEE.

Mrc. Walker, Wis., June 27.—During the thun greatorm this afternoon lightning struck a smal fillding used as an office by the Superintenden sorm this afternoon lightning struck a smalling used as an office by the Superintendent bore & Coal Docks at Bayriew. After shater the flag-staff the bolt passed through roof into the office, where a laborer sought shelter. The man was prostraind rendered unconscious. The electricity yield and blackened his side. His injuries of a dangerous character. The lightning truck the safer Three Bells, lying near the good Northwestern Rails ay bridge, shatcher foreignmast. A portion of the electron with a lond explosion. Two scanped and bunks in the forecastle, but es apped to the forecastle to the castle to the forecastle to t

THE POOR FRENCH LADY.

THE FOOR FRENCH LADY.

Ascelal Depute to The Tribune.

Sorransion Bridge, Canada Side, June 27.—

be body of Mrs. Rolland, the French lady who
as carried over the Falls last Saturday, the 22d

st., was found in the river here below the
cospect House this morning. All the clothing
d been washed off the body except her shoes
de glove on the left hand. This is the first
dy that has been recovered and identified
ter passing over the Falls for a great many

are usually so badly mutilisted
ter recovery as to be beyond recognition.

NEBRASKA CITY.

NEBRASKA CITY.

Aperial Disputch to The Primusa.

COLE. Neb., June 27.—The explosion of other of the Government boat Clyde to-day brasks City killed James Lane and Holsohis, of Nebrasks City. The engineer, McKenny, and soo, of St. Louis, were ally wounded, Capt. L. R. Pinley, a promicitizen of Nebrasks City, was terribly ed, and Mat Pyle was badly scalded. The was blown into atoms. The cause is unn, as only the usual pressure of steam was the time of the explosion.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, FAREHUSTON, D. C., June 28—1 a. m.—Indicatoms: For Tenocesse and the Onio Valley, esterly winds, alightly cooler, partly cloudy mather, stationary or rising barometer, possity preceden by local storms in the western por-

SERVICES OF THE SERVICES OF T

	ser.	-	Section 2018	Rain	1Feath
Albany	20,83	72	S., gentle	.02	Clear,
Boise City	2e. 75		W. Craub.		
Boise Chy	30.04	72	N. E., light. N. W., gen	*****	Clear.
Breckfuridge	20, 50	6-6	N. W., gen	*****	Pair.
Cairo	20101	72	N., gentle	2.30	PAIR.
Chicago Chicago	30.15	59	Caim		Clear.
Chicago	20.61	83	N. E. gnn .	4.7	Cloudy
Christian Christian Davenson Denver Das Mainre	20.00	73	D. R., gen	200200	Fair.
Davenson	20, 81		S. E., fresh	.07	Herry
Denver	80.10	70	TO SE STREET	650000000	Clonde
Der Meittre	20:00	65	N.E., gent.		Pale
Detrois	205.62		S. W., fresh.	*****	A HOMES
Denim	- 4	77.	S. fresh	*****	Cloudy
Fort Garry Fort Gissa Grand Haven	39.80	57	N., gentie		Clear.
Port Ginea.	28.85	-65	N., brink	1.40	64. valu
Grand Haven	29, 78		Calm	-	Cloudy
Keoruk	20 78	73 71	South N. W. fresh	- 10	Cloudy.
La Crosse	24.14	04	S., gentie.,	*****	Clear
Louisville	20.82	1	N. W., hight	(F)	CHEMINA
		73	N. B., gen.	- extent	Clear.
Martinon	Steps, Person.	80	N. E., gen., S. W., fresh.	224-52	Hazy.
Membris	10.46	80	S. E. gentie	See also	Fair.
Milwanizes	29,61	61	N. W. gentle	0 . US	Cloude.
Hashviller New Orleans. North Plante.	10.04	i ann	N. E., Bubt		Fair.
New Orleans	20,95	81	S.E., gentle		Clear,
			N., gentje.	*****	Pair
Dewego	20.78	24	8. fight N. W., fight	*****	Polit III
Pembine	D.82		N. W., light		Cleur.
Pioche		76	B. fresh		Clear,
Pest Horen.	-	78	W treat	-	LIDEGO.
Rockseer	9.75	班	N. fresh.	Wilson	Cler.
Sacramento	29.77	76	S. W., fresh	DECEMBER 1	Chear.
Balt Lake	23.20	100	W fresh N fresh W fresh		Char.
Bandusky 1	200		Trest.	10000	Cioudy.
Shreveport	18.68	83	W., brink 5., gentle	Santa I	1000

SUICIDE.

SUICID

Occupantion for Injeries.
tes yearnesding June, 1801, the chief reliveds but to may \$1,055,000 compensationing received by rational acci-

FOREIGN.

The Prince Imperial's Will Contains No Political Ailusion.

French Generals to Be Required to Swear Allegiance to the Republic.

A Protestant Schoolhouse Sacked by Catholies in Galway Connty, Ireland.

The Leading European States Boorganizing Their Revenue Bystems.

Patagonia Ceded to the Argen-tine Republic by Chili.

FRANCE.

Paris, June 27.—La Roche Joubers, a Bona partist, and lately veering towards Rapublicanism, is about to resign his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, that his son may stand as a Rapublican candidates. lidates.
PRECAUTIONARY.

PRECAUTIONARY.

Paris, June 27.—The Government took precautions yesterday against any demonstration at
the mass of requiem for the Prince Impecial.
The troops in meighboring barracks were confined to their quarters, and the police were
ordered to arrest anybody indulging in Bona-

THE WILL OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL. LONDON, June 2.—The will of the late Prince Imperial of s'rance was opened yesterday. It contained no political allusion. His whole property was left to his mother.

erty was left to his mother.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Paris, June 27.—The Soir save it is asserted in the lobbies of the Chamber that the Government, on the occasion of the distribution of the new colors to the army, will require the Generals to take the oath of allegiance to the Republic. This resolution, long demanded by members of the majority, has been taken in consequence of manifestations of some of the general officials. It is expected several will refuse to take the oath and retire.

Prince Imperial, in his will, appoints
Prince Victor Napoleon as his successor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REAT BRITAIN.

ROWORS TO RANLAIN.

LONDOM, June 27.—Hanlan left Newcastle yesterday, receiving an enthusiastic farewell. He thanked the people for their kindness, sud said he was ready to meet all comers to contest the possession of the cup. On arriving in Manchester a tremendous crowd cheered Hanlan loudly. In the svening he was presented with a dismond solitaire, and made a suitable reply. The stage was decorated with British and American flags. The Challenge Cup and Hanlan's boat were also displayed.

RAGE.

Constantine won the Newcastle handicap.

Constantine won the Newcastle handicap.

SCHOOL-HOUSE SACKED.

LONDON, June 27.—A Protestant school-house in Moyrus, Gelway County, Ireland, has been sacked by thirty persons who came from a distance. Bibles were thrown into the sea. This is a revival of the disturbances which had been quieted after occasioning some alarm in the district some weeks ago.

LONDON, June 27.—in connection with the sacking of the school-house at Moyrus, Ireland,

LONDON, June 27.—In connection with the sacking of the school-house at Moyrus, Ireland, Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Government was firmly resolved to preserve order irrespective of the religion of the persons engaged in the outrages.

DEAD.

LONDON, June 27.—Lord Laurence, formerly Vicercy of India, is dead. DRAINAGE PUNDS.

Commissioners have raised nearly £31,000,— more than half the amount required to rescue the mines in the district from the threateped foundation.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

CRIME.

San Francisco, June 27—Per the steamer Beigie, from Hong Kong, June 1.—Grant is en route from Tientain to Peking. The latest advices indicate considerable change in his furiure movements. It is now believed probable he may return to China, after visiting Japan, and proceed to Australis. His plans are subject to so many sudden alterations, however, that nothing abadintaly certain is known a month in ad-

so many sudden siterations, however, that nothing absolutely certain is known a mooth in advance.

A proclamation has been issued permitting emigration from China to Cuba under specified conditions. Emigrants must pay their own passage, obtain passports from the native officials at the port of departure vized by the Spanish Constil. Every ship to be strictly searched to prevent unauthorized departures, and likewise at hiswans by the Chinese Cousni for additional precaution. Great pains were taken to issure humane treatment in Cuba, but grave apprehension is still felt by many as to the result.

Violent proclamations against foreigners have been distributed in the Province of Hanan.

TAPAN.

TOKOMAMA, June 10.—Pope Hennessy, Governor of Houg Kong, new visiting Japan, receives marked demonstrations of respect from all quarters, owing to his well-known character for just dealing and liberality with the Eastern government and people, which strongly contrasts with the demanner of European official representatives in general. In this respect Hennessy and Bingham, United States Minister to Japan, occupy together a position totally apart from all others.

Prince Henry, of Germany, continues an object of lavish hospitality and incessant festivities night and day.

The greatest manifestations, however, are reserved for Grant, who will be greeted with honors nower before vouchasfed to any guest of Japan.

A Japanese Consular staff has been appointed

THE RHEDIVE'S FAULTS.

LONDON, June 27.—Best government and oppression of the Fellans are the chief part of the indictment under which the Knedive, Ismail Fashs, was condemined.

BOLFT'S DEST.

LONDON, June 27.—A Unito correspondent learns from an official source that the floating dept of Egypt has been reduced by £2,000,000 since the departure of the Khedive's European Ministers.

Ministers.

LONDON, June 27.—A dispatch from Alexandris states that the Ministry of the late Government has resigned, and Cherif Pashs is farming snother.

Ross, June 37.—The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the grist-tax has decided to submit a bill similar to that adopted by the

GERMANY.
THE TORACCO DEVI.

BERLIN, June 27.—The Tobacce Commission has decided in favor of a duty of 85 marks per 100 kilogrammes on foreign tobacco.

BERLIN, June 27.—The Tobacco Commission has arrived at a decision in favor of imposing a duty of 85 marks per 100 kilogrammes on foreign tobacco despite the Government's statement that a refusal to fix the duty at 100 marks would jeopardise the passage of the bill.

DEUGS, 27C.

BERLIN, June 27.—The Reichstag has adopted chauses of the customs tariff relating to drugs, colors, dyes, glass, paper, cardboard, lead, tin, and zinc.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PATAGONIA CEDED TO THE ARGENTINE STATES.
LONDON, June 27.— Advices from Buenos
Ayres to June 1 report that Chill had concluded Ayres to June I report that Chill had concluded a treaty with the Argentine States containing a clause which gives the whole of Patagonia to the Argentine Republic.

SWITZERLAND.

THE CATROLICS.

BERNE, June 27.—At a recent Synod of this Canton the Roman Catholft delegates participated, and outnumbered the Old Catholics, sixty-five to thirty-five, electing the office-bearers and Synodal Council for the next four years.

RUSSIA.

TAXATION.
Sr. Permassure, June 27.—The Golor state that the poll-tax established by Peter the Great has been abolished. The duties on interest hearing paper, on incomes of persons subject to military service, and on buildings outside the towns have been substituted.

TURKEY.

INSURRECTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 27.—The Government of Salonica asks for reinforcements on ac of the insurrection in the Djuma district.

BY MAIL.

LONDON, June 14.—I am sorry to have to report that for the first time there has been serious loss in the American meat traffic. No less than fifty one tons were this week seized by the inspectors in London, and destroyed, as being unfit for human food. The estimated loss to the owners, i. s., the exporters, is \$50,000. The medical officer expressed his regret at the necessity which existed for the course taken, but his duty was imperative, as the meat had become absolutely put di. The recent weather has no doubt been unfavorable for the traffic, but it was stated that in the present instance the meat had from some cause been detained ten days in New York before shipment, and hence the exporters had no one to blame but themselves. That the occurrence was an unusual one may be learned from the fact, as stated by the public official, that the ordinary quantity of meat annually condemned, British as well as American, has hitherte been only I per cent of the total quantity consigned to Smithfield Market. If it is true that this particular lot had been detained ten days in New York, there need be no alarm as to the safety of the traffic, but all exporters will do well to remembas that there are no public regulations in London mere promptly and strictly enforced than those relating to the inspection of human food, particularly meat and fish. Not a week passes in which quantities of the latter are not condemned and destroyed. Fish, however, are more perishable than meat, as the small percentage of the latter annually condemned anflictently shows. But \$50,000 is a large sum to lose in one lump, and the unfortunate exporters in the present case are to be commisserated. AMBRICAN MEAT SPOILED.

THE RAILROADS.

THE DENVER TROUBLE. Asedat Dispatch to The Tribuna
DENVER, Col., June 27.—To-morrow (Saturday) is expected to be a regular field-day in the United States Court in the Atchison, Topeka &

cases. With to-morrow the time expires under the order of the Court wherein the Rio Grande Railroad with its rolling-stock and other prop-Railroad with its rolling-stock and other property is to be restored to the Santa Fe Commery. To-day considerable excitement, coupled with animated discussions relating to future proceedings in the case, has been indulged in throughout this vicinity. Predictions of all kinds have been set affort, with many exaggerated reports as to what the Rio Grande officials propose doing Saturday. To-night Receiver Risley, and President Palmer, accompanied by other Rio-Grande officials, arrived from Colorado Springs. General Manager Strong, Judge Beckwith, of counsel, together with other Santa Fe afficials, are here, and matters have assumed a warifice attitude so far as the contest before the Court is concerned, for undoubtedly the Rio Grande Company propose going into court determined to fight by every known legal technicality the carrying out of the Court's order for restitution. In an interview to-night with Judge Beckwith stated that it was possible Receiver Risley may appear in court Saturday, but, from information derived to night, it is possible he will not take any action until Monday as the time for restitution does not expire but, from information derived to-night, it is possible he will not take sny action until Monday, as the time for restitution does not expire natil midnight Saturday. Sunday intervening prohibits action. Monday, it so restitution be made under the Court order, persmit ory action will undoubtedly ensue under court orders. Since April last the Denver & Hio Grande officials have been getting ready for this recent coup d'etat. There are certainly 1,000 armed men employed by the Rio Grande officials still lurking about Colorado with an avowed purpose of resisting all court orders and holding the road. An order to deliver the road is compliance with the order of the Court has been served upon the President, Receiver, and General Manager of the Rio Grande Road. Monday will unboundedly develop interesting proceedings. The Court to-day retused to take up the writ of injunction to prevent the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company from laying track about twenty-four miles above Canon City. The motion went over until Saturday. The court-room was crowded. Developments within the next two days promise many interesting phases in this important rall-way affair.

many interesting phases in this important rall-way affair.

A MYSTERIOUS GATHERING.

Any one passing through the corridors of the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday must have thought the old Southwestern Railway Association in a in existence again. All the familiar faces of the leading spirits of the Association were there. There was Col. A. A. Talmedge, General Manager of the Missouri Pacinc; Air. Thomas McKissock, General Manager of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern; Mr. A. L. Hopkins, General Manager of the Wabash; Mr. W. H. McDoel, General Freight Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joe, representing General Manager Carson; Mr. J. C. McMullin, General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Mr. Hugh Riddle, President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; and most of the General Freight and some of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents of these roads. Of course the general imprassion was that the gathering had something to do with the Southwestern failroad war. Yet this was denied by the railroad magnates, who claimed that they simply had a meeting of the old Executive Committee of the defunct Southwestern Railway Association to settle up the accounts of the late tool. While there was a short meeting held for that purpose, yet it was evident that the St. Louis and Wabash folks' principal object in coming here was to have a good talk with the Chicago men resarding the Southwestern war. The St. Louis roads have been getting the worst of the Rich all along, and they are no doubt anxious to bring the war to a close if it can be done without studying to discuss the war was held, but any amount of buttonholing was done, but with what result could not be issued.

The fact that the General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the St. Louis Kanasa City & Northern, Wabash, and Hannibal & St. Joe were also around, was conclusive proof that the settlement of the old pool accounts was not the

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad will change the gauge of its road to-day from five feet to four feet eight and one Raiiroad will change the gaure of its road today from five feet to four feet eight and onehalf idches. Three thousand men have been
engaged to commens the work at daylight and
complete by dark. There are 700 miles of road
thus to be changed. This immense job was decided upon a few weeks ago, and the entire section force of the road have been engaged of
late in preparing for it. The ties have been
engaged to commense the place where the rails
are to fle, and the under supporting solkes
placed at the exact mane. Such apiles as are
not actually needed to support the rails were
drawn yesterday. There will be upwards of
four men to a mile engaged in the work, and
the weather permitting the change will be made
all the way from St. Louis to Texarkana by
sundows. The 4 feet 83 inch gauge is the rerulation western gauge, and all lines copnecting
with the from Mountain are so interested in the
change that they have contributed the services
of their Roadmasters and a quots of sectionhands sufficient to do the work. During the past
fortnight the regular section gangs have been
engaged in changing the gauge of such switches
as are not in use. For a mouth past the workmen in the shops at Carondelet, De Soto, and
Texarkana have been engaged in changing the
trucks of cars, both freight and passenger, to
conform to the new gauge, so that Saturday
night after the gauge is made the road will be
fully equipped and trains—run withou interruption. This change can but work to the interests
of the from Mountain Road, which will thus
become the body of a great North and
South traink line. One immediate effect of the
change will be a connection with the Union Depot at St. Louis, and as soon as possible all Iron
Mountain trains will depart from and arrive at
that point.

CHICAGO & STRAWN.

Journet, Ill., June 27.—Articles of inc tion of the Chicago & Strawn Railway Company have been filed in the office of the Recorder of this county. The object of this corporation is to construct and operate a railroad running frem Chicago to Strawn, in Livingston County, passing through Will and Kankakee Counties, passing through Will and Kankakee Counties, and the amount of its capital stock is to be \$700,000, divided into 7,000 shares of \$100 each. The principal office of the Company will be in Chicago, where maps of the route of the preposed road and other information thereof can be obtained. The incorporators, who also constitute the first Board of Directors, are George L. Dunlap, Joan N. Jewett, Perry H. Smith, of Chicago; Robert Andrews, of Toiedo, O.; and William Reudick, of Ottawa, ill.

GRAYVILLE & MATTOON.

Special Diemetes to The Tribune.

Springvinip, ill., June 27.—In the United States Court to-day a petition was filed by certain creditors of the Grayville & Mattoon Kailroad, asking that E. B. Phillips, the newly-approximate of the Court o pointed Receiver, be removed, setting up that he was not managing the road in the interests of the creditors. A rule requiring hum to show cause in thirty days was entered.

FORECLOSURE.

DETROIT, Mich., June 27.—As predicted a week ago, W. L. Webber, representing Boston vities, to-may filed a bill in the United States Court for a forevosure of the mortgage upon the Vint & zere Marquette Railroad. The Court appointed as Receive Dr. H. C. Potter, present Sucral Manager of the road, A speedy sale and reorganization will follow.

I., C. & L. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 27.—The Indianapolis, Cheinnati & Lafayette Road have surveyed the route from a point on the Louisville & New Albany Road near Alida, and thence via the Baltimere & Obio into Chicago, which they claim to be twelve miles shorter than any other between Chicago and Cincinnati.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL. Springrial Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springriald, Ill., June 27.—The Illinois Cen-

Carno, Hl., June 97.—The change of gange on the Iron Mountain Railway, from Bird's Point, opposite this city, to Poplar Bluff, was effected

There are indications of a passenger fight between the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas on Texas business. The Iron Mountain beople complain that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas is disposing of Houston tickets at \$20, when the schedule rate is \$21, and it threatens to make it hot for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas if this kind of business is not stopped soon.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad has just re-

the Missouri, Kansas & Texas if this kind of business is not stopped soon.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad has just received seven new engines, which will be placed on its line at once. Yet this addition will not be sufficient to do the largely-increasing business of the road, and yesterday twenty more new engines were ordered to be delivered on or before Sept. I. The wistom of building the new Kansas City extension of this road is becoming more supparent every day, as the business since the completion of the extension has more than doubled, and is continually increasing.

Articles of incorporation of the Chicago & Block-Coal Railroad Company have been filed with the Secretary of State of Indiana. The capital stock is \$500,000, divided into 1,600 shares of \$50 each. The proposed road runs from Newburg, Ind., up through the Counties of Pike, Daviess, Green. Owen, Clay, Parke, Fountain, Warren, Benton, Jasper, Porter, and Lake to Lake Michigan, near the mouth of Calumet River.

Shipments of booes, gathered from the blains and brought to stations on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, have become quite an important feature of the east-bound business. Within the last thirty days several hundred carloads have been forwarded to the East. Large stock cars are used to ship the bones in, and they go through without breaking balk, it being quite difficult to unload them after shipment of Lood or more miles by rail, so entangled do the bones become.

INDIANA SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

RIGHNOND, Ind., June 27.—The fifteenth annual Convention of the Indiana Sunday-School Union closed its three days' session to-might. There have 550 delegates in attendance, which is in excess of any previous Convention. The enthusiasm in the general work of the present Convention is scknowledged by officers and old workers to be superior to any heretorfore held. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. R. C. Royse, Terre flants; Secretary, Charles H. Conner, New Albany; Trensurer, Charles D. Meigs, Indianapolis; and one Vice-President and a member of the Executive Committee from each of the thirteen districts. Warsaw was selected in the next place of meeting. The Convention adjourned to-might after a praise-meeting and brief addresses from the outgoing and incoming officers.

Surveyors Porishing in New Mexico for Want of Water.

Les Veyns Gazette.

About three weeks and a party of surveyors left Trinidad for a point about fifty miles easiward on the plains, to commence the survey of a number of townships in the southeast corner of Colorado. The party was in charge of Maj. Medary. The entire party consisted of about sixteen persons. On the 16th lost. W. at Havenner, one of the party, returned to Trinidad and reported the death of two of the party was at Carriso Springer. Ive men were definied to run a line from there to a point eighteen miles north, and to make a dry-camp twenty-three miles north Thursday night, and to rejoin the main party had learned during the day that this spring was dry they camped four miles west of the onjective point Thursday night, instead of alx miles east of the objective point price and the party was at the called party went eastward to the spring, but on finding it dry returned to their compan-

POLITICAL.

NEBRASKA GREENBACKERS.

capetal Disselet to The Trivina.

Lincoln, Neb., June 27.—The National Greenback State Central Committee met in this city to-day and adopted strong resolutions, of which the following is the substance: That the National Congress has spent months in a struggle to gain political advantages, diargarding the want of the people; that the people can hope no more from old narties; that the present Congress has wasted money in wrangling over questions of no good to the seople, giving conclusive evidence that the leaders of both old parties believe the people have not sufficient intelligence to think and act for themselves; that the time has come when the people must think and act for the good of the nation and not be tools and machines in the hands of wily, scheming politicians; that the history of nations furnishes no instances of reform except outside of the dominant parties; that the wonderful growth of the National Greenback party from \$2,000 votes in 1876 to 1,052,000 in 1878 is unparalleled; that the effort toward the remountiention of silver, the redemption and recoining of trade dollars by the payment of legal-tonder dollars therefor was brought about by the National Greenback party; that they are proof of the success, and growth, and work done for the whole people, and therefore more determined to go forward; denounce class legislation, and calls upon the people to join the National Greenback party and prevent drifting into anarchy and oppression, as the people in Europe; urges all people to join in rescuing the nation from oppression and prevent drifting into anarchy and oppression, as the people in Europe; urges all people to join the National Greenback party and prevent drifting into anarchy and oppression, as the people in Europe; urges all people to join the hands of bondhoiders and income classes.

CALIFORNIA STILL NOMINATING. NEBRASKA GREENBACKERS.

CALIFORNIA STILL NOMINATING: SAN PRANCISCO, June 27.—The Honorable Bilks' Convention nominated for Superintend-ent of Public Instruction A. L. Mann, of San

Francisco.

The Ihird Railroad District indorsed Gen.
George B. Stoneman, Workingmen's nominee
for Commissioner.

The Honorable Bilks, of First Congressional
District, nominated Judge A. C. Bradford, a
member of the State Board of Equalization.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court, Edwis F.
Smith, of Sacramento.

The Workingmen's Munit, all Convention
nominated for Superintendent of Public
Schools, George Gassman, a teacher of extended experience.

D. S. Terry was pleased in position. Schools, George Gassman, a teacher of extended experience.

D. S. Terry was placed in nomination for Chief Justice, but declined, in order to preserve harmony in the Convention. He preposed the name of Nathaniel Bennet, of San Francisco, who was nominated by acclamation.

San Francisco, Cal., June 27.—The "Honorable Bilks" Convention yesterday meminated Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, of Columa, for Governor, and for Treasurer Cyrns Jones, of Santa Clarafor Treasurer Cyrns Jones, of Santa Clarafor Attorney-General, C. W. Cross, of Navada, the candidate for the same position on the Workingman's ticket, was indurined. The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

The Honorable Bilks' Convention nominated Associate Justices of the Supreme Court as follows: Alexander Campbell, of Alameda; C. A. Tuttle, of Alameda; J. H. McCune, of Sacramento; Calhoun Benham, of San Francisco.

COLUMBUS, O., June 27.—The Democratic State Committee have decided to formally open the campaign sarly in August, with speeches by Pendleton, Thurman, Ewing, Stedman, and others.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The Proposed Demonstration on the Coming Fourth of July-Work of Obleage and Cincinnati Socialists Among Ristern Workingmen.

Correspondence Cincinnati Gaptie.

Harristung, Fa., June 25.—The trades-union people, who have co-operated with the Committee of Organization from the Chicage Socialist Association, appear to attach great importance to the Workingmen's man-meetings that are daily held in various parts of the country, and consider these movements as but another and successful step for a general and extensive labor demonstration on the 4th of July. An intelligent and well informed representative of the National Laboring Association informs the Gazette correspondent that the Eringements are being parfacted very quietly, and without ostentation, but that, nevertheless, the movement has assumed as extens and importance which will astonish the country when it is fairly under way. It is also stated that the movement is being pushed with considerable energy at Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Columbus, Daylon, St. Louis, and ether important points West, and that, though the various labor organizations are, in some instances, acting independently of one another, they are but links in a single, chair, which will enable them to pull together when the time comes.

The spinners' and weaveres' strike at Fall River and other points in the New England States is thought to be but the commencement of the mirriy strike that has been mapped out for insuguration next mouth. To show the magnitude of the Fall River and other points in the New England States is thought to be but the commencement of the mirriy strike that has been mapped out for insuguration next mouth. To show the magnitude of the Fall River and other points in the New England States is thought for the point of the strike strike at the heavest points in the New England States is thought for the superation of the mills, Fally 18,000 or 20,000 to be considered in view of the impediation of the strikes were going to be rounded in view of the impediatio

FIRES.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. GRAND RAPIDS, ATC.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 37.—E. R. Huntley's slaughter-house and adjoining buildings,
containing a considerable quantity of meat, were
destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss,
\$1,000; insurance, \$400, in the Meriden, of Consection!

AT GLENDALE, MONT.

VIRGINIA CITY, Mont., June 27.—A fire at Glefidale on the 25th destroyed the smelter, quartz-mill, office, etc., of the Heela Mining Company, the most extensive works of the tind in the vicinity. Loss estimated at \$100,-

AT GENEVA LAKE, WIS. GENEVA LAKE, Wis., June 27.—The reof Mr. B. F. Walker took fire about 8:30 this evening by clothes igniting from a lamp in a elect; damage about 8100.

AT COLUMBUS, O. Columbus, O., June 27.—Carliale's planing-mill was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Less about \$8,000; no insurance. The fire was the work of an meendlary. MR. BORIE ON GEN. GRANT.

The Ex-President's Beception Abroad—In No Hurry to Come Home—Third-Term

The Ex-President's Reception Abroad—In No Hurry to Come Heme—Third-Term Gassip.

Nearly all the Philedelphis journals of Wednesday contain interviews with ax-Secretary Borle in relation to Gen. Grant's movements abroad and the Presidential question. The following are the chief points of his conversations with the different reporters:

The reception relative by Gen. Grant abroad, Mr. Borle says, borders on the extraordinary, being one continuous series of ovations. Gen. Grant elevable, the control of the presidency of the presidency of the trails which secured for him such an exalted colinion in chiefus of the proper series of the trails which secured for him such an exalted colinion in the different places he chiefus than an ordinary elvitian would.

On the subject which, in connection with Gen. Grant's party to confidence and supremer, I is to be a General near that the most nection with Gen. Grant's move than any other, that of his third somination for the Presidency, Mr. Borle said that the General near the subject. In fact, "I fact," added Mr. Borle, "I am coovinced that Gen. Grant's would not accept the nomination unless he believed it was being forced upon him as a public necessity, for he believes that he would have much to lose and little to rain by again becoming President."

"How did you leave Gen. Grant?"

"How the serving home?"

"How did you leave Gen. Grant?"

"How clay vell, indeed," was the answer. "The General hears the journey wonderfully well, and shows great good humor over everything."

"How it is very hard to tell. The truth is Gen. Grant is not in a hurry. If his intentions at the time I left the party are carried out, he will reach grant in chief and the provent that the South had made a little mistake on this point, but the Lesson seems by which I came home. This, however, is not absolutely extense and the presidency of the presidency of the presidency of t

"That consisted of eighty-six courses, but the General managed to get away after the twenty-first. Neither the General nor his wife has had a day's sickness. So far from his getting robust, he told me that he had lost twenty pounds since he left America. The extreme heat has had no affect upon him, and he is enjoying himself like a boy out of school."

"It is said that the General's tour is a part of the plans of the Republican managers, and that they are inducing him to prolong it is, arder to give time for the organization of a grand 'hurran' when he reaches San Francisco. Is that correct?" saked the interviewer.

"No," was the reply, in emphasic tones. "I am not aware that he is informed of any such movement. If he were I believe that he would go out of his way to avoid it. His movements are dictated by nimself, and are engineered by no one in this country. His last words to me were: 'If anybody wants to know when I shall come back, say that I may come in September and may be not till March."

Capterning the results of the tour air. Borie proceeded: "It will do much towards promoting good reeling between America and the countries he has visited, and is also apt to do much in the direction of improving our foreign relations. Tolis, I think, will be the case more especially with China and Japan.

Orossly Absurd.

References fournet (Res.).

It doesn't seem to have occurred to the Descorate that the allered military interference with the election in this city in 1864, if it has place at all, which it did not, took place before the passage of the law which they are trying to repeal. The latter was passed in 1885, and to repeal. The latter was passed in 1885, and to repeal the alleged military interference in this day in 1864 as an argument against that law is ground absurd.

Some Democratic newspapers are borthat Courses has voted \$12,000,000 less to army during the past four years than the same did during the past four years than the same did during the past four years than the same did during the preceding force. publicans did during the preceding four reavers as voted \$15,000,000 more to rive a herbor improvements—that is, has wasted \$16,000,000 more to rive a herbor improvements—that is, has wasted \$16,000,000 more—than did the Republicans as the contract of th

preceding four years.

State-Rights and Centralization.

Outsides 10.1 Journal (Rec.).

Does not the "Ohio Idea," as embedied a
the State platform, conflict with the State
Rights theory in the same document! Is it the
intent of the Democracy to entraine all power
in Congress,—all right to legislate in the interests of commerce! Suppose that Congress in
the exercise of the power which Gen. Eving
says it possesses, should see fit to pass as as
wholly prohibiting the use of paper money,
what then?

what then?

Oil and Water.

Cinemant Gasette (Rep.).

A report relates that an understanding has been reached between Tilden and Ewing, whereby the former is to open his barrel for the Ohio company, and the latter is to turn Ohio over to Tilden in the Democratic Convention. A grand oil-and-water combination ticket for 1880, with Tilden at the head and Ewing at the tail, is to flow from this bargain, and the two doubtful States, New York and Ohio, are to be swept into the Democratic fold,—the one by the hardmoney and the other by the soft-money candidate. It is a beautiful scheme.

The Love Next Year,

Phiendelphia Telegraph Rep.1

The Ohio contest of this year is but the precursor of the pational contest of next year. The Democrate have joined hands with the anti-resumptionists and made their quarrel their own; they have thus forced upon the Republicans a seal living issue, one that every honest Republicans can feel an interest in, and one which to fight for exmestly will restore the Republican party to confidence and supremacy. It is to be a fight between honest and dishonest money, and, as the Republicans never lost an election when they had a principle to contend for, so will they not lose the one. An issue such as this will give new life to the old party.

this will give new life to the old party.

A Lesson Lost.

Pathenistic Pres (Ren.).

Says the Baltimore Gastia, in speaking of the Conkling-Lambr difficulty: "The hatred of the duel in the North is in great part a fear that the fire-eater will not be the one to get killed." We are aware that before the War there was a general impression in the old Slave States that all Northers men were cowards; and it was on the supposition that "a Southerser could whip ten Northern mudsills" that the South appealed to the arbitrament of the word. The result of the War proved that the South had made a little mistake on this point, but the lesson seems to have been lost on the Gastie. Northern mea hate the dual just as they hate all other relies of barbarism, including lynchings and the relies of barbarism, including lynchings and the rolleblooded murder of political opponents.

the advice. They will realize when too late that they have gone too far in their devilment, and, if the courts and chizons cannot cheek them, they need expect nothing more than to have troops quartered on them by the Govern-

and y's acciones. So far from interesting cohors, he hold me that he had lost twenty possed as the standard of the containment of the containment

MAYOR HA A Talk to the

Fourth

The Fourth Ward De

Battalion's Armory, on I.
Twenty-ninth street. Ja
of the Club, occupied the
meeting by calling attenti
primaries to-day for the
Central Committee. He
great Kentucky orator
the Municipal Governmen
with the usual favor. He
having done a little too
the last few days, which i said, from preparing any say. But with the work Democracy before him for a loss for something to a cordingly proceeded to beautiful lot of glittering to be a constant of man. He graduates the control of man. MARSHALS AND SUPERV for doing that wh vented them from vot can party eonsideration,—the pocket passage of this Democratiumb the financial and conthe country. Had it complete the country were birthrights for a mess of ton was going to dictate the people had better call (Grant) who had been sent out of the way and to have papers. He was sent aw the New York Gold Syndpenses, and when he cama sitempt to seat himself throne of gold.

Speaking of the Syndicarison of the demonetizatiled him into a long exportance.

The Democratic party is The Democratic party alf. It was willing to the Republican party,

calf. It was willing to to the Republican party, seemed to think identical said "No, we must have cratic party believed in full John Roaches, the Cranc of that ring, aided and abe Republican party, woulds How long was the East to to the rest of the comatters! Not much long of the times aright. The tude, at least, were the ela Democratic Administrative circum of a set of Democratic Administrative times are to the companion of a set of Democratic Administrative times are to the companion of a set of Democratic Administrative times are to the companion of a set of Democratic Administrative times are to the companion of a set of Democratic Administrative times are to the companion of a set of Democratic Administrative times are to the companion of a set of Democratic Administrative times are to the companion of a set of Democratic Administrative times are to the companion of the co ion of a set of Dem HIS OWN I son was mo continue to put up its best so, its chances this fall a ous. The Republicans had ous. The Republicans had ery in the past. Now the I Democratic side,—in this content that it should be us [Great applause.] At the careful to have detailed a policeman that was hone. Returning-Board practice. watch with us from this plause.] He was also wor publicams, and the way he them was by showing that istration would reduce tar none but good men breaking up the coother day he had som ring and saved the people he smashed another, and I in fact, if he had good could save \$1,000 a day fe year was out. [Appleuse. After again asserting true to its principles,—a mean,—and went on put it was sure to rule the cou and probably sooner. We and the meeting, thinking journed shortly afterward

TEMPER

The interest in the Tem
Lake Binff is still growin
the constantly-increasing
meetings. The temperan
ning to realise that their a
and accordingly they be
every conceivable point,
the day came late enough

every conceivable point, the day came late enough fore with the numbers pre At the nsual hour of 11 was called in the Clark 8t was offered by the Rev. M. Uriah Copp, Jr., the Templar of Illinois, presif TRE REV. JOHN of Marquette, Mich., the Grand Templar, a popu temperance talker and won The speaker announced Proper Generalization, An in Temperance Work." length the meaning and terms, he went on to say tful indication at the presance peoule were grown of each other giving promise of eat an early day, the ground one could not widespread social ensteaphilois timulants, and thus able profession to a perpendicular of this general cast be seen 1,000,000 people seased of a strange and intoxicating drinks. This case is had threatened children as a fearful expeditions of the inquiling the children even unto the superstance. Exceptions.

enal (Rep.). newspapers are boasthaded \$12,000,000 less to the sed four years than the Rethe preceding four years, moeratic Congress in four moeratic Congress in four 100,000 more to river and 13—that is, has wasted \$10, and the Rapublicans in the

to.) Journal (Rec.).
Ohio Idea," as embodied in m, conflict with the Stateocracy to contralize all power ight to legislate in the inter-Suppose that Congress in a power which Gen. Ewing hould see fit to pass an act the use of paper money,

and Water.

an Gasette (Ren.).

that an understanding has
been Tilden and Ewing, whereopen his barrel for the Ohlo
latter is to turn Ohio over to
beratic Convention. Erand
ination ticket for 1880, with
and Ewing at the tail, is to
alin, and the two doubtful
and Ohio, are to be swept
of fold,—the one by the bardaf by the soft-money candiful scheme.

on Next Year, in Telegraph(Rep.), of this year is but the preontest of next year. The de their quarrel their own; de their quarrel their own; de upon the Republicans a that every honest Republican that every honest Republican that every honest Republican ill restore the Republican ill restore the Republican disponent. It is to be at and dishonest money, as never lost an election to a one. An issue such as to the old party.

Press (Ben.)

idozer at Work.
(Miss.) Leaver (Dam.).
a bir. Warren's place, about o move off. He has compried We are informed a bloody McRee's gallery one bulldozers have notto pay no attention to realize when too late far in their devilment, i citizens cannot check thing more than to isk them to stop their mis-

and Vengeance."

North American (Rep.).

Var had desolated the South, longer a possibility of sucthe Confederacy, the end sohnston, and Hood surrepulsy. Then, if ever, the hate gence so loudly depresented. ily. Then, if ever, the hate reance so loudly deprecated its worst. And it still noting the still noting the still not the still thern cities, less than a year and snarled even then. Ha and die out on both sides, and o lie about. He has been on one about. He has peen on me at the top of his piping few days. He is still depressance, and making an assessment, as the me had not fear use only marks out men for as moles to burrow, as "tis

ntras Shields a Cold-Blood-Rurdecer. Orions Tymes, vernor of Texas feels it his nais from the rull penalty of in the number of murders in the St.

mals from the full penalty of in the number of murders in that State need not be obserts has just commuted that Coward from death by ment for life. The murder nitted was one of the most blooded known to the histoman by the name of Schachhad been witnesses against who was charged with the alling. A few days afterwife had testified, Coward also, which was situated in nout a word of warning dead, and fired at Mrs. missed her. Coward ridence was so clear and his that the jury found him the first degree. The case budgment of the lower comes flow. Roberts and in the death-penalty. Of sorted with certainty, bit round for belleving, when are considered, that Coward, or will regain his libration of the lower comes down as the Governor of the site of his high office to coward from the fast they live down from the fast they live down of the more trends cleminating directmestance in Governor extends cleminouid he not extend it to est of the murderers of seems to be a sort of Paresers of the murderers of seems to be a sort of Paresers to be a sort of Paresers and the content of the murderers of seems to be a sort of Paresers and the content of the murderers of seems to be a sort of Paresers and the content of the content of the murderers of seems to be a sort of Paresers and the content of the content of the murderers of seems to be a sort of Paresers and the content of the co

a de France.

Aix Marechales de MacMahou.

Beter of the Duc de Caste.

La Marechale Cantache.

Badonald, and le the Innee. Gun is by far the best.

A Talk to the Democrats of the Fourth Ward.

His Views on National and Local Politics His Economic Administration.

The Fourth Ward Democratic Club turned out last evening, and, with Mayor Harrison as a urawing card, succeeded in filling the Sixth Battalion's Armory, on Indiana avenue, near Twesty-ninth street. James Wood, President of the Club, occupied the chair, and opened the meeting by calling attention to the Democratic primaries to-day for the election of a new City Central Committee. He then introduced the great Kentucky orator and present head of the Municipal Government, who was received sy. But with the world and the beauties of Democracy before him for a field, he was not at a loss for something to talk about, and he accordingly proceeded to favor bis hearers with a beautiful lot of glittering generalities about the rights of man. He gradually got down to an attack upon the system of MARHALS AND SUPERVISORS OF MIRCTIONS, and calended the action of the Relacions.

attack upon the system of
MARHALS AND SUPERVISORS OF RESCRIONS,
and defended the action of the Brigadiers in
Congress, although he admitted that they had
made a mistake in thinking the time had now
come for doing that which as yet appeared to be
impossible. But when the Democrats tried to
wipe off of the statute-books a law that prevented them from voting as they pleased they
were branded as revolutionists. And the
Espublican party appealed to but one
consideration,—the pocket,—claiming that the
passage of this Democratic measure would disturb the financial and commercial relations of
the country. Had it come to this, that the people of this country were Esaus, selling their
birthrights for a mess of pottage! If Washington was going to dictate laws to the country,
the people had better call back that from man
(Grant) who had been sent abroad to keep him
out of the way and to have him talked of in the
papers. He was sent away for this purpose,
the New York Gold Syndicate paying his expenses, and when he came back it would be to
attempt to seat himself on the Syndicate's
throne of gold.

Speaking of the Syndicate reminded Mr. Harrison of the demonstization of silver, and this
led him into a long exposition of

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Democratic party had not set up a golden
call. It was willing to take silver and gold.

risos of the demonstitation of model Mr. Harbor has been precised and the sell may be a produced of the demonstite party and not set up a golden cell. It was willing to take silver and golden the formation and the sell may be a sell may be sell sell may be a sell may

Testerday's Proceedings at the Lake Bluff
Meeting.
The interest in the Temperance Convention at The interest in the Temperance Convention at Lake Bluff is still growing, as is evidenced by the constantly-increasing attendance at the meetings. The temperance workers are beginning to realize that their attendance is desirable, and accordingly they begin to flock in from every conceivable point. The bad weather of the day came late enough to not seriously interfere with the numbers present. fore with the numbers present.

At the usual hour of 11 o'clock the meeting was called in the Clark Street Church. Prayer was offered by the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst.

Uriah Copp, Jr., the Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Illinois, presided, and introduced THE REV. JOHN RUSSELL,

of Marquette, Mich., the Past Right Worthy Grand Templar, a popular and well-known temperance talker and worker.

The speaker announced as his subject "The Proper Generalization, Analysia, and Synthesis in Temperance Work." After defining at length the meaning and application of these tarms, he went on to say that there was a hopeful indication at the present time that temperful indication at the present time that temperful length the meaning and application of these terms, he went on to say that there was a hopeful indication at the present time that temperance peoule were growing more tolerant of each others' opinions, thus giving promise of complete agreement at an early day. In looking over the ground one could not but see a terrible and widespread social custom of drinking both in public and private. He was sorry to see that reputable physicians were still addicted to carrelassly writing unnecessary prescriptions of alcohole stimulanta, and thus committing an honorable profession to a perpetuation of a terrible succession of criminal acts. As a first consequence of this general custom of drinking might be seen 1,000,000 people in this country possessed of a strange and acquired appetite for intoricating drinks. This appetites in many cases had come to them as an inheritance of chame from a drunken ancestry, and in many cases it had threatened to descend to their children as a fearful exposition of Jehovah's purpose to visit the iniquity of the father upon the children even unto the third and fourth reperation. By intermarriage and through the law of hereditary transmission this specific virus was diffusing tiself through the blood of the nation. As a further consequence should be rated the fact that 75 per event of all the dicor, insanity, poverty, vice, and crime which unitered and disgraced this Christian nation was attributable to the effects of drunkenness. In the name of science, selfishly interested and passion-blinded men called that food which true science, based on correct observation and experience, has one of the facts of drunkenness. In the name of science, selfishly interested and where the question of temperance had not the properly belong to them, for the avowed purpose of fastening upon the people of this country a yoke which neither we nor our fathers were able to bear. The apsaker claimed that the platforms of the Republican party in 1879 and in this State at a later day had been hids for the liquor interest

Morrill, of Maine, stood up in the Senate Chamber and denounced intemperance as "the girantic crimes," yet by the laws of the General Government and of the various States the liquor traffic was recognized as a legal and honorable business. The party in power to-day had leagued the Government in a semi-official way to the liquor trade by appointing as a Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue a prominent member of the Brewers' Congress. There was an army of occupation of 500,000 men in this country, having 180,000 recruiting offices where the boys and youth of the country are tempted to join the army of drunkards. He went on to say that these dramshops were also great electionering centres, where demar-gues and pothous politicians did the fifthy work of closely-contested elections. The speaker then resided the opinions of eminent medical authorities as to the physical effects of alcohol on the system. Quotations were given from the works of Drs. H. W. Richardson, F. R. Lees, Williard Parker, and from the Scientife American, opposing the idea advanced by the President of the Brewars' Congress to the effect that the increase in the production of beer was to be regarded as a step toward National temperance. He children and youth of the country, he said, should be accomplished in behalf of temperance. The children and youth of the country, he said, should be sacredly and carefully guarded by moral training, in the Sunday-school and at home. Some habitual drunkards could be persuaded to abundon their business. Finally, legislation could be secured on the subject, and espisiators could be constrained to act and yout in secondance with their convictions, regardless of porty and religion, only stipulating for such conditions of membership as were essential to a basis of morality. He concluded with the following statement of the platform of the temperance workers as formulated by Justin Edwards:

First-Society should not undertake to regulate will be will be such the sunday of the sunday of the sunday of the sunday of t

Fourth—Society has the right to take efficient means to prevent or remove an evil. Its discretion is ample.

Fifth—Society has a right to remove an evil by destroving private property or rendering it value-less, if necessary.

At the close of his remarks the meeting was dismissed after prayer by Dr. Jutkins.

During the dinner hour the clouds broke, and a plentiful supply of the temperance beverage came pouring through the trees, much to the discomfiture of all those present. The weather cleared soon after, and as a large delegation had meanwhile arrived from this city the afternoon meeting was inaugurated with an increased attendance.

Several songs were sung as a sole by Mrs. Servis, the audience foining in the chorus. The President then called on THOMAS COPPER.

of Chicago, who said that he could appreciate, as a new recruit, the labors of those before him for the reformation of the victims of alcohol. No one could give a philosophical remedy. He did not believe that intemperance was hereditary, and neither did he believe that there was any medical remedy for the habit. From his experience as a criminal lawyer he felt justified in saying that fully four-fifths of the crime in this country was directly traceable to the effects of drinking. He only mentioned this to show them what an evil and of what proportions they had to conquer. He repeated that intemperance was an acquired habit, due to surrounding circumstances, and was never a hereditary taint.

publicans, and the way be proposed to convert them was by showing that a Democratic administration would reduce taxes. He was putting none but good men in office, and breaking up the contract rings. The cottage of the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, whose family are in the cottage of the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, whose family are in the cottage of the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, whose family are in the cottage of the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, whose family are in the cottage of the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, whose family are in the cottage of the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, whose family are in the cottage of the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, whose family are in the cottage of the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, whose family are in the cottage of the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, whose f

APPELLATE COURT.

District. OTTAWA, Ili., June 27.—In the Appellate Court, Second District, the following business was disposed of to-day. The call will be finshed to-morrow—thirteen cases.

MOTIONS.

82. Preston et al. vs. Soahl: certiorari awarded.
77. Garrett vs. Eades: time extended to July 5
for appellant to file briefs, and to July 15 for appelles. police.

101. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs.

O'Connell et al., administrators, etc.; motion for further time in which to file abstracts and briefs

further time in which to file abstracts and briefs allowed.

122. Moore vs. Wright; motion for leave to assign an additional cross error allowed.

97. President and Trustees of the Vilinge of Estiville vs. Carter; motion to atrike from the record part of the bill of exceptions.

96. Lewis vs. Spearet al.; time extended for appellee to file briefs to July 5.

102. Rann et al. vs. Rann; motion by appellant for further time in which to file briefs.

106. Strong vs. Currier; taken.

107. Morris, impleaded, etc., vs. Glesson, administratrix, etc.; passed,
108. Smith vs. Highway Commissioners, etc.; 108. Smith vs. Highway Commissioners, etc.; passed.

109. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. Sykes; passed.

110. Thompson et al. vs. Mason et al.; taken.

111. Newbold et al. vs. The Peoris & St. Louis Railroad Company et al.; taken.

112. Fort vs. McGrath; taken.

113. Crow vs. Forarty; taken.

114. Arnold et al. vs. Matthews; taken.

116. Graves et al. vs. Damon & Co.; taken.

117. Turiock, impleaded, etc., vs. Damon; taken.

118. Sommer et al. vs. Sisson et al.; taken.

119. Smith vs. Hood et al.; taken.

120. Gillett vs. Booth; passed.

MUSICAL.

CINCINNATI, O., June 27.—Several months ago the Musical Festival Association, of Cincinnati, offered a prize of \$1,000 for the best musical composition, by a native American com-

ago the Musical Festival Association, of Cincinnati, offered a prize of \$1,000 for the best musical composition, by a native American composer, to be sung at the Musical Festival in 1880. Mr. Theodore Thomas was appointed by the Association one of five gentlemen who are to pass on the merits of the work. Since that time the other four judges have been appointed, and have accepted the trust. The fell board is as follows: Theodore Thomas, President: Dr. Leopld Damrasch, of New York; Asger Hamerick, Baltimore; Otto Singer, Cincinnati, and Carl Zarrahn, of Boston, Mass.

Big Bird-Cage.

Birg Bird-Cage.

Mrs. Kills, who resides at the handsome residence of her father, Mr. Samuel Harris, on West State street, has in the southwest corner room of the second story 100 canary birds of every tone and hue. The floor is carpeted with sawdust, and furnished with two small leafless trees, a bambooapole from which loops suspend, a large dish of water, eggrabells and bird-seed ad libitum. There are many little boxes and cages, all with doors open or covers off. The windows are removed in warm weather and Ruzze or wire screens substituted. The only door opening into the room has also a wire screen illeu of glass, insuring ventilation and a proper temperature. In the winter a furnace register furnishes the reoutred degree of warmth. The birds in their quest for lime have pecked patches of plaster from the well

are gorzeously beautiful in their contrast of rich colors, and many magnificent singers are of the number. Mr. Ellis said that two years ago his wife had temporarily placed a pair of canary birds in the room; soon there were eight, then sixteen, and so on until the autonishing sight before us had been reached. "It is no more difficult to care for the hundred than one bird in this manner," added he; "the birds enjoy themselves and appreciate their freedom, and it is more enjoyable to us to see them thus." Mrs. Ellis can identify nearly every bird of the entire number, tell its age, whether or not a good singer, mated or single.

MARINE NEWS.

THE DREDGING QUESTION.

While coming down the South Branch yesterday the prop Vanderbilt, drawing 13% feet forward and 14 aft, dragged on the bottom between Twenty-second street and the railroad bridge, but did not get aground. The shallowest places in the South Branch are at Halsted street and between Polk and Van Buren streets. The draws of Harrison, Polk, and Halsted street hridges are particularly bad. In connection with dredging operations, there is one thing that must be considered: Mr. Green, who has the city contract to dredge out the river, has but two dredges of his own here, others belonging to him being at the Stargeon Bay Canal; and when there is a private job to be done, and the cash is promptly forthcoming, it is quickly accomplished, and the city must wait, because it delays its payments and settles in scrip. The way things look now, it does not appear at all probable that the South Branch will be dredged out this seeson so that vessels drawing fourteen feet can payigate it without grounding, and thus incurring expense and loss of time. About ten dredges and vigorous work right away would place the river in navigable condition.

PORT COLBORNE. PORT COLBORNE.

desceid Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 37.—Lake Michigan report—Passed up—Schrs W. B. Phelps,
Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; O. Mitchell, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; P. M. Rogers, Charlotte

go to Milwaukee, coal; P. M. Rogers, Charlotte to Chicago, coal.

Down—Schrs Shandon, Ludington to Collins' Bay, timber; American, Milwaukee to Ringston, wheat; Mary Lyon, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn; Huron, Chicago to Aingston, corn; W. A. Tavlor, Sheboygan to Collins' Bay, timber; Gleniffer, Milwaukee to Kingston, corn; G. B. Sloan, Chicago to Oswego, corn; G. M. Case, Chicago to Oswego, corn; harge Grimsby, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; steam-barge Clinton, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat.

Wind—Southwest, iresh.

LATE DECISIONS.

The Tressury Department has promulgated the following rulings, which should be carefully studied by vessel-men:

A vessel under 20 tons, whether a yacht or any other kind of a vessel, is not required by law to be licensed, unless she is engaged in trade or the fisheries. As to what constitutes trade, the Department holds that the actual transportation of commodities as freight, or of passengers for pay, is essential in order to bring a vessel within the scope of the penalties prescribed.

Ship planking is exempt from duty under the law, without regard to use.

A vessel not documented—that is, one not recorded as a licensed vessel—may change her name at pleasure, even though she may have been inspected. If, however, the name be changed, it invalidates the inspection certificate, and a new one must be obtained.

Preparations are being made to finish the walls of the new lock, which is a small job, and walls of the new lock, which is a small job, and is about all that will be done on the new works this year. News was received here the first of the week that about \$30,000 of the money appropriated for harbor and river improvements has been secured to carry on the survey on the St. Mary's River: operations will be commenced at once, and a party is being organized to go to Whaiskai Bay the first of next week. About forty men will be employed. It is understood that Engineer Sauer will have charge of the survey. Houses are being built on two of the Sovernment scows, and the whole party will make their homes in these buildings, moving from place to place as their work requires.—

Sault Sts. Marie News.

scared and took to the small boat. Of course, a few negative persons were inclined to doubt the occurrence, but had no ground for their

Grain freights were dull and unchanged vesterday. Charters: Schrs Morley and George and steam-barge Inter-Ocean, corn to Buffalo at 1½c; prop Oneida, corn through. Capacity, 165,000 bu.

The inquiry for small vessels in the lumber trade is rood, and there are none to supply the demand. A fleet is expected with a change of wind. No engagements were reported yeaterday.

LAKE PREIGHTS.

BUFFALO.

BUFFAL

MILWAUKEE.

Research Disperse to The Tribbea

Milwaukee, June 27. Charters to-day: To

Buffalo—Steam-barge Kershaw, 20,000 bu ryc
and 30,000 bu wheat, on through rates. Iron

Ore—Schr Van Valkenburg, Escanabs to Ashtabula, 75c per gross ton.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

Mr. Young Dimmick anceceds A. A. Eusisphieve as General Agent of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company at Buffalo.

The weather was very thick outside vesterday, but no mishaps occurred in consequence of it, or rather, neae were reported.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening fifty-four sail and twenty-eight sail and fifteen steam crafts departed.

Owing to ill-health, Capt. Arthur Magnire has been compelled to give up his place as Captain of the tug Ewing, and will go to Denver. Col., to recuperate. Capt. Weckler has taken the Ewing's wheel.

The tug McClellan, Capt. Driscoll, arrived from Michigan City yesterday with atone scows, and will return with them when loaded. The material is for the Government work on the harbor at that port.

The harbor tugs have been making some long runs after tows lately. Yesterday the schrs. Sam Cook and Cossack and several others were picked up off Wankegan and towed here without extra charge.

Capt. John Farrow, who has charge of the collection of the tax on vessel-property, reports that about half of the total amount assessed has been paid, and he has met with good success in gathering the tithes.

The tug Favorite has been temporarily withdrawn from towing the Menominee River barges in consequence of the bad condition of her boiler-flues, which will be renewed. In the meantime the tag Protection will tow the barges, and left port last eyening with three of the swing.

ELEWHERS.

On her pext cruise the Dahlia goes to Lake Superior to aupply the lighthouses there.

The schr Lafrinier was un the Grobe (Cleveland) dock Thursday finishing up the repairs that were begun on her last winter.

The crew of the Satellite are safe. It is said her stern pipe broke, and she sunk in five ainutes.

Water is a little better in Sault Canal, vessels coming down at present being able to load to

Prop Antelope, Eric, coal, cast of Rush street.
Prop Sky Letk, Benton, sandrica, Rush street.
Prop Measenger, Benton, sundrica, Rush street.
Prop City of Tremont, Hancock, sundrica, Randolph street.
Hancock, sundrica, Randolph Street.
Prop Thompson, Muskegon, lumber, Allen's Silp.
Prop C. Campbell, Ludingtou, lumber, Allen's Silp.
Prop M., Grob, South Haven, lumber, Indian's

Schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Pauline, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Ryaline, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Chaw, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Sardinia, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr Hangarian, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Little Belle, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Neilie Church, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Bertie Calkins, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr L. A. Burton, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr L. M. Stauton, Frankfort, lumber, Market.
Schr Advance, Mnakegon, lumber, Market.
Schr W. Loutilt, Mankagon, lumber, Market.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Ludington, lumber, Market.

son's.
Schr Jenny Lind, Pentwater, slabs, Miller's drydock.
Schr M. E. Cook, Hamlin, lumber, C., B. & Q.
Schr W. B. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber, Evan

Sitp.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr Felicitous, Jacksonport, bark, Division street.
Schr Cecilis, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Scow Success, Ahnapee, ties, Rush street.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Sturgeon Bay, wood, Rush street. street.
Schr A. Vought, Buffalo, coal, Indiana street.
Schr T. P. Sheldon, Buffalo, coal, Twenty-sect Schr R. B. Hayes, Erie, coal, North Branch Rolling Mills.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber, Kinzie street.

Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, Inmber, Kinxie stree

ACTUAL SAILINUS.

Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.

Stimr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.

Stimr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.

Stimr Alpens, Muskegon, sundries.

Prop Ney Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Prop Ney Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Prop Ney Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, light.

Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, light.

Scow Mocking Bird, Grand Haven, light.

Scow Mocking Bird, Grand Haven, light.

Scow Mocking Bird, Grand Haven, light.

Schr M. Fillmore, Kingston, grain.

Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, light.

Schr Morning Star. Pensawkee, light.

Schr Morning Star. Pensawkee, light.

Schr Gedlia, Muskegon, light.

Schr Gedlia, Muskegon, light.

Schr Windsor, Manistee, sundries.

Prop Payette, Manistee, sundries.

Prop Fayette, Manistee, light.

Schr Uranus, Menominee, light.

Schr Uranus, Menominee, light.

Schr Lone Star, Menominee, light.

Schr Lone Star, Menominee, light.

Schr Lagar, Kingston, grain.

Schr Gibraitar, Kingston, grain.

Schr Gibraitar, Kingston, grain.

Schr Gibraitar, Kingston, grain.

Schr Gibraitar, Kingston, grain.

Schr Besumption, Ford River, light.

Schr J. Bean, Jr. Ludington, light.

Schr Presto, Ludington, light.

Schr Presto, Ludington, light.

Schr W. H. Durham, Manistee, light.

Schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, light.

CANADA.

No More Methodist Preachers Wanted— Orangemen—Small-Pox_Effect of High Tariff. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NIAGARA, June 27.—This morning, while some parties were flahing off the dock here, they saw a dead body floating down the river.

To Bent—The Lower Floor. Some fishermen were notified, who put out in their boat and brought it ashore. The body was not identified. It had no clothes on, the throat was cut, and one leg was cut off. It is now in charge of the Coroner of the Niagara District. The body had not the appearance of having been long in the water. Foul play is

suspected.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MONTREAL, June 27.—This afternoon the neighbors in the vicinity of Chemneville street. ear Craig, were startled by the appearance of near Uraig, were startled by the appearance of a woman on the street in a perfectly nude state. She was acting in a strange manner, dancing about, and offering to have a pugilistic encounter with the passers-by. She was arrested, and proved to be one of the discharged inmates of the Longue Pointe Asylum.

The total liabilities of T. J. Claxton & Co., wholesale dry goods lately tailed are 2500 and

of the Longue Pointe Asylum.

In The total liabilities of T. J. Claxton & Co., wholesale dry goods, lately failed, are \$540,894. The assetts as valued by the official assignee, aggregate \$305,844, leaving a dedicincy of 44 per cent. It is probable that a settlement will be obtained. In 1874 the books of the firm showed a surplus of about a half million. A local paper says Mr. Claxton's private estate makes even a much poorer showing than that of the firm. He was engaged as a special partner in many firms of various branches of business, but whether he was strawn into these ontside interests through his benevolence or a desire to make money, does not appear. The people with whom he has been mostly engaged were his personal friencs. That he was not averse to making money through speculation, however, is seen in the numerous joint-stock speculations with which he was connected, and the worthless ahares of which now form no faconsiderable portion of his nominal assets. An instance of the disastrous course of some of his private ventures is to be found in his having lost \$85,000 between two houses,—one a wholesale boot and shoe house in Kingston, and the other a fancy dry goods house lately doing business on St. James street here. Mr. Claxton, up to the time of his failure, was President of the Young Men's Christian Association, but has since resigned that position.

DescriptionDescription**Conference of the Methodist Church declined to take in the Rev. Dr. Hartley, having a surplus of ministers already.

The Anglo American Company Fare pow in

already.

The Angio American Company fare now in corresponden with the Government in relation to the landing of a cable on the Magdalen Island. It is probable that the request will be granted. granted.

The Orange Lodges of Ottawa, Carleton, and Russell Counties have agreed on a celebration for the 23a of July, while the Trienulal Council

Russell Counties have agreed on a celebration for the 23a of July, while the Triennial Council is in session. It is expected that 4,000 Orangemen will participate.

It is understood that Senator Haviland will be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, to fill the vacancy which shall be created by the present occupant of that position, whose term expires on the 4th of July.

Spread Dissolete to Trionna.

Quiperc, June 27.—Information from the coast of the Lower St. Lawrence is to the effect that salmon are caught in large numbers this season, and that the seal and other fisheries are quite prosperous.

The urgent need of a physician on the coast on account of the amall-pox, which exists from the Gaffont to Mingan and vicinity, is again remarked upon.

A farmer of Point Rouge, named Brosseau, 32 years of age, recently tramped for a wager from his home to this city in one day, a distance of twenty-seven miles.

Hismaria, Ont., June 37.—About six weeks ago small-pox of a very malignant type broke out among the Moravian Indians on the River Traines. It is supposed to have been brought among them by Frank Wampum from Ottawa, who went there on a trip to interview the Governor-General in reference to Indian affairs. Since fits break-out about fifteen have died, and more have it as present than at any previous time. As yet no precantionary measures have been taken to prevent the appread of the disease.

cash \$6,000.

MONTERAL, Can., June 27.—A number of cattle en route for England died in the cars at the station here from jamming and excessive heat.

CLARKSBURG, Ont., June 27.—To-day two children, 11 and 9 years, sons of Alfred Stoutenburg, took shelter under a tree from a passing storm. A limb felt and killed both instantly.

Sr. PAUL, Minn., June 27.—The Minnesota Bar, at a meeting this afternoon, presented a complimentary address to Judge Dillon, on the occasion of his imminent retirement from the Bench of the Eighth United States Circuit.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF VITALITY
to renew a waning stock may be gathered from a
source accessible to all, and never sought in vain
by any whose constitution and vigor are not so
much dilapidated as to be wholly past repairing.
Evidence direct, convincing, and ample, indicates
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic of unexampled efficacy and perfect purity, and possessed of
properties that constitute it an invaluable remeday for dyspepsia, constitution. Ever complaint,
urinary and uterine weakness, meamatic complaints, and malarial feyer. Delicate females and
infirm old persons are invigorated and solaced by
it, and the physical prostration which usually follows a severe illness is in a great degree remedied
and convalescence accelerated through its use. It
occupies a leading position among medicinal staples.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS
Patrone throughout the city, we have established
Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated
below, where advertisements will be taken for the stress of the stre tion. Back additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL-IF WILLIAM BEDDOWS, FORMER
I by of Harrich, near Bolton, Lancashire, Enchan
(or his issue, if he be and in the state of the st TO RENT_HOUSEN

TO RENT-42 SEELEY AV. -TWO-STORY AND basement brick, octayon front, in perfect order. All conveniences, Low to good tenant, O. M. SOPER, 18 Bonore-see TO RENT-FLATS.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE FLATS OF POUR AND bard Bullding, Third-av., between Jackson, and Van Buren-sts. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Union Bullding, Third-av., between Jackson, and Van Buren-sts. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Union Bullding, Third-average and Van Buren-sts. TO RENT_BOOMS.

Miscellane Suc.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-NICELY PURNISHED room, centrally located. South or North, by a gentleman, for permanency; private house preferred; state terms. M. 50, Tribune office.

DE REAN. 173 CLARK-ST. CHICAGO—CONSU tation free, personally or by letter, on chron male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Pine illustrated book extant; ASG pages, beautifully boun prescriptions for all diseases. Price, \$1, postpaid. DR. D. ADAMS, 107 NORTH CLARK-ST., RO BUSINESS CARDS.

TORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHAND buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advance to a. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARKY 100 W. Ma CAST OFF CLOTHING.

infected clothing in the spring creeks and streams which supply a great many of the whites with water for family use. Unless stringent measures are at ones applied, it is feared the disease will spread very rapidly among the whole community for miles around.

Best Dispates to The Transas.

MONTRIAL, June 27.—The County Grand Lodge of this city has decided to send delegates to the Conference at Ottawa next month.

Best Dispates to The Transas.

TORONTO, June 27.—The Globe says: "The Grand Trunk Railway Company are about to follow the example of the Canada Southern, and reduce the wages of their employes 10 per cent. As the Grand Trunk pays not much less than \$100,000 a week for wages, here is a loss of more than half a million dollars per annum inflicted apon the workingmen, or enough to keep a thousand artisans and their families in comfort all the year round. This disaster is due principally to workings of the new tariff. The receipts of the railways have been diminishing at a fearful rate since it came in force, while their working expenses have been seriously increased by the tax upon coal and other taxes."

**WATERICO, June 37.—Gold has been discovered on Shefford Mountain in large quantities. See John. N. B. June 37.—The storehouse and outbuildings of Allon Bros.' foundry at Carleton were burned last night. Loss, about 240,000.

**MONTRIAL, Can., June 37.—J. W. Lesperance.*

FRESH SUPPLIES OF VITALITY

Militons of bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are sold and used with never-failing success. It has stood the test of years. 25 cents.

To RENT-000 MICHIGAN-AV.—FOUR-STOR Drick, modern improvements, in best part of the coming boulevard of the South Side. Apply to owner 100 Mg. No. SI Clark-st.

TO RENT-THE LOWER FLOOR OF THE STONE-front building No. 90 Waldron-place, Korth Side, about 900 feet west of the Lake Dre, containing four rooms, closets, and one stoveroom. All finely finished; possession given July 1. Apply to AUG. SCHWARZ, les illinois-st., near North Clark.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-THE OGDEN HUUSE. CORNER bedding, inen, plated table ware, carpets, cuttery, ctc., etc., for sale. The house contains 55 guests for sale table ware. For full pardential far apply to ALFERD W. SANSOME, 7 Union building.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A FORTUSE FOR SIOC-IT WILL SECURE 180 acres of rich mineral and sarricultural land adjoining the now famous mineral and sarricultural land adjoining the now famous mineral months, and increasing at the same rate. This is a big mance, and will warrant looking after quick as 126 South Clark st. Room 3.

CIGAE STORE FOR BALE, 996 STATE-ST. CALL and see it.

JONEINE ASTER FOR SALE, 986 STATE-ST. CALL

and see it.

The sand see it.

FOB SALE—COMMISSION BUSINESS WITH
heavy connections in overy kind of country produce. A man write moderate capital could do well; or
would take partner. Address giving full name, M 53.
Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR
FOR SALE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR
Business: stuck, S3, 600; oid established house;
business: stuck, S3, 600; oid established work
dress M 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE;
the best barrain ever offered in the city: building,
stock, and carriages complete, for one-half its worth
if taken at once; on account of health am leaving the
city. MITCHELLS, S36 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A CLEAN. FRESH STOCK OF HOOES
and stationery in a growing young city: unusual
business facilities: in voice about \$4,000; will bear investigation. Apply to once about \$4,000; will bear insen, McChurg & Co., 117 State-at. Chicago.

HOTEL OF 40 ROOMS, GENUINE MONEY-MAKing business; restaurant and bar attached; near
stand Madison-at.; always full. Part cash; will
separate it. Address M 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD PARTIES WHO
cone of the most paring patents out. Goods are now
manufactured on most paring patents out. Goods are now
manufactured on surface, and i have made over
\$4,000 clear in the last surface, and i have made over
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\$500 ON ACCOUNT OF ILL-HEALTH A PHYsician will sell his fine office and fixtures;
practice worth \$6,000 per annum. Inquire at 156 Washington-st., Room 42.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. A TTENTION—WANTED TO BUY FROM \$100 TO
A St. 2000 worth of second-hand forniture. for which
I will pay a fair price. J. GLIDER, 308 State-st.
D & J. CASEY, SS AND 40 W. MADISON, MARcloth, and terry partor selfa. Brussels and ingrain carpeta, crockery and stoves for each or on easy payments.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.
ENGLISH PARLOR SUITS.
HANDSOME CHAMBER SUITS.
MATTRESSES AND BEDDING.
MARTIN'S, 205 and 207 State-st.

20x110-Michican-av., corner Adam-st.

50x150-With 2-story house, Oak-av., near Vincenness
50x150-With 2-story house, Oak-av., near Vincenness
50x150-With 2-story house, Oak-av., near Vincenness
50x150-Withain av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
15 lots-Corner Vincennes av. and Forty-second-st.
20 lots-Corner Vincennes av. and Forty-second-st.
20 lots-Corner Vincenness and Hanover-st.
20 lots-Oak-av. av. and Hanover-st.
20 lots-Oo State-st. and Wash-av., near Perty-third-st.
20 lots-Oomer Michigan-av. and Fritzy-minth-st.
100x150-Oorner Michigan-av. and Fritzy-minth-st.
100x160-Oorner Michigan-av. and Fritzy-minth-st.
100x1

FOR SALE-IN VICINITY OF TWENTI-SECOND SOUTH Side. In every way pleasantly located. Large yearliation on all sides of the house; Slagon. MAT. TOR SALE-LOTS OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS AND adjoising city limits 4 miles from Court-House on Fulton, Horman, and Laurel-ava., from \$300 to 600 to 200 accessible years and horse-cars; purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes. J. W. FARLIN, 85 washington-g., Room 1. JOR SALE A GREAT BARGAIN SO FERT, EAST foot cash, subject to taxes of 1879. JACOB WELL, DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF THE ST

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUC
Lion, Thursday, July 10, 1879, as half-past 3 o'clock at
the sorth door of the Chamber of Commerce, Chicago,
Ill., 20 acres together, or in 5-acres tracts. This property is described the west half of the northeast quarter of Sec. 24, Town 60, Rames

14, and is situated auther of Sec. 24, Town 60, Rames

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16, 20 rods west on the south side of Tullerton ave
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TOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BEST WHEAT, COT-tom, cora, fruit, and grasing lands in Texas, along fine of Texas & Racific Rallway, for good farm or city real estate; fitte perfect; choice of 100,000 acres; special inducements to colonies; send stamp for circu-ars. M. C. RELLEY, 104 Clark-st. OR SALE—ON EAST TERMS—A FARM OF SO acres, 10 miles southwest from Chicago; inproved. For particulars inquire at 1835 South Habridest.

MEAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-TO PURCHASE OR LEASE POR A WATTED-TO PURCHASE OR LEASE POR A Warm of years. In a good business location, a suitable building for a manufactory, size 23 to 30 etc. front and 100 feet or more deep, or those having a vacant of 100 feet or more deep, or those having a vacant of 100 feet or more deep, or those having a vacant of 100 feet or more deep, or those having a vacant of 100 feet of more deep, or those having a vacant of 100 feet or more deep, or the having a vacant of 100 feet or more deep.

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967 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor floor; bath, gras, and stable; newly furnished coation first-class.

7 NORTH CLARE-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM me of plano. Day-board, 68.50.

24 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—Bandsomely furnished single room, with board; references.

Deard; references.

Tiefer.

Drown's Hotel. Te state-st.—Fuenished Prooms with board, 24.50 to 58: day board, 25.50; rooms without board, 24.50 to 58: day board, 25.50; rooms without board, 24.50 to 58: day board, 25.50; rooms without board, 24.50 to 24.00; per week, from 26 to 310; also, fursished rooms rented without board.

Charkence House south of Paimer House—Board and room per day, 21.50 to 24.00; per week, from 26 to 310; also, fursished rooms rented without board.

NGLISH HUUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—L Single rooms and board, 24.50 to 29 per week. Transienia, 21 day, Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, 25.50.

H OTEL BRUNSWICK—WABASH-AV., CORNER nished throughout, and show open for the reception of guests. The table at House Innawick will be kept at its must high standard. Frices reduced to suif the times, Now is then to locate at reduced rates. J. H. NASON, Proordetor.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST, Ploure of the standard th

H. NASON, Proprietor.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Paimer House—Room and board \$1.50 per
day; \$5 to \$7 per week.

Miscellameous.

BOARDING—WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR STRICTly first-class rooms and choice boarding pisces in
the very best city and suburban locations. Information cheerfully given to reliable piccations. Information cheerfully given to reliable piccations.

ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE.

ROOM 3 TEIBUNE BUILDING.

PIDWELL HOUSE, AND MINERAL SPRINGS, sanding, CHAS. H. DEANE, Proprietor. BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WITH A widow willing to pay a good price for the right place; only those that can give the gray beat of reference need answer; the very beat of reference Address 5 41, Tribune office. LOST AND FOUND. COST AND FOUND.

TOUND—A STRAY COW, OWNER CAN GET the same by caling on Mrs. J. MURPHY, corner Rolman-av. and Bear Point road.

FOUND—A RED COW AND CALF. CAN BE found at Oskinal Station I. C. R. R.

AM READY TO MAKE LIBERAL TREMS for the return of my coupons. Address F. R. DUCK, 156 Michigan-av.

LOST—AT RAVERLYS THEATRE LAST EVENing a black figured Japanese fan. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving same at Room 21 Chamber of Commerce on leaving same at Room 21 Chamber of Commerce on leaving same at Room 21 Kname of Commerce on leaving same at Room 21 Kname of Commerce on leaving same at Room 21 Kname of Commerce on pony, and the hair is knocked off from the knees; bare spood on the back where the saddle has charde hair off; is cheat foundered; sloreward will be paid for his recovery. M. C. SNYDER, Rangiewood, III.

T THE FACTORY, FIRST-GLASS ORBANS AT THE FACTORY, FIRST-GLASS ORBANS AT PICES beyond commeltion, wholesale and retail. NICHOLSON ORBAN OC., 69 East Indians at, Chicago.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS.
FILERAND PARLOR ORGANS.
FRICES GREATLY REDUCKD.
FRICES GREATLY REDUCKD.
FRICES GREATLY REDUCKD.
ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANOS S123, 8173, 8200, 8223, SPLENDID SQUARE PIANOS S123, 8173, 8200, 8225, SPLENDID SQUARE PIANOS S123, 8173, 8200, 8225, SPLENDID SQUARE PIANOS S123, 8173, 8200, 8225, SPLENDID SQUARE FIRST RETAILST.
B. T. MARTIN, 255 & 267 STATE-ST.
CTECK PIANOS, SQUARE, SQUARE GRAND

STECK PIANOS, SQUARE, SQUARE GRAND, and apright, sold as lowest rates, by H. BRANCH 213 State-81. Ils State-st.

THE CHUEBRATED HARDMAN PIANOS.
THE PAMOUS NEW ENGLAND ORGANS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT LOSEST PRICES.
R. T. MARTIN, 285 & 267 STATE-ST. UPRIGHT PIANOS SQUARE PIANOS FOR RENT.

BURDETT ORGANS FOR RENT. LTON & FOR BENT.
State and Monros ets.
WE MANUFACTURE THE FINEST PIANO IN
the country. Dealers and experience of the country. 948 State-eq.

500

OF DIFFERENT MAKES AT PRICE lower than ever offered before in this makes. Dealers and surchases will find it their advantage to call and examine shound get prices. Illustrated examine should get prices. Illustrated examine should get prices. Illustrated examine should get prices. Corner State and Adam-sh.

GRAND PIANOS FOR RENT,

AM SELLANG SOME OF THE BEST AND cheapest new and second-had burgies, carriages, and business vagons; also enlare success and outsides and road wagons, also enlare success and road wagons, also enlare success and road wagons, as a stating where can be seen, M 18. 4ribune office.

WANTED—A ONE HORSE PHAETON IN GOOD condition, Send maker's name, and width of seat, and price, to 8 40. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LIGHT TOP BUGGY, square box. M. 722 West Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY STOCK OF general merchandise, or farm—A new 12-room brief house, good bare, nice grounds, near depot, in a lice subarth on C., R. Q. R. R.; no incumbrance, Address D. care MYERS, FELTON & CO., 195 Washington-St., Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHANDISE, 4 LOTS
On South Park-4v., 2 on Indiana-av., and 6 lots west of Bouglas Fark. M. 28, Tribune office. DIAMONDS FOR SALE AT A BARRGAIN-DIA-moods set landsbasely by A. LAUDERBACK, dia-mond jewelry manufacturer, 70 Madison-st., coreer or state-st., second Goor.

DARTNER WANTED-OH WILL SELL AN OLD-csiablished hardware store. Address V. B. GIB-ON, Boone, 1a.

BUILDING MATERIAL

WANTED-MALE HELP. In this comme, three times or less, 30 ands per in artism. Such additional time, 10 cents. ANTED-A BOOKKREPER WHO T ANTED-A BOOKKREPER WHO T winderstands fire-lastrance according name and where now employed.

WANTED-TWO ARCHITECTURAL D
men at Recent Sc, 161 LaSalle-st, at
the 28th Inst.

WANTED-TWO ARCHITECTURAL D
the 28th Inst.

WANTED-A BARBER IMMEDIATE
Wages paid to help, or steady job. 20

WATED-TO LEAVE SUNDAY railroad laborers for the C. & N. W wages, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day; free faborers for lumber-yards in \$212.20 CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED AGENTS, CANVASSERS, AND DEA cer inhows and country, to sell new sty handkerchiefs, der lexis inches, put up in packages it dozen, assorted patterns; \$600 can be made in a pert 50 days selling them, as every family will be from 1 to 50 mm when they see them and hear they are, with wholeasie price-list, sent by ma for eight seem to make in a package of 12 handkerchiefs, south by ma for eight seem to make they are, with wholeasie price-list, sent by ma for eight seem to make they are. Address W. M. LONG, 284 Milwankers of Chicago, III.

WANTED-AT MINOWE, LLL. PIFTY REPR rienced coal-minor. No strike or trouble of any kind; full work gamen. Call as MINER T AMES CO. S. 187 Lacale-M. Chicago. AMES CO. 3, 187 LaSalie-st., Calcago.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL OUR GOODS BY MFG. CO., 88 Clark at.

MFG. CO., 88 Clark at.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TAKE GENERAL Extra agencies; poods sold by sample; stary sand expenses paid; call of write. Triumph simumisaring company, 116 Monroe-st., main floor (not in bassilent).

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL TEA. Conference of the cost of amilies; small capital; first cost of ARDEN TEA COMPANY, importers, 112 Emoloph. WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, 12 CR 14 YEARS OF mail. Address M 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH 5000 TO household article. Address S 28, Tribune office. W YNTED TRAVELING SALERMEN TO TAKE
idea of samples of fast-selling goods on commission. LAUGHTON & CO., 187 Washington at. sion. LAUGHTON & CO., 187 Washington at.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL "NAVINS RYplanstory Stock Doctor." The most variable
book for farmers and stock raisers ever published. Adcreas or call on G. W. BURLAND & CO., 103 State-st.,
Chicago.

WANTED TWO GIFLS, ONE TO DO GENERAL and do their sewing. Call at 479 Loomis at, corner of Hastings. WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO DO cooking, washing, and ironias; four is family; no children. Apply at 1003 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A STEADY. GOOD WOMAN TO wash dishes. Call soon at MoDONALD'S restaurant, corner Haisted and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR MCANDINAVIAM girl for cooking and general housework; must be a competent, tidy girl, with good references. & Parksay, near Union Park.

WANTED-A GOOD LITTLE GIRL TO TAKE
care of a baby. Inquire at 1018 Wabash-av. WANTED-AN INVELLIGENT. PERSEVERING day Musings. Just published. Exists terms to an experienced canvasser. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE STUATION WANTED—IN RETAIL HOUSE B or nert-class notion and hostery selection of ten-experience; city or country. M 54. Tribuse office. STUATION WANTED—BY ACOMPETENT YOU man of business experience as bookfasses.

SITUATION WASTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG man of business experience as bookseeper or caste-ies; best of reference. Address M 34, Tribune office, best of reference. Address M 34, Tribune office, steel-forger and seneral machinery. Fair machinest machines and tack tools. City or country. MIN-GO, Wankegan House, iss west Lake st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER STEADY engineer; can do his own siting and cive good reference from last employer. S 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR BOY 14 TEARS OLD himself if necessary. A permanent home wanted mare than anything eise. Address M 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL STEM-TIBUNE office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GUIL TO do guneral housework in a small family. Apply at present place. 1590 South Dearborn-st. SITUATION WANTED—AS EXPERIENCED NURSE OF housekeeper by a French girt, or first-class cook.

A BOUT STRAW HATS-LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT A House, 100 Handolph-st., near Dearbon How styles, white and colored straws, 75c to \$1: Macking and famey brides, 40 \$1.50; felt mats, \$1; mat., \$1, 100 \$1.50; felt mats, \$1; mat., \$1, 100 \$1.50; to \$2.50; cape, 10 to 75 cents.

DEDBUGS, ROACHES, MOTHS EXTERMINATED.

Warranted 1year. | Reterminators for eds. Child warranted 1year. | Reterminators for eds. Child or address A. OAKLEY. 107 Clerk st. con washington.

MOTHERAL CAN.—U. S. Agency solicits consignation of the control of the WARD'S WALNUT OIL FOR SUNNY BROWN hair. It is no dye or lead. Price, 91. Sold at 250 South Clark-st.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WITHOUT CHARGE TO THE CONTROL

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FOR SALE-TINE BLACE VALUE OF PARTITION, EAST PURISITION, EAST PURISITION, EAST PARTITION, EAST PARTITION, EAST PURISITION, EAST PARTITION, DESIGN FOR SALE-OFFICE PARTITION, DESIGN FOR SALE-OFF

The Tribune.

E-88

TERMS TO CITY SUB

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CITTORGO TRUNCES has established branch office YORK-Room to Tribune Building. P. T. N Manager. France-No. 10 Rue de la Grange-

WASHINGTON D. C.—1818 F street. AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Thontre. dulph street, between Clark and LaSaue. En-tent of Emerson's Megatherian Minstels. After-

Haverly's Theatre. street, corner of Monroe. I Opera Bouffe Company. Aften trening. "La Jolie Parfumen McVicker's Theatre. freet, between Dearborn and State of the Standard Theatre Company.

Metropolitan Theatre, iet, oppesite Sherman House, Kingage 's Dinotherlan Lady Minstrels. After SOCIETY MEETINGS.

w. B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 203, A. F. & A. M.
—Regular Communication this (Saturday) evening at 8
o'clock, sharp, at 76 Monroe-st., for important business and work. Members are notified to attend. Visting brothers cordinity invited. By order of
D. S. O'CORNELL, Secretary.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.

The overwhelming defeat which the Yale crew suffered yesterday in the race with Harward for the College championship suggests the necessity of a severer course of instruction and training in the science of handling sculls. There has evidently been too much attention devoted to Greek and Hebrew, too auch of that mere superficial brain-cultur rhich is of no possible account in sending out to the front and winning a race.

The result of the examination of the Bohemian Sharpshooters before Judge Mc-Allistic upon an application for a writ of habeas corpus has been the discharge of sixteen out of the nineteen prisoners, and the release under bail of the remaining three. It was held by the Court that the men acting. was held by the Court that the men acting, under orders of their commanding officers should not be held equally responsible with the officers, and so the latter only were compelled to give ball, with the addition of one of the rank and file, and the only one who had been positively identified as having

p at a small town near Fort Wayne, Ind., 9. What with a butcher-knife and a blud geon he wounded the poor little creature most horribly, and it is a pity that he was to see that from a coar for any feathers at the hands of the enraged people of the place. The law officers should have stayed the law of the application of the tar at least, when the touching of a match to the inflammable substance ald have answered the demands of retrib tive justice most effectually.

The Methodist brethren of Chicago appear to be sadly divided on the question whether the crime of running a railway train on Sunday to carry people to camp-meeting is more than counterbalanced by the good done the people, who are transported in this iniquitous fashion. The question was discussed with great seriousness at a meeting yesterday of the District Camp-Meeting Association, and a resolution prohibiting the running of railway trains to the camp-meeting grounds was lost by the close vote of 13 years to 15 nays. Several of the ministers have already denounced with great vigor the descenation of the Sabbath by these trains, and they don't exactly see how they can now ancourage the sinful practice by announcing the camp-meeting from their pulpits.

lenator Bayana and the silver wing of the senate Democracy is not meeting with that necess which was hoped. There is maniested a very emphatic sentiment in favor of llowing Mr. Bayana to resign his place as hairmen of the Senate Finance Committee. here is every reason why he should lieved of the duty of obstructing legislation by refusing to report from ministee a measure which the majority nocrats in the Senate support. Per-curtesy or regard for Mr. Bayano's feelings are very nice and proper in their way, but they ought not to obstruct legisla-tion and defeat the will of the majority, and

comporation majority, acting purely from an motives, defeated the legitiappropriation bills in March last, the interests of the people have been consulted in the course of ation as shaped by the majority.

hardly a quorum remains in either Ho All the appropriation bills, it is presut will have been disposed of by that time.

The speculative market in wheat is just now in a very curious, and perhaps demoralisting, condition. The price of No. 2 spring wheat in Chicago is about \$1.06\(\frac{1}{2}\) a bushel, whereas the price, if governed by the foreign market quotations for the same grade, would be not more than 34 cents a bushel; that is to say, it would be necessary to secure wheat, which is now salling here at \$1.06\(\frac{1}{2}\), for \$4\$ cents in order to ship it to Liverpool without loss. This condition has been brought about by the Kranz deal, which actually controls about 5,750,000 bushels, or the total amount of No. 2 spring wheat within sight; this includes all of that particular grade in Chicago, Milwankee, and New York. The fact that the New York price has been forced up to the Chicago price, with freight added, compels the conclusion that the wheat is actually controlled by the clique running the deal, and, in that case, the "shorts" for June will be forced to settle at the New York price, under the rules of the Board, which enable the buyer to select his own market for shipment eculative market in wheat is the rules of the Board, which enable the buyer to select his own market for shipment or settlement. The fact that this grade of wheat has been believed to be in the control of one man has affected speculation in this market for the past two or three months, and if the same clique shall continue to hold this immerite will continue to demoralize the market because it will be a standing menace to the same to the s market because it will be a standing menace to the price. It still remains to be seen whether the men who are running this extensive "deal" can get out of it with a profit when they come to realize upon their actual stock on hand; if not, they will probably not attempt again to apply the California stock system of speculation to the wheat market.

One of the most uncompromising of the Washington "last-ditchers" is Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania. He was violently opposed to the latest caucus device. He might reasonably have taken this position if he had opposed the new scheme on the ground that it is a petty piece of business, unworthy of any great party ambitious to control the destinies of a nation, and aimed at the subversion of law. But this was not the reason for his opposition. He wanted the Democratic cancus to make a final stand upon the closing of the Courts as a means for coercing Executive assent to a repeal of the Election laws. He is reported as faving stated in cancus that it had been mutually agreed, at the beginning of the struggle, that the Northern men should help the Southern men to secure the repeal of the jurous' test-oath, and that the Southern men in return were to help the Northern THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN DEMOthe jurors' test-oath, and that the Southern men in return were to help the Northern men secure the repeal of the Election laws. If this is a correct statement of the case, then the responsibility for the revolutionary scheme aimed at the prostitution of the ballot-box rests upon the Northern Demo-crats. This is a revelation of interest and im-portance to honest men in the North who have been acting and voting with the Demo

what Northern constituency, outside of the roughs, plug-nglies, and hired repeaters, is in favor of abandoning all National restraint over Congressional elections? Is Senator Wallack fairly representing the Democracy of Pennsylvanis in insisting upon the repeal of the National Election laws, in order to furnish a free opportunity for fraud? Are the other Democratic politicians from the North reflecting the politicians from the North reflecting the their constituents by sympathizing with the efforts of Senator Wallace? Is it a char cteristic of the Democratic party to seek to plish by fraud and viole secomplish by fraud and violence what it is feared cannot be accomplished by an honest effort? It is important that all this should be definitely understood, for we believe that there are thousands upon thousands of citi-zens throughout the North who have voted with the Democratic party during the last with the Democratic party during the last few years, on account of some dissatisfac-tion with the Republican party or in the hope of achieving certain promised reforms, who would not vote with that or any other party that was in favor of free and unre-strained frauds upon the ballot-box. If Senator Wallace told the truth in caucus when he said that the enforced remeal or uniwhen he said that the enforced repeal or nu

when he said that the enforced repeal or nullification of the Election laws was primarily a Northern suggestion, and that it has been insisted upon as a Northern Democratio measure, then his revelation ought to be a warning to all conservative and right-minded men who have been inclined to vote with the Democrats on national issues.

If the scheme for the destruction of the National Election laws was suggested by the Northern politicians, and to the extent that it has received the support of the Northern Democrats, it is designed to afford an opportunity or frauds in certain large cities in the North which would probably overcome the honest Republican majority in certain States. The carrying of New York State for the Democrats by means of the repeating and honest Republican majority in certain States. The carrying of New York State for the Democrate by means of the repeating and ballet-box stuffing, which would be possible in New York City in the absence of National supervision at the next Presidential election, is the chief consideration of this Northern Democratic support of the proposition to remove all National restraint over National elections. If the suggestion came from Mr. Trumans, as is generally conceded to be the case, it was because Mr. Trumans and his friends believe it will be impossible for any Democratic candidate for the Presidency to honestly carry enough territory in the North to secure his election. The support which Senator Wallack, as a Northern man, is giving to the scheme is founded upon a like selfah purpose as to the election of 1880 in Pennsylvania, when a Legislature is to be chosen that will name a successor to Mr. Wallack, whose present term expires as a new President goes in. So the advocacy of this infamous scheme by every Northern Democrat has been based upon the belief that nothing short of unrestrained fraud will enable the Democratic party to secure votes enough in the North to enable them to seize the Government in 1881.

It may be that Senator Wallack's caucus statement was intended to divest the nullification scheme of some of its unpopularity by creating the impression that the Southern politicians were not making so much effort as the Northern Democrats to carry it out; but nobody is simple enough to believe any-

politicians were not making so much effort as the Northern Democrats to carry it out; but nobody is simple enough to believe any-thing of this kind. Of course the Southern Democrats do need the repeal of the Election laws for their own local benefit, because they have already demonstrated that they can carry elections by frand and violence in spite rament supervision and the restricte United States Iswa. But the as lively an interest in the scheme as Northern politicians, because they be

claims, dispose of the offices, and otherwise "run the machine." Senator Warners and the Northern Democrats who think and set with him are, after all, but mere creats and agents of the ex-Confederates.

THE POWER OF SAN FRANCISCO ON THE THE POWER OF SAN FRANCISCO ON THE WAY.

For some time past there have been many and sure signs of the decline of San Francisco as the great controlling centre of the Pacific Coast. For years past the proud city at the Golden Gate has been the metropolis of that wast extent of territory denominated, without special regard to geographical limits, the Pacific Slope. The States of California, Nevada, and Oregon, the Province of British Columbia, and the Territories of Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Washington, and, to a certain extent also, Montana, have been tributary to the bay-windowed city. It was there that the bay-windowed city. It was there that they bought their merchandise, thither that they sent their products, whether of an agrithey sent their products, whether of an agri-cultural or mineral character, and, strange as it may seem, Utah wheat, and eggs, and po-tatoes have been regularly shipped to San Francisco rather than to Eastern points. Of course, San Francisco being the point of con-centration for the moneyed interests of the coast, being also the centre of the great stock compling, constitutes of the "slope." stock-gambling operations of the "slope, and possessing ample facilities for receiving goods by sea as well as by land, the country farmers, miners, speculators, and mercha point for their various interests. This feeling was fostered by the Central Pacific Railroad Company decreaing that merchandise for all points along their line of route, with the exception of Sacramento, should first be carried to San Francisco and thence first be carried to San Francisco and thence reshipped to the address of the consignee at the latter's expense. Naturally this favoritism toward. San Francisco, while accomplishing its object for the time being, created no slight feelings of discontent among those forced to submit to the burdens imposed on them thereby. San Francisco mero recognizing the lever that had been placed in their hands, are reputed to have used their power to its fullest extent, and, instead of

that close figuring common among Eastern business men, are reported to have grasped after enormous profits and usurious rates of interest. So long as the period of inflation lasted, this was tolerated; but, when business depression and hard times at length reached the Pacific Coast, bitter murmuring was heard, and, as times grew worse, the feeling increased to one of deep hatred against San Francisco, its merchants, its institutions of credit, and the railroad companies there ocated. To this is attributable much of th success of the KEARNEY movement in California, the majority in favor of calling the Constitutional Convention last year, and finally the adoption of the new Constitution on the 7th of May. As that Constitution nhibits the railroad companies from dis criminating between one shipper and another, or one point and another, may be presumed that freight i way stations will, after the 1st January next, cease to make the journey to San Francisco and back ere reaching the hands of consignees. That in itself will act antagonistically to the centralizing influences of "the Bay." But, further, the march of railroad enterprise from the East has for

tered the desire among those hitherto tribu-tary to San Francisco to free themselves from her threlldom.

Take, for instance, Arisona, into which
Territory the Southern Pacific Railroad has
now penetrated 182 miles, Casa Grande, the present terminus, being only sixty-six miles circumstance, so great is the dislike of the sale houses, and so bitter are they against the classified tariff of the Pacific Railroad that they prefer letting their freight come direct from the East over the Atchison & Santa Fe Road to Las Vegas, from which railroad terminus the passenger-stages take seven days, and freight teams as many weeks, to reach Tucson. These merchants maintain that, securing as they do a through freight rate of seven cents per pound from New York, and six and three-quarter cents from Chicago to Tucson, they can do better shipping directly from the East than if they-passed under the yoke of San Francisco in-termediaries, and hence the visitor to that fown may see, for instance, car-loads of stoves shipped straight from Rochester, and dry goods direct from Boston manufacturers. At Prescott, which is about 150 miles Lorth chants are doing all in their power to encourage JAY GOULD to build his Utah Southern Railroad straight through into Arizona; and, turning to Washington Territory, the inhabitants of that rich agricultural section are equally solicitous that he should continue the Utah Northern line through Idaho into Washingto and Eastern Oregon. That their exertion in this direction have not been without available. is proved by the fact of the JAY GOULD party having just acquired control of the variou railroads in Oregon, as well as a predominat raircoads in Oregon, as well as a predominat-ing influence in the Oregon Steam Naviga-tion Company. It is intended that the rail-road, after traversing the fertile Palouse country, should tap the Columbia River at Umatilla, and this, together with the pro-jected line from Seattle to Walla Walla, would make Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory entirely independent of San Francisco, while Western Oregon, in order to maintain something of the supremacy of Portland, would be compelled to agitate for the completion of the California & Oregon Railroad.

Another reason for the decline of San

Francisco's power is the interest now taken in New York in California, Nevada, and even Arizona mining stocks. Persons living in Arizona mining stocks. Persons living in the vicinity of the mines, and directly or indirectly interested in their success, find that they are no longer to anything like the same extent as formerly at the mercy of the Pine street manipulators. If the New York public is satisfied a stock is good, it maintains its value on Wall street, regardless of the pawings of Trisco bears. Hence persons in the mining regions are gradually looking with confidence to the East to protect the value of their property, and many such properties are at once incorporated under the laws of New York rather than under those of California.

those of California.

The provisions of the new California Constitution, which affect very materially the taxation of mining corporations, are likely to lead to many more companies taking this same step, and thus it may easily happen that, in a year or two from now, New York those of California.

ains for the people of Chicago to take utage of this state of things, and t vantage of this state of things, and take measures to secure a good slice of the business of such Territories as Idaho, Arisona, New Mexico, and Utah. Arisona especially merits the attention of our manufacturers and provision declers. Dependent for everything upon "the States," the merchants of Tucson and Present are likely merits of thing upon "the States," the merchants of Tucson and Prescott are likely to give their business to those willing to make them the most advantageous terms; and our citizens have justly earned for themselves a reputation for enterprise in such matters second to none. The Atchison, Topaka & Santa Fe Railroad will about the commencement of neft year reach the Rio Grande, and will th nest year reach the Rio Grande, and will thus open up the rich Galistee anthracite coal-fields as well as the copper deposits of New Mexico and the agricultural products of the Rio Grande Valley. One of the natural outsets for these products would seem to be Chicago, as once this railroad is opened the time occupied in, and the expense of, transportation to the Atlantic seaboard will hardly be greater than to the Pacific, while the advantages resulting from the adoption of the former route are too well known to need explanation. In the same way, the day may not be far distant when our Board of Trade men shall have the handling of Utah Trada men shall have the handling of Utah as well as of Mindesota wheat, and later on, too, Washington Territory may send us some of her magnificent cereals. We bear no filwill to San Francisco, but still, the circumstances being as they are, there is no reason why our energetic business men should not profit by the opportunity now presented. Other cities, such as St. Louis and Kansas City, will undoubtedly do their best to procure a share of this business; but, with the superior advantages of Chicago, a knowledge of the actual facts would seem to be all that is required to set our merchants stirring in required to set our merchants stirring in

EMOCRATIC PROMISES AND PERFORM-

the matter, and secure for our city these new and important outlets for her produce

The Democrats in 1874 elected a large m ority of the members of the House of Rep-entatives in Congress, owing to the disgust of the people concerning the back-pay and other blunders and weaknesses of the Republican majority, and because of the loud protestations that the Democrats would nake such reforms and changes in the legi ation of Congress as were seriously needed The Democrats entered office in December 1875, but during the two years ending in March, 1877, never inaugurated any measure of reform. The party confined its efforts to weaken the Government. In 1876 the Democrats, by the aid of the Solid South, again elected a majority of Representatives, which body devoted the two years of official exbody devoted the two years of official existence to doing nothing of a general or national character beyond such acts as were intended to render the solidity of the South more solid. Its excuse and apology was, that, the South being Republican, the Democratic House was unable to accomplish anything. The result of the elections of 1878 was to place the Democrats in a major-ity in both Houses of Congress after the 4th of March, 1879, and it was because of this known fact that the Democrats forced an extra session after that date.
On the 18th of March Congress met, with

a Democratic majority in the Senate and House, and here, on the 28th of June, nearly four months later, Congress is still in session. What has the Democratic party done or attempted to do in all these months since it "captured the Capitol"? With a clear majority in both Houses, with the complete control of the whole machinery of legiswhat has it done? The Det for ten years have been promising re-lief to the country by a modifica-tion of the notorious and confessedly most oppressive tariff that was ever imposed upon and endured by a free people. At last the Democrats were in power; had control of all legislation; could force any bill through; but what did it do with the tariff? The so-called Committee of Safety, or more properly speak-ing the "Jacobin Club," refused to have that subject touched. From all parts of the land Congress was petitioned by a suffering people to remove the infamous punishment on human suffering by repealing the tax on quihuman suffering by repealing the tax on quinine, but the Democratic party, in its boasted supremacy and power, with full knowledge that the President would gladly approve such a merciful measure, refused even to consider the bill. That would have been a recognition of the nationality of the Government, and nationality was the last thing the Democratic party was disposed to recognize. The previous Congress had only partially remonetized silver, and the Democratic declared that they only waited for a majority in both Houses in order to complete that legislation. But for over 100 days the Democratic House and the Democratic Senate have toiled industriously to establish the ate have toiled industriously to establish the right of States to nullify the laws and to seede from the Union, but had not the power or the purpose to restore the right of the people to have their silver coined at the mint. During the years of reconstruction Congress had found it necessary to protect the people against fraud and violence in the elections of members of the National House of Representatives, and this they did by making provision for the appointment, by the courts, of persons to supervise the elec-

members of Congress. Under this law the facilities for dishonest voting, the violent exclusion of honest voters from the polls, and of fabricated and forged returns of the and of fabricated and forged returns of the elections were reduced, and the voters were secured some protection at the polls and in having the actual voting honestly returned. The return of the Democratic party to power in both branches of Congress, and the "capture of Washington" by the Confederate Brigadiers, was celebrated by the Democratic party in forcing an extra session of four months' duration dayoted to the repeal

cratic party in forcing an extra session of four months' duration devoted to the repeal of that law providing for honest elections. The emancipated energies of the Democratic party, the hopes and aspirations of eighteen years of exclusion from office and of power, the "claims" of a half-score of aspirants for the Presidency, the hates and revenges of a long and baffled rebellion and civil war, the memories of a long-cheriahed slavery remorselessly extirpated by the Union bayonets,—all these were concentrated in this moment of restoration to power to the sole purpose of abolishing honest elections! onest elections!

And this was Democratic statesmanship, Democratic patriotism, Democratic reform and purity! For this everything else was neglected, ignored, and postponed. For this the Jacobin Club was organized, and the caucus invested with dictatorial powers.

mond and at Vicksburg, at Charles at Appomattox, despite their windy pand their vehement naver-give-ups, again laid down their arms, have agair rendered unconditionally, and have gone home to be reconstructed under the state of the state o chastening power, the liberal spirit, but termined rule, of the American people, a demand honest elections, and who are it pared to maintain the Nation by the energy of all necessary National authority.

SOUTHERN SCHOOLSOOKS.

The acknowledged test of a good text-book is that it shall furnish youth with comprehensive information as to the subject which it treats, and that it shall represent the best ideas and latest discoveries of those who are recognized as experts in the knowledge of that subject, without reference to any particular locality or the views of any person or clique. In one of his recent speeches, Senator Brank, charged that the schoolbooks in the South did not answer such a purpose, but that they were compiled with the view of glorifying one section of the country and villifying the other, and therefore instilling into the minds of the Southern youth a hatsed of their Government and their country. The Southern Brigadiers furiously denounced Senator Brank for making this charge, and denied its truth, claiming that no such book had ever been published.

In the last issue of Harper's Weekly, Mr. In the last issue of Harper's Weekly, Mr.

Cuntra, its editor, has done good service by confirming Senator Blance's charge, and giving a sketch of a text-book now used in the Southern schools called "The Southern Student's Handbook of Selections for Reading and Oratory." The index of this book gives the names of the authors and the States where they reside. They are all Southern authors, residing in Southern States. Not a Northern man or Northern State can be found in this list, and not even a Southern erator who has ever made use of his eloquence to defend his Government. Of the long list of Southern orators, scarcely one is known outside the limits of his State. In a handbook of oratory one would naturally expect to find extracts from the notable speeches of famous Americans like Wensten, Apans, and Eventur which have passed into the literature of the country and become standard. Not even Henry Char, a Southerner, is represented in this collection. He was too patriotic. He had spoken too frequently and eloquently in defense of his Government and his flag. The Southern Brigadiers in Congress and the Southern Strigations in Congress and the Southern stump-speakers and fire-sating editors who have over and over again spoken and written their hatred of the Union are plentifully represented. There might be a shadow of apology for such a book if the themes treated by these speakers were of a general character; but even these are South-ern in their nature, intended to arouse Southern emotions and kindle Southern hatred against the Union. One selection from a speech by William Parson Johnson will fairly illustrate the character of the entire book. He says:

entire book. He says:

"They represented, moreover, the principles of self-government, of local freedom, and of the right of a people to decide their own political associations. In them was struck down these ancient and honorable ideas; and the community of mitions allowed itself to listen to and virtually to approve the plea of the imperial and irresponsible centralization that triumphed. We have no complaints to make; but, when startled Liberty in other lands turns hither and thither for sympathy or sid, we can point them to the lists where our champions lie slain, but not dishonored."

So far as the purposes of a text-book are concerned, a reader of this kind is about as valuable as a natural history would be that described only the snakes, pelicans, buz-

described only the snakes, pelicans, butzards, catfish, alligators, and other vermi or a work on history that confined its narratives of vendettas, duels, bulldozing, negro-lashing, bowie-knife affrays, lists of uthern heroes who have died with the boots on, and other episodes of Southern life. But the animus of this and other kin dred publications is its most contemptible feature. It is intended to infuse Southern children in their schools with a hatred of their Government, their flag, and their country, and to inform them that there is neither pride nor patriotism in the name of an American citizen. Southern Congressmen may flourish their new-made devotion to the Union, but, if it is sincere, of what avail is it when children in their tender years are taught to hate their country, whe years are taught to hate their country, when not only, as JEYPERSON DAVIS said in his address to the Mississippi editors, every woman in the South is unreconstructed and is teaching her children to vindicatee Secession, but the child goes from its mother to the school where text-book and teacher emphasize the teachings received at home? Under such circumstances as these, how can Northern circumstances as these, how can Northern people believe their declarations are sincern? There is not a text-book used in any Northern college, seminary, or school of a sectional character. Not one can be found that does not inculcate the highest form of loyalty and patriotism; not one that reflects only Northern sentiment alone; not one that could not be used without offense in every State of the Union. The South has been politically solidified through the agen-cies of the bulldozer, and Rapublicans are cies of the bulldozer, and Rapublicans are disfranchised. Its newspapers and its orators glorify Secession and threaten again to disrupt the Union. Its schools teach that freedom can alone be obtained by destroying the Government and making the infamous dogma of State Sovereignty paramount to the idea of a union of States. Is not the North justified in repudiating the much-vaunted allegiance of Southerners, and in demanding that the control of the Government shall not pass into the hands of those who are seeking power only to betray their compared.

are seeking power only to betray their coutry and plunge it into ruin? The Southern subsidy-hunters have determined that Capt. Cownex shall be excluded from the Mississippi River Commission, and their organs are urging the President to ignore his claims. The manifest selfishness and injustice of this course should induce the President to appoint Cownex. He represents one of the three plans suggested for the improvement of the Mississippi River and the protection of the adjoining lands from overflow. One of these schemes is to build levess on both sides of the river from from overflow. One of these schemes is to build levees on both sides of the river from Cairo to the mouth, which will involve an outlay of hundreds of millions of dollars, and a vast and permanent expense to the Government in protecting these levees. Another is to extend the Eans system of jetties up the river, which will cost scarcely less for the original improvement and probably more for the maintenance and dredging. The third, a Ivocated by Capt. Cowney, is a rational proposition to open the natural outlets and thus furnish easy and permanent escape for the flood-waters. This latent escape for the flood-waters. This law scheme is approved by ninety-nine or

overflow. Capt. Cowners himself has having and and studied the river for forty years, and is in every way qualified to represent and demonstrate the feasibility and desirability of the outlet system. If he be excluded from the River Commission, the effect will be to exclude from proper consideration the merits of the outlet system. consideration the merits of the outlet system, which the expenditure of a few millions what the other achemes will probably not accomplish after hundreds of millions shall have been spent. There is now in progress a national survey of the Mississippi River, which is a lasting subject of ridicule among the practical river men, who are unanimous in the belief that it has no other purpose than the expenditure of Government money for the benefit of those who are engaged in the useless work. President Harris should make up the new Commission of such material as to save it from similar ridicule, and Capt, Cowden should be the first man to select if the Commission is to be of any practical good.

The postponement of the trial of CURRER, the man who killed the actor Porter, is a pretty good index to the present condition of Texas justice. Current sets up the preposterous pict that he killed Porter in self-defence, but cannot find the witnesses to prove it just yet. The New Orleans Times says that these witnesses—dive are claimed by the defense—are men in buckram; that the killing of Porters was the most cold-blooded assassination is ever beard of; and that delay is sought only for the purpose of tiring out the prosecution. As the prosecution. pose of tiring out the prosecution. As the prosecuting witnesses live several thousand miles from the scene of the murder, it is altogether probable that the defense will be able to carry ut its plan successfully.

Mr. Burnston's remarkable extension of the Monnos doctrine would keep foreign engineers Monnon doctrine would keep foreign engineers and foreign capital from coming to this country under any circumstances whatever. If the United States Government is not prepared to build a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Panama, it should not interfere with M. Dr. Lassers' Darien project. The Monnon doctrine does not imply a dog-in-the-manger policy with reference to internal improvements under the concession of sovereign States on this Continent.

The Pope has issued an order forbidding sale of relice. He says that the traffic has be-come an abuse. "Men who are enemies of the Catholic faith, and desirous of filthy lucre, huns ic faith, and desirous of filthy lucre, hun Catholic faith, and desirous of fithy lucre, aunt up and steal authentic relics and sell them, especially in Rome, to the great scandal of the faithful, and especially of the foreigners." He forbids the faithful, therefore, to sell or buy, under any pretext, even that of redesming, ascred relics, even though they be inclosed in reliquaries and bear the official seal.

virtuous" and "prodigal son" in order to get full control of the Government; but it could full control of the Government; but it could not resist the temptation to send off a swarm of pleasure excursions at the public expense this summer under the thin pretext of authorizing special committees of investigation. Sixteen such committees are to go out from the Senate slone, where the Democrats have been longest out of power and are supposed to be hunceriest.

Pairing has been carried to such an extent in Congress that there are barely enough members left to transact public business. Yet it is hardly more than thirty years ago since the practice was introduced in the Senate, and it had not then become very general in the Lower House. Buston has an interessing chapter about the origin of pairing in our Congress in his "Thirty Years' View."

State street bridge and the viaduct leading to it have been condemned. Some repairs are now being put upon them, but they are past mending. They should be torn down and replaced by other and better structures. It is a sure thing that a serious accident will happen at that bridge in a abort time if nothing more in down. to it. Then who will be responsible?

The lesson of the Rull murder-case which all the New York papers are now engaged in pointing out is that it is very persions to trust circumstantial evidence. There is another les-son of the case, quite as important, namely, that is is injudicious for newspapers to constitute themselves Judge and jury before anybody has been errested or brought to trial.

Ex-Gov. Hundricks, of Indians, has be Ex-Gov. Hundricks, of Indians, has bee fore rejoyed the well-deserved sobrique "Artful Dodger it among the politicians; Senator Trurman, of Ohio, has no greatly dermined him that it is now doubtful which hose statesmen are most deserving of it.

Candidates for the High School this year had to work against a severe Board of Examiners, and the young persons who scored 91 out of a possible 100 had a good deal to be thankful for There must have been an unusually large num ber the wrong side of 70.

There is only one thing JEFF DAVIS can do now with credit to himself or the country which once was his. What that thing is we decline to say, further than that it is not running for the United States Senate.

Measures have been taken in Boston to raise a memorial to William LLOYD GARRISON. There is no citizen of Boston of recent years more worthy of remembrance by the per the Commonwealth.

Tow Ewine depends on his name to elect him believing that the people of Ohio, if they can swallow that monetrons dectrine about flat money, will be satisfied with a flat statesman as well.

Enterprising sewspapers are getting in readiess a full history of the elevated railroads in New York, with cuts, for use when the isaster takes place. Many persons would be glad to see, touch, and believe in the \$10,000 said to be put up for stakes in the O'LEARY-CROSSLAND walking-

M. DE LESSETS is over 70 years of age, by feels able to dispose easily of such a bagatel as the Darieu Ship-Canal before he dies.

The New York Times has a favorable oph of Mayor Coopen's common sense, the other papers haven't.

PERSONALS. Wicked persons go to St. Louis when they

die.
Cincinnati has a Society for the Proof Marriages.
Mr. Lamar has gone to Mississippi o mend he fences.

to mend he fences.

A miss is as good as a mile, and, if she is pretty, several laps over.

The New York Express says the Sun shines for all—price two cents a shine.

Mr. O'Leavy should have horrowed Mr. Weston's stomach for the present occasion.

Weston's stomach for the present occasion.

Weston was once a book-agent, and learned to walk by being often told to take one.

Mr. Dana starts for Europea Laby a said.

Mr. Dans starts for Europe July 2, and that, we take it, is the day to calcarate.

The New York detectives should become newspaper-reporters and learn their trade.

No. We do not believe that Mr. Weston did some of his recent walk by taxing a train.

The Empress Augusta's recent visit to England is said to have been with a view to someoning a quarrel between Queen Viotoria and her danghter, the Crown Frincess of Germany, but the goming decians that has mission dadn't meand mat-

Alexander Stephens and Sara Bern hould have a six days' contest to determine

is the thinner.

The Kentucky turfmen are of the opinion has no rights that California is that Kentucky has no rights that Call

Boucleault says he shall write no morn Mr. Elliott, of England, will not row again

The fate of the Prince Imperial has con whiced the French Government that the Zulus and wote the Republican ticket.

The business of a Vice-President is to a

dehing, and Mr. Hendricks' objection to the s

place on the ticket is unwise.

Princess Louise has had good luck fishing and we conclude, therefore, that the Princess is not much addicted to profanity.

Perhaps New York might induce the Botton police force to discover Stewart's body as work up the Nathan murder case.

A California paper wants to send Duny Kearney to the Senate. It doubtless regards the Senate in the light of a penitentiary.

It is anough for Kentucky to make in best whisky. She should willingly resign hand to the second place as regards race horses.

Mr. Talmage is creating almost as much arcitement in England as Parole, and there are many persons who think he is the better hom.

A Texas minister who refused to many a couple without his fee in advance went on win the ceremony when a seven-shooter togethed his time.

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher, of Indianapols, says that "when a child, Weston was the cleaner,

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher, of Indianapolis, says that "when a child, Weston was the cleanest, sweetest little bloads boy that I ever knew. He always had his Sunday-school lesson perfectly, and was well trained at home, in Providence, by his small, slender mother. But Edwin Pavion Weston was the most uneasy bright by I ser saw, a man restless in his brain, and anally died insent. The mother was a woman of intellectual parts, and at her husband's death, in order to support the family, she wrote a number of interesting books for children. These were printed, and then, instead of being published, were hawsed about Providence and elsewhere in the State of Rhode Island by Edward Payson, who walked from house to house all over the State, and thus early sequired the habit of walking."

CAPITAL AND LABOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 27.—The weavers FALL RIVES, Mass., June 27.—The weavers held a large meeting in the Spinners' flall tonight, but the intense heat confined it to one hour's duration. Short specenes were made by some of the old stand-by's of the operatives, and the hope expressed that the spinners would stand firm until the manufacturers yielded. The sentiment of the meeting seemed to be that the weavers should assist the spinners, but it was voted that the resolution given below touching this point be laid on the table until the mass meeting in the park to-morrow, when it is expected a much larger number of weavers will be present. The other four resolutions are the spinners of the park to-morrow, when it is expected a much larger number of weavers will be present. The other four reso-

when it is expected a much larger number of weavers will be present. The other four resolutions were unanimously adopted. The following are the resolutions!

Resolved, That, as a large number of weavers are thrown on the streets and the remainder are likely to follow in a few days, and, as the small pittance received as wages renders it impossible to save anything, therefore, we are compelled to severalief from the city, especially those who have families. These we advise to do so at once, and not allow their children to go hungry.

Resolved, That, as weavers thrown upon the streets through the selfshness of the manufacturers, who have compelled us to share the depression in our wages, and who now refuse to give us beleast share in the present prospectly of the colton trade, therefore it is but just that the wealth of the city created entirely by operatives should now be required to furnish means to prevent suffering among us, and we shall hold said authorities responsible for the distress that may take place through their negligence or refusal to relieve.

Resolved. That the thanks of the weavers be extended to Alfermen Leonard. Connelly, and Sweiny for their action is refusing to confirm a large number of the manufacturers, toadies as special police in the presum peacesule condition of the city, as such a body would irritate the people and cause disturbance, and we express our utmost detestation for Ald. McCreary for offering a motion to close the office of Overseer of the Poor to prevent people from obtaining relief.

Resolved. That as it is utterly impossible for soinners to be obtained in any appreciable quantity to in any way affect the situation, and as the mill that are attempting to run are doing so at raisons loss, and as boys, women, and ald men attempting to run the mules are so incapable of performing the arthurs would be sufficed as the manufacturers are demonstrating their weakness and their utterly ratile attempt to run the millis.

At Tecumseh Mills this afternoon several spinners from out of town began work. About thirty weavers, mostly women, immediately left work, refusing to work for "bobstick spinners." Part of them returned to work in a far moments, however.

At the weavers' meeting to night large numbers of Tecumsch weavers were present, who held a "shop" meeting after the general meeting. It was voted to work to-morrow, but after that date their action will be determined by the action of to-morrow afternoon.

Matters begin to look interesting here, said the question now is, Will the weavers strike and make the strike general, or will they leave the spinners to fight out alone the battle begin by them? The spinners to the workingmen of America.

Fall Ryvan, Mass., Jone 37.—The mills are all remainers this correlate work in the reconting of

America.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 27.—The mills are all running this morning with the exception of the Narraganeset, which shut down yesterday. Some of the mills gained a few spinners to day others lost; but on the whole there have been gains of ten pairs of mules. There is no intimidation by violence, but manufacturers say that threats are made, and a number of mes at work yesterday are out to-day through feas. The map who came here have been returned home by the spinners. The depots are all watched, and imported help solicited to return.

A committee of spinners this morning waited on the Mayor, asking that extra nolice be withdrawn from the streets and kept at the sitions, where they could be readily called in one of disturbance. The Mayor said he should sy to act as a disinterested party during the striks, but would preserve order, and the extra police were put on to prevert disturbances. The spinners would not be interfered with by the police of they preserved order.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

Reserved Dissearch to The Tribuma.

CATRO, Ill., June 27.—News was received here this afternoon of the death of Judge A. Brown, one of the oldest and most prominent elitizens of Pulaski County, which occurred is his residence, near Villa Ridge, this morning.

Developed Dissearch to The 2 release.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 27.—Air. John Hornby, a resident of this city since 1849, and during all that time actively suggested in the luminous business, died to day after a short illness, and 74 years. He was one of Dayesport's more respected citizens. The funeral occurs on Sanday.

Springpield, Ill., June 27.—Israel Countill, a prominent citizen of Girard, fall dead on the street to-day, from apoplexy. He was along 50 years of age, and is well known to all borse men in this part of the State.

Special Dispatch to The Tribus.

WATERTOWN, Wis., June 27.—Theodor Berg.

THE UTAH INSTITUTION.

SPORT Foul Weather, ance, and F

elast basat the R Buckner, Janet, Winners of Yeste

Hamiliating Det Harvard in a tained to Boat

O'Leary Slightly Walk with C

The Providence Olub Po ally—No Game at THE T

at the races yesterday, and came down in torrents due of the afternoon, it could not the 2,000 people who rin, knowing when they sta were four to one in favor of that descripts were four to one in favor of in events of that descript ways won. It began to purely ready for the first. House Purse, and the of wrath with such care that ready for a start, and the were well filled, a stalwars send, sending everybody in spite of these discout the rates on the card were the time in each case was concestants all ran with a concestants all ran with a concestants. klu-deep in mud. Of each event the field was a Stake, for all 3-year-olds, winner of the Derby, and victorious in the Oaks, ea-by virtue of an accident, Lord Murnhy, who was Derby run last Monday, Buckner was attributed to phy's loss of form, was a he was moving nicely, w best qualified to judge Hardly had the flax dro ever, when

and from that time on he trol of his jockey. It was sirbt, as the horses went first time, to see the calls his head well up, and the guide him as well as he whin. Being without a animal, of course, ran ver thereby losing so much ar he came through the street was an impossibility to was an impossibility. who ran a fair race, to Murphy's bit not stood no show to beat the Wenomah. In conversation man, the boy on Murphy dent happened almost as made, certainly before, had been run,—and that, ble to steady or ento sprawled along as best it mud, but under such circ impossible. Mr. Grinate of whom at least a credit expected, talled to do as the contraction and

was won after a hard str Kentucky mare that was so the Garden City Co.

1:413, and being beaten in only. It was thought that mud, would prove too mue of any horse in a two-mill following day, especially known jumpers as Reddit and Cannon, but the black handily enough, and was given ble victory. This re-

walking between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock. Throughout the forenoon and afternoon O'Leary rested but little, gaining steadily on Crossland, and at 7:25 last evening the score of both pedestrians was alike,—170 miles each. O'Leary kept on the track, and, having added one more lap to his previous record, he passed by in front of Orossland amid a volley of cheers from the large audience there present.

"O'Leary ahead of Crossland," was announced at the pool-rooms, and betting, which but a few hours previous was considerably in favor of the foreigner, now took a decided change, O'Leary being made the favorite, with heavy odds against his antagonist. Soon after the appecious building began to fill with a mass of

THE SHARPSHOOTERS.

Nothwithstanding the bad weather, there was a very enjoyable day at the Schnetzenfest. The number of visitors was not very large, but the riffemen devoted themselves to their special business with increased zeal. The following is the result of the Club shoot, each team consist-

ing of six. The number of riflemen from some

Nothwithstanding the bad weather,

ore teams were made up:

Total....

Total....

Total..... 947

8. W. CHICAGO NO 2.

Weinberger.
Dr. H. Harotin
Toill
Leistner
Zimmermann
Salm.

MONBOE.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Striped Summer Silks Arend's Kumyas has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nauses, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyas is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage is food; made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else make a fieth unblood and strength so fast. It can be safely relied up for the resuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary natristion fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyas is set out to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

All our Paris Novelties in Bro cades, Satins, Pekin Stripes, &c., re-duced from late quotations 25 per cent and upward. Blk. Silk Velvet. 26-in., our usual \$4.25 quality, re-

duced to \$3.50 to close. Bargains in all Departme Prior to Semi-Annual Inventor Caraba no August 1/

The Last of the School O

Will offer on Monday their specially "tempting bargains" in

Blk. Silks

At \$1,25, worth \$1.50

At \$1.50, standard price \$1.85

And a small lot of the celebrated

At the extremely low price of \$2 per yard,

Giving our customers the benefit of a

Colored Faille Silks.

At \$1.00.

Twenty-one inches wide, and wort \$1.25 in actual value.

At 50 cents.

An Unquestionable Bargain!

very advantageous purchase.

In the best Spring and S

A line of Fine quality

Also a line of

Lyons Blk. Silks

Blk. Cachmire Silk

Chas. Gossage & Co

WEDGWOOD'S

CELEBRATED

"QUEEN'S WARE,

Originally made for Queen Charlotte's own use, by Josiah Wedg wood, in 1770, and now reproduced by the same firm in fac-simile

Trade Mark, WEDQWOOD.

FOR SALE BY

83 & 85 Statest.

NEXT DOOR TO PIELD, LEITER & C

TO BENT.

To Rent,

IN TRIBUNE BUILDING

Two very desirable Fire Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third

floor. Apply to

WM. C. DOW,

EYE, EAB, LUNGS, BLOOD, Etc.

8 Tribune Building.

TYRRELL

Female Weakness. BURLEY & GRIGGSVILLE, TIL, July 25, 1878.

GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., July 25, 1878.

H. R. Stevens, Boston:

Dear Sir: I was afflicted with Heart and Kidney Disease, and other Female Weaknesses, and doctored with several physicians and received no central, until i tried your Veserine, and, after taking two bottles, I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I am in my 66th year. I do heartfly recommend it as a splendid medicine to all afflicted as I have been, and I bless the day that it fell into my bands.

MRS, MARIA HOBSON.

VEGETINE.

LIVER COMPLAINT. Two Bottles Cured Me.

WATERLOO, Is., Oct. 9, 1878.

VEGETINE PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BUSTON, MASS. DR. N. J. AIKIN

Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists. Care all important diseases and special cases. Proceeding the sold on him or the control of the company of the control of

Perely Vegetable & All-Healing BROWN'S WORLD-PAREDI.

BROWNE VERMIFUGE For Destroying Worms.

HAS NO EQUAL. The Great Reliever of Pain. BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL

SPORTING.

Foul Weather, Fair Attendance, and Fine Sport at the Races.

kner. Janet, and Raven the Winners of Yesterday's Stakes and Purses.

significating Defeat of Yale by Harvard in the College Boat Race.

O'Leary Slightly Ahead in His Walk with Crossland.

The Providence Club Pounds Boston Oru-ally-No Game at Cincinnati.

THE TUBF. THE TUBE.

THER WAS PLENT; OF GOOD SPORT
the races yesterday, and, although the rain
me down in torrents during the greater part
the afternoon, it could not dampen the ardor
the 2,000 people who went out to see the
n, knowing when they started that the chances
are four to one in favor of a wetting, and that e four to one in lavor or a weeting, and that events of that description the favorites always. It began to pour just as the horses ready for the first heat in the Sherman see Purse, and the elements gauged their in with such care that whenever things were by for a start, and the Club-House balconies

he time in each case was of necessity slow, the contestants all ran with as much vigor as could have been possible had the skies been clear and the track dry and fast, instead of alippery and mile-deep in mud. Of the races themselves, here is not a great deal to be said, since in sich event the field was a small one. The Trial Sake, for all 3-year-olds, in which Buckner, the store of the Derby, and Liahtunah, who was storious in the Oaka, came together, resulted, y virtue of an accident, in favor of the former. by virtue of an accident, in favor of the former.

Lord Murphy, who was first favorite in the
Derby run last Monday, and whose defeat by
Buckner was attributed by his friends to Murphy's loss of form, was also in the race, and, as was moving nicely, was thought by those qualified to judge to be a sure winner.

and from that time on he was beyond the con-rol of his jockey. It was a queer and exciting trol of his jockey. It was a queer and exceeds sirbt, as the horses went past the stand for the first time, to see the gallant bay dashing along, his head well up, and the boy endeavoring to guide him as well as he could by means of the guide him as well as he could by means of the whip. Being without a steadying hand, the mimal, of course, ran very wide at the turns, thereby losing so much ground that, although he came through the stretches at a fearful pace, it was an impossibility to overtake Buckner, who ran a fair race, although had the accident to Murphy's bit not occurred he would have stood no show to beat the son of Pat Mailoy and Wennach. In conversation, with a Tanana Wenomah. In conversation, with a TRIBUNE man, the boy on Murphy stated that the accit happened almost as soon as the start was de,—certainly before a quarter of a mile made,—certainly before a quarter of a mile had been run,—and that, of course, he was unable to steady or evice the coit. The bay sprawled along as best he could in the deep mud, but under such circumstances victory was impossible. Mr. Grinstead's filly, Liahtunah, of whom at least a creditable performance was expected, failed to do anything that accorded with her reputation and previous running, and the money bet on her was never in sight from the start to the floish.

the start to the floish.

THE SHERMAN-HOUSE PURSE
was won after a hard strurgle by Janet, the
Kentucky mare that was so heavily backed for
the Garden City Cup last Wednesday, and ran
fourth to Mollie McCarthy, Dave Moore, and
solicitor. Her backers were frightened somewhat by the performance in the first heat of
Krupp Gun, but after that the race was never
in doubt, the mare winning as she pleased in
what heat although King Faro canne second

Krapp Gun, but after that the race was never in doubt, the mare winning as she pleased in such heat, although King Faro came second every time, and would have tired out a less formidable adversary than Janet. The race was mile heats, three in five, and before it was over all the contestants were willing enough te quit. Without doubt, the most popular victory of the day was that of the California colt, Raven, in THE HURDLE-RACE,

admen of two miles, over eight burdles. He won a mile-heat burdle race on the first day of the meeting, carrying 140 pounds, and on Thursday won a terrific race with Wah O'Nalsan'm a mile and a half dash, making a dead heat with her in 13415, and being besten in the run-off by a nose cely. It was thought that such a race, in deep mind, would prove too much for the aspirations of any horse in a two-mile hurdle race on the following day, especially against such well-known jumpers as Redding. Kelso, Verdigris, and Camon, but the black fellow beat them all handliy enough, and was given cheer after cheer for his victory. This race finished the programme, and the crowd started for the city well pleased, and feeling that in spite of the rain there was enough sport mixed in with it to have rundered the day an enjoyable one.

THE PIRST RACE

ng joined by Janet and Ella Rowett. Going and the lower turn these positions were un-need, but when the home-stretch was reached at made play for first place, went away from rest easily, and won, under a pull, in the

unchanged. Down the back-stretch they went in the same order for a little way, and then Virgilian, having shot his bolt, fell to the rear, and was never again in the race. Elia Rowett went a little further than Virgilian, but soon joined him. All this time Krupp Gun was half a length ahead, but, on reaching the lower turn, Janet passed bim, as did also Faro, the mare winning, hands down in 1:53%; Eslia Rowett and Virgilian away back.

All but Krupp Gun and Janet now went to the stable. In the start for the fourth heat the mare had a Jeurth the best of it, we never headed, and won by four lengths. Time, 1:59.

THE SUMMARY. SAME DAY-Sherman House Parse; \$750, all ares; \$100 to second, \$50 to third. Mile heats three in ave.

J. A. Grinstead's b. m. Janet, \$50 yrs., by Lightning-Kelpil; 115 heats are considered by the considered by Harry O'Fallon-Banshee; 107 heats 1 & 5 three 1

A HUBBLE RACE,

dash of two miles, over eight hurdles, finished the fun, the starters being Kelso, Redding, Verdigris, Cannon, and Raveh. The start was a poor and strangling one, owing to the fact that some of the jockeys did not bear the drum tap, and when the rest went away Cannon was almost at a standstill, and so far behind that for him to win was an impossibility. Redding was also well in the rear, but the pair finally set saff after the others. Kelso was first away, closely attended by Verdigris and Raven. By the time the quarrer-cole was reached the last-named horse was second, and in a few strides more he had overnauled Kelso and showed in front. At the finish of the first mile they were well bunched, except Verdigris and Cannon, who were ten lengths in the rear. There were no material changes from these positions until a mile and a half had been run, when Kelso fell away, and Redding took second place. The race down the home-stretch between the two lenders was a very pretty one, but, Raven won by two lengths.

SUMMARY.

FOR TO-DAY there are four good races on the programme; the first being the Criterion Stakes, one mite, for 2-year-old colts and fillies, \$50 entrance, one-half forfeit, with \$500 added money. Those named to start are Kimball, Grinstead's colt by Waverly, Chris Doyle, Bre-and-Bye, Wallenstein, Victory, and Luke Blackburn. These compose the strongest field of 2-year-olds which has started in any one race this year, and the contest between them must be a magnificent one. Kimball won the Pacific Hotel Stakes the first day of the present meeting in grand style, the contest between them must be a magnificent one. Kimball wos the Pacific Hotel Stakes the first day of the present meeting in grand style, while Luke Blackburn was the one to drive him out. He also won the Young America Stakes at Nashville, the Alexander Stakes at Nashville, the Alexander Stakes at Louisville, and the Hotel Stakes at St. Louis. He has captured more money for his owner than any other. 3-year-old of the year, and has net with but one defeat. It will be remembered that Wallenstein is the \$3,000 colt purchased by Pierre Lorillard for future use in England. Wallenstein has started twice and scored two victories, winning the Colt and Filiev Stake at Lexington and also the Tennessee Stake at Louisville. Bye-and-Bye won the Ladies' Stake here the second day in fine style. She also won the Ladies' Stake at Nashville and the Lucas Stake at St. Louis. Although Luke Blackburn has never got to the front, be has run second four times in very strong fields, and it is about time for him to score a victory.

The accond race is for the rich Inter-Ocean Stake for 3-year-olds, \$25 entrance, pay or play, with \$600 in added money; mile heats. There are fifty-seven nominations, and those named to start are Monopoly, Keene Richards, Ir., Headlight, Buekner, Bounie Oaks, and John W. Norton. Buekner won both the Derby and Trial Stakes this week. Bounie Oaks and John W. Norton. Buekner won both the Derby and Trial Stakes this week. Bounie Oaks and show on a norse race at Louisville,—all this season. John W. Norton won a handicap purse for all ages at the late St. Louis meeting; and also won a norse race at Louisville,—all this season. John W. Norton won a handicap purse for all ages at the late St. Louis meeting; from a field of fourteen good ones. Hence it will be seen that this race is to be hotly contested.

The third race is for a handicap purse of \$50, for all ages, a dash of two miles, with the following good ones named to start: Blossom, 100

The third race is for a bandicap purse of \$350, for all ages, a dash of two miles, with the following good ones named to start: Bloesom, 100 pounds; Mintzer, 100; Kilburn, 90; McHenry, 97; Charlev Howard, 105; King Faro, 105; and Edinburg, 103. These will make a fine contest.

Then comes the Consolation Purse of \$500, a mile and a quarter, for all horses which have run and not won first money during the meeting, with Goodnight, 90 pounds; Wah-ta-Wah, 95; Cammie F., 102; McHenry, 102; Grinstead's filly by War Dance, 85; and Experiment, as starters. This concludes the sport for the meeting, and will be extremely interesting on that account.

ing, and will be extremely interesting account.

Hopeful in Town.

Last night Col. Conley, the Jockey Club Manager, received a dispatch from Dan Mace, stating that he would reach Chicago this morning, and remain here to prepare for his great race on the effourth of July with the California wonder, Col. Lewis. Hopeful will be exhibited on the track to-day between two of the races.

to-day between two of the races.

A CHALLENGE FOR MR. WAIKEL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 27.—As Mr. Waixel is not willing to trot his borses at Dexter Park on the Fourth of July for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd, I will say that 1 will trot my mare Lady C. against any horse he now owns over Dexter Park on the Fourth of July, or any other time he may name, for the sum of \$1,000 a side, the winner to donate that amount to the House of the Good Shepherd. I have deposited \$500 m the hands of William M. Boyle, 79 Dearborn street, who is authorized to make the match for me. Tribonas Evens, Union Stock-Yards. Chicago.

TRACK TALK.

Gen. W. Jackson, of Nashville, left last evening for his home, well pleased with the Chicago meeting.

meeting.

William Emmerson, of geological fame just now, stands at about \$2,000 looser so far on the Jockey Club inaugural meeting.

The jockers were found in knots about the grounds talking of the dangers of riding in the mud, especially the hurdle riders.

8. Powers & Son, of Decatur, were yesterday offered \$5,000 for Volturno by Billett. The sale has not been concluded yet, but is under

consideration.

Some one said that the Inter-Ocean stake was for horses that had never won offere Feb. 1, 1879, and that never expected to win again, even if they won then.

The mysterious whispers were again floated yesterday regarding the favorite Raven being off, but they had no effect upon a crowd who had won or lost on him twice already.

Pierre Lorillard is backing Wallenstein, his recent purchase, extensively, as he always does his horses. He believes an owner should back his own horse in a race, or not start him.

The rainy weather of yesterday had a de-

his horses. He believes an owner should back his own borse in a race, or not start him.

The rainy weather of yesterday had a depressing effect upon the andience at the Jockey Club Park, but the utmost good humor prevailed, and jokes were bandled about freely.

In the sendoff the for hurdles Cannon's rider, Metcalf, was sure he did not hear the drum, but all the rest did, and the crowd wanted another start, but the judges would not have it so, and the horses went on.

Henry Schwartz, the owner of Raven, remarked that all the riders in the Sherman House stake seemed to hold their horses in as if they were afraid of the slippery track, or they might be doing a waiting race.

T.º M. Avery and family, 8. K. Dow and family, Rec Cook and family, 8. K. Louis; J. V. Ayer and family, der. P. H. Sheridan and family, and Alvin Hulbert and family were among the throng of visitors yesterday.

Rumor had it that Gen. George B. McClellan, the here of the Potoman, was upon the ground, and it was amusing to see the unions hunt for the General. The hoar was not discovered for some time. Gen. P. H. Sheridan exploded it.

Metcalf was standing on the club-house ver-

Metcalf was standing on the club-house ver-anda just before the hurdie race was run, and offered to bet with several that he could win the race with Cannon, whom he rode. Budd Doble was about to take him at his word, when the locker dampnagard and daily

was about to take him at his word, when the jocker disappeared suddenly.

Considerable amusement was afforded a few lookers-on as a dainty-footed gent, who was picking his way about in the mud, slipped and sat down quite hard in the softest place about the track. He was not half so dainty in getting out of sight after he had recovered his balance.

Some one encountered mine host Hulbert, of the Sherman House, on the grounds and said to him that he thought the Sherman House stake

Of course this is an old English dodge.

Col. W. H. Johnson, of Nashville, who has acted as starter during this meeting, says ell the visiting Southerners have none but the very warmest feelings for Chicago and the success of the Jockey Club. The Colonel hopes that the meeting next season will be so arranged as to include July 4 and some settled weather, when no grander races can be held than will be given here, as the city has become popular with horse-oweers.

handicapped.

As bad as the afternoon was yesterday, the Club-Bouse balcony held its usual quota of ladies, many of whom have become regular attendants. There are parties made up each day of ladies and misses under the chaperonage of some well-known society leader, and these bet among themselves in a lively though inexpensive way. There seems to be no impatience at the length of time between races among the fair sex; they know as well how to employ it as the men about the course.

When Janet and Krupp-Gun were being started yesterday it was as allent as possible about the shand, but the moment the drum was struck a perfect babel of voices broke out crying "10 to 1 on Janet," and money flew from hand to hand as if by marie. It was business. One gentleman bet another \$100 to \$5 on Janet, and as he counted the last ten into the holder's hand Janet came under the wire winuer, and the holder handed back the money to the big better, who made \$5 by simply counting \$100 of

better, who made \$5 by simply counting \$100 of his own.

There are six fine-bred Kentucky saddle horses at the track which were sent here for the use of the officers during this meeting. They are for sale, and Oo. Conly, the manager, will sell them at suction to day between the heats. Here will be an opportunity for any Ubicaroan who is ambitious to own a thoroughbred saddle horse to invest. A pedigree is given wish each. They will probably be sold at a good figure now that running has become popular here. The horses are of all shades, mostly chestnat or bay.

The pool-selling on the races for to-day was very active last night. The betting on the last day's races is always stronger than any other. The sales last evening were: First race—Kimball \$225, Wardance filly \$15, Christ Doyle \$15, Bye-and-Bye \$90, Wallenstein \$500 (Lorrillard's horse), Victory \$15, Luke Blackburn \$90. Second race—Keene Richards, Jr., \$155, Buckner \$150, Bonnie Oaks \$140, J. W. Norton \$22, Headlight \$17, Monopoly \$11. In the two handicap races there will be seven starters in the first, and five in the second,—"The Consolation Purse."

and five in the second,—"The Consolation Purse."

Ben G. Bruce, the gentieman who has contributed so much to the success of the meeting, says be is well pleased with Chicago, and that he would rather live here than any other city, except New York, in the world. Mr. Bruce is the gentieman who arranged all the handicaps and timed the races, managing the field generally. He is familiar with every running horse in the country, and has pedigrees at his finger's ends on them all. He is the owner and editor of the Kanucky Lee tick Heord, a popular and well-known sheet all through the South. He was formerly one of the proprietors of the Turf, Fied, and Farm, of New York. He thinks Chicago will become a racing centre for the West and South, if not the entire country, and he hopes to see an excellent meeting here next season.

TOLEDO, O., June 27.—The pacing race post-poned jesterday was won by Sleepy Tom, who took the sixth heat in 2:28%, Sallie second, Rowdy Boy third, Lucy and Mattie Hunter ruled out.

In the 2:28 class, there were ten entries and six starters. Elsie Good was the favorite, two to one against the feld.

7ime-2:23¼; 2:96; 2:94. The free-for-all had four entries. Proteins and Hannis started; Midnight and Col. Lewis Wan by Proteins in three straight drawn. Won by Proteine in three straight heats. Time, 2:31%, 2:21%, 2:21%, 2:21%.

This race closed the meeting, which has been well attended throughout, and, favored with fine weather, has in all respects been a decided

HARTPORD. Habtford, June 27.—At Charter Oak Park to-day the free-for-all race was won by Voltaire, Steve Maxwell second, Capt. Emmons third. Time, 2:25%, 2:24%, 2:22%, 2:21. Maxwell won the first heat.

HARVARD VS. YALE.

THE CAMBRIDGE BOYS AGAIN PULL THE STRONG-ER OAR.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

NEW LONDON, Conb., June 37.—Harvard. seems to have secured a permanent knack of winning the college championship over Yale at the oars. Lest year, it will be remembered, the Cambridge boys had a clean walk-over from the first dip of the oars until the last stroke was rowed. To day was a repetition of the story, with the exception that the New Haven students took the lead for a very short time at the beginning. There was not so much excitement by far in New London this year as occurred last summer pending the result of the contest. In the first pisce, the race was advertised not to start until 4:30 in the afternoon, and the people didn't begin to arrive until considerably after noon. There was at first a suspicion that the thing

WOULD BE A FIZZLE, but as the day went by and excursions began to

but as the day went by and excursions began to arrive, the town filled rapidly, and I suppose 20,000 people ashore and aftest saw the finish. The stream was filled with yachts all flying great strings of burting, and crowded with gaily-decked ladies and flauvel-clad men.

At half-past 4, when the race was to have started, a strong breeze was drawing straight up the river, and knocking the water into formidable whitegraps. On that account the crows were not white-caps. On that account the crews were not called until after 6, and when they did appear Yale protested against rowing in the rough water. The referee ordered the oarsmen

BACK TO THEIR QUARTERS for half an hour, and Yale's stroke managed to punch a hole in the bottom of the shell. When punch a hole in the bottom of the shell. When the men were eatled again, Harvard came out at once, thereby displaying a commendable eagerness to begin; but Yale, through the pretext of mending their boat, kept Harvard sitting in the chill wind thirty-five minutes before getting into position. When at last everything was ready, Harvard was found in position close to the western shore, with the bovs in blue a few yards to the castward. Darkness was rapidly approaching, when the referee shouted "Go!" in an instant both crews were off, Yale catching the water first, and shooting the nose of their shell a quarter of a length ahead. A yell went up from the adherents of the blue ashore and on the river boats. But

ashore and on the river boats. But

THE TRIUMPH WAS OF SHORT DURATION.

Both crews had begun a trifle nervously, and Harvard, under the experienced guidance of the pious and meditative Bancroft, were the first to settle down to business. The little gap opened by the first half-dozen strokes was quickly closed, and the crimson in less than an eighth of a mile began to force ahead at a swinging pace.

Thus far the men had been going at thirty-eight strokes for Harvard and thirty-six for Yale. The pace of the New Haven boys began at once to grow slower, and more effective, while the Cambridge fellows stretched their sinews at the original rate. When the half mile post was reached,

HARVARD LED BY A LENGTH,
but at the three-quarters Yale had put on a

but at the three-quarters Yale had put on a momentary spurt, and closed the gap slightly. As the frail shells passed the first mile flag, Harvard leading in 5:8014, Yale was going at the rate of thirty-two to the minute, its opponents leading to thirty-two to the minute, its opponents leading to thirty-eight. At this point the blue began to work over toward the eastern shore, and Harvard swnog rapidly shead, keeping a marvelously straight course for the finish.

until the end. At one and one-half miles Yate was going in good form at thirty-one strokes to the minute, and following up in the rear, seven lengths back. A minute later No. 5 in the New Haven boat began to droop in his seat, and to fiab up the water in a distressed fashion. By this time the shells were spinning past the Navy-Yard with a gap of forty seconds between them. The two-mile flag was passed by Harvard in 11:04%.

Just below the two-mile post Harvard allowed her stroke to drop to thirty-two, and the Yale crew

mile flag developed

A GAIT OF FORTY DIPS OF THE OARS
to each minute. This pace they did not relax
during the remainder of the time, Bancroft
keeping his men up to the top of their mettle

throughout.

There was a difference of 63 seconds between the time of the boats as they passed the third mile. The race had long ago become a hopeless one, but the Yale boys stuck to their oars with a good deal of pluck. Three or four

members of the crew were apparently
aUFFERING A 600D DEAL,
for it was with the utmost difficulty that they
responded to their Captain's call for an increase
of speed. They managed, however, to send
their stroke up to thirty-six, but is speedily
dropped to thirty-five, and then to thirty-four.
They finally crossed the line at least half a mile
behind the victors.
The time as taken by the official watch-holder
was 22:15, although several private timepiaces
marked ten seconds less than that.
In an instant after

and the resounding reports of cannon fired from the decks of the various yachts anchored thereabouts.

Soon the stream was alive with sailing vessels, tugs, and row-boats, and it was only by the sheerest good luck that an accident was avoided. Six of the Harvard crew this vear pulled in the race last season. Yale had four new men. The result indicates that the boat which carries the most vaterans is pretty sure to succeed.

To-night the streets are full of abouting and singing students, and there is more life in New London than for many years.

BASE-BALL.

coming through indiana polis,
special Disparch to The Tribuna.
Indianapolis, Ind., June 27.—The incoming Cincinnati train, on board of which were the Chicago and Cincinnati Ball Clubs en routs to Chicago, was met at the Union Depot to night by a small army of Constables and policemen, who were determined to capture Flint and Shaffer on the warrants leaved against them train was searched, but neither of the boys could be found, greatly to the dis-gust of their creditors and the officers. Joe Quest, however, was incautious enough to show himself, and was taken in on a capias is-sued at the instance of Egan & Treat, merchant tailors. Anson paid \$55, the amount of the debt, and Quest was released. Shafter and Flintwere hidden in the baggare-car, but no

Pilotwere hidden in the baggare-car, but no one but a sympathetic reporter found it out. It is intimated that the Chicago Ciub will not travel via Indianapolis hereafter.

NO GAME AT CINCINNATI.

Special Dissatch to The Tribues.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—A heavy rain-storm here this morning rendered the ball park unfit for play, and the game between Cincinnati and Chicago was accordingly postponed till the next visit of the Chicagos to this city. The two clubs PROVIDENCE, R. f., June 27.—Harry Wright
grashed his molars most savagely this afternoon
Harman, Sr.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

Kerster...

Grimm.

Bartuch
Hallwig
Hartman, Sr.

Hamman, Sr.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27.—Harry Wright grashed his molars most savagely this afternoon at the violent exercise of his outfielders by reaat the violent exercise of his outfielders by rea-son of the terrific batting of the Grays. Tommy Bond occupied the pitcher's square for six innings, and then bad occasion to try his skill as right-fielder in place of Foley, who occupied the vacant four-by-six square. Strange to relate Providence won the toss, and opened their run-cetting in the first inning, Hines scoring on a fumble by Sutton, a wild throw by Houek, and McGenry's gintle. Jones and House, on a fumble by Sutton, a wild throw by Houck, and McGeary's single. Jones and Houck scored two tallies for Boston in the third inning on three singles and a wild pitch. In the fourth for Providence four tallies were obtained, Brown and Mathews getting home-runs over the left-field fence, and Ward and York scoring on a muffed fly by Houck, and the before-mentioned four-baggers. McGeary and Wright earned two runs in the fifth, on two singles, a two-baser, and a massed ball. The sixth proved earned two runs in the fifth, on two singles, a two-baser, and a passed ball. The sixth proved to be a magnificent inning for Providence, for eleven men took up the bat, eight reached first base on a three-baser, three two-basers, two singles, and a fumble of Morrill, and seven tallies graced the inning space, five being earned. Foley was batted for two three-basers, a two-bagger, and a single in the last three innings, but only one tally was secred in the ninth. McGeary taking first on a wild throw by Sutton, and counting on Wright's three-baser. Boston scored its third run in the eighth on a three-baser and a single drive, Sutton being the rungetter. Providence secured twenty-one single and thirty-eight total hits, to eight single and eleven total for Boston, the errors being three for Providence, including a wild pitch by Ward, and twelve for Boston, including two passed balls and two wild pitches. The Bostons did not apparently become rattled in consequence of the heavy hitting. There were 1,000 attendants upon the game, who were foreibly reminded the 24-to-5 contest last season known as Boston's Waterloo.

BUFFALO DEFEATS CLEVELAND.

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BUFFALO, N. Y., June 27.—As in the other

BUFFALO DEFEATS CLEVELAND.

Special Dissists to The Tribuna.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June ST.—As in the other two games, to-day's coutest was noticeable for extremely light hitting. There was an unusually bright sky, and flies were caught with great difficulty. Eggler, Hornutg, and Warasr dropped flies, but, outside of these errors, the fielding was exceedingly brilliant. The Buffalos gained a run in the third inning on a bit by Galvin, McGonigle's sacrifice, and Phillips' wild throw to Allen. The Clevelands tied them in the same inning by Eggler, Hornung, and Galvin's wild throw to Fulmer. In the seventh a single by Crowley, and Richardson's long drive to right, made an earned run for the Buffalos.

Innings—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

PEDESTRIANISM.

PEDESTRIANISM.

O'LEARY AHEAD.

The attendance at the Exposition Building yesterday afternoon and last night clearly indicated the interest taken in the O'Leary-Crossland international pedestrian contest by citizens of every grade in societry. The evening papers chronicled the pleasing intelligence that O'Leary was fast estching up with his plucky rival, and the news of Ban's approaching victory created the most profound pleasure and excitement. The terrible condition in which his stomach had been almost from the commencement of the match caused thousands to believe that he had no earthly show of winning; consequently the information was all the more unexpected, and The Board of Trustees met Thursday, the Assessor being absent. The petition for waterpipe on Graceland avenue was laid on the table, a strong remonstrance having been filed. A remonstrance was presented to the shooting matches held by Thomas Stang, as the vicinity has become too thickly settled. Boys climb into trees and shoot birds out of bounds without reference to whether they shoot into dwellings, or pedestrians on the walks. And the Supervisor was instructed to notify hir. Stang to discontinue the shooting matches, as they will not be permitted. A resolution was adopted making the license for teams, pigeon-hole, pool, Chas. Gossage & Co.

A NOTEWORTHY INSTITUTION.

The Board of Trede in its way meets wants of the capitalists, but the great pure not the means nor information requirements.

which are specially adapted to meet the situation.

The Merchants' Grain and Stock Exchange will hold its first session on Monday next, and we understand will give country and foreign business the first attention, though accepting local business offered, which we opine will not be small, though the inducements offered to "scalpers" are not such as are calculated to induce that kind of business. Knowing the managers of the "Merchants" as we do, we shall expect a steady, uniform business, growing with its years, and increasing the already widespread reputation of Chicago's business men and institutions for enterprise, skill, and ability, even though it may be classed among the smaller list of exceedingly conservative ones.

SAW FRANCISCO, June 27.—Adotph Sutro has to-day telegraphed from Sutro to the Superintendents of mines on the Comstock Lode, requesting them to pump into the tunnel to-morrow for the purpose of testing the boxes, and notifying them that Monday morning next the tunnel will be prepared to receive water from all the mines.

VEGETINE THE BEST REMEDY

SCROFULA, PILES. OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 16, 1878. H. R. Stevens, Eq.:

Dear Sir: I have used your blood purifier in my family for over two years, and will prosounce it, for Serofela and Piles, the best remedy in existence. After using once, I would never use any other.

Pastor Calvary Church, San Francisco, Cal.

> VEGETINE IS THE REMEDY.

Heart Disease. Loss of Appetite. MECHANICSVILLE, Is., Oct. 14, 1878.

H. R. Stevens, Boston:

Dear Sir: I most obserfully give my testi
in favor of your great medicine, Vegetine,
wife was troubled with Heart Disease and Le
Appetite, and was so reduced physically the
was not able to do her work. Hawing tried va
remedice, she finally took Vegetine, which
pletely cured her. She is now stout and be that is claimed for it, and even more.

Yours truly,

PATRICK KIRWIN.

VEGETINE

A SPLENDID MEDICINE. Heart Disease, Kidney Disease,

MATERLOO, Ia., Oct. 9, 1878.

ff. R. Stevens, Boston:

I have been troubled with Liver Complaint and disorders of the stomach, and have taken many preparations without effect, but after taking two bottles'of "Vegetine" I am as well as ever I was Respectfully, .

We are personally sequented with Mr. Lincoln, and know (the shove) his statement to be true. We have sold large quantities of "Vegetine," and our customers speak well of it for the complaints for which it is recommended.

WANGLER BROS.,

Druggists and Booksellers, Waterloo, Iowa.

BROWN'S DENTIFRICE

Large Bottles,
25 Cents.
Compace, united with
loop and other pure and
salvable ingredients, in
this preparation, undoubtedly presents
THE BEST DENTYPESCH yet offered to the public.
It hardens the
Gum, kills ani-

We appeal to every family to give HEOWN'S HODERHOLD PARACEA as trial. Where one introduced, it will grove to be HIDE-PRINCIPLE of the preparation to quickly MEALS FRESH WOUNDS—CURES SEVEREST PAIR.

A temporality of the Famous in a tumbler of but water, (investment, if preparation to the famous in a tumbler of but water, (investment, if preparation), taken at hedding, will quicken the blood, warm the ground, and SREAR UP CHILLIS 30 COLLISS.

Bickness at the Stomach, Names or loss lickness, Indignation, and Colle, it will

a Vice-President is to a

has had good luck fishing erefore, that the Princess a might induce the Bo

wants to send Denny

ens and Sara Bernhard

boy that P ever knew. sy bright boy I ever saw

AND LABOR

streets and the remainder are a few days, and, as the small

Leonard. (Paraelle

as it is utterly impossible for ned in any appreciable quantity the situation, and as the mills to run are doing so as ruisons omen, and old men attenuing so incapable of performing that ire only injuring the machin-onet advise the weaters to unfacturers are demoustrating illis this afternoon several of town began work. About

to work for "bobstick spin-m returned to work in a less meeting to-night large num-weavers were present, who eting after the general meet-to work to-morrow, but after on will be determined by the vafternoon.

look interesting here, and is, Will the weavers strike a ceneral, or will they leave tout alone the battle begun mores have issued circular tance to the workingmen of

sa., June 27.—The mills are raing with the exception of which shut down yesterday, rained a few spinners to-day; in the whole there have been fundes. There is no intimibut manufacturers say that ad a number of men at work oday through feas. The men e been returned home by the ots are all watched, and imde to return.

spinners this morning watted ing that extra police be with streets and kept at the stand do readily called in case he Mayor said he should try steed party during the strike, e order, and the extra police rept disturbances. The spininterfered with by the police rder. s., June 27 .- The mills are

to The Tvibune 27.—News was received here the death of Judge A. M. oldest and most prominent County, which occurred Villa Ridge, this morning. June 27.—Mr. John Hornby. ity since 1849, and during a engaged in the lumber y after a short illness, aged one of Dayenport's most The funeral occurs on Sun-

June 27.—Israel Coverdill, of Girard, fell dead on the n apopiexv. He was about its well known to all horse the State.

AH INSTITUTION. AH INSTITUTION.

27.—The Anti-Polygamy Soletter to President Hayes
lestatements in Delegate
r. Hayes, and asking that
t of bigamy and now serving
untiary at Detroit, Mich., bo
he Utah Penitentiary.

6

Exercises at the Central and Division High-Schools.

Programmes at the Normal and Lake View High-Schools.

Election of Teachers by the Board of Education—Foster Bedals.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The graduating exercises of the Central High chool yesterday were very tame. Instead of the platform of Farwell Hall, the pupils occube platform of Farwell Hall, the pupils occube platform of Farwell Hall, the pupils occube the school d seats in one of the rooms of the school dding. There was not a white muslin dress a flower, and three appreciative reporters

up the sudience. Howland gave the graduates some good

Mr. Howland gave the graduates some good vice, and then presented to Maj. Claffin, mmander of the battalion, the sword he had red aloft when giving orders.

President Wells followed with a few remarks character, and, in alluding to the High tool, said it had been one continued success in 1856 to 1879, and its influence was felt in ry part of the city. As a whole, Chicago's col-system was ranked abroad as the equal that of Boston, Philadelphia, and older

that of Boston, Fainaceipins, and outer lies.

Prizes were then distributed as follows: High-tacholarshlo, Joseph W. Errant, Taine's Ensish Literature, by Mr. Howland, in addition the dipiona of the Board; second in general anding, and not being tardy or absent in four are, Miss Florence M. Maxfield, Encyclopedia English Poetry, by Mr. Howland; not being redy or absent in twelve years (the whole urse), an extraordinary case, Miss Bell O. compson. Encyclopedia of English Poetry, by Howland.

The class sang "Days Agone," "Marching bee," and "America," and then Mr. Howland distributed the diplomas, which concluded programme.

distributed the diplomas, which concluded rogramme.

graduates are as follows:
liam Alton, Jr., Charles Babcock, George ach, Anna R. Belknap, Laura T. Brayton, Lee C. Broomell, George L. Burtis, J. Lee Carter, William Claffin, Helen Critten-Mabel Davisson, Anna L. Dobson, Thomas owling, Stella Duffield, Frank W. Eldred, F. Eliel, Emma H. Emde, Joseph W. L. Fitzgerald, Mary F. Fontayne, Friend, Mary Gardner, Charles H. Mary E. Fitzgerald, Mary F. Fontayne, or Friend, Mary Gardner, Charles H. Mary E. Greeg, Mary E. Hagerty, Etta V. Cins, Susan A. Hischeliffe, Jonnie M. Ho-Eleanore W. Howe, Virginia Husania, im Hulin, Hattis E. Kimball, Corinne at Mary L. Lord, Florence M. Maxfield, ta Mayhen, Flora Miller, Mary A. Mixer, I. Moss, Elizabeth M. Murphy, Sadie leers, Horace S. Oakley, Ida Piatt, Blanch like, John B. Sibley, Ida C. Southard, Jose-Swift, Belle O. Thompson, John E. Walamie A. Ward, Faul Weed, Frederick L. Mary S. Wiggins, Jennie A. Wilcox, et D. Willard, Isase B. Williams, Edwin lile, Isabella Wirght, Emille M. Toung.

ORTH DIVISION HIGH SCHOOL. noing at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday non, the closing exercises of the North Di-High School were held in the lectureon High School were held in the securio-m of Unity Church, on Dearborn avenue. It is o'clock when the benediction was pro-med by the Rev. Robert Collver, and the ses and masters who had passed the ordeal tion passed out with their dipl

examination passed out with their diplomase e programme was as follows:

Lessy, "Calture," Carrie L. Gettleson; essay, Mitten, "Kittle D. Clark; plano solo, "Third ditation," Louise M. Jasger; music, song. Spining," Louise G. Geas; music, duer. "May-lis and Flowers," Misses Jessie L. and E. Kittle liace (class of 1877); essay, "Schiller," Wal-H. Allport; music, pinno solo, "Les deux oustics," Gertrude E. Daniels; essay, Class Hisy, with Valedictory Addresses, Minna Henerian; solo, Miss E. Kittle Wallace.

The essays of the young ladies were very good, dithat of the valedictorian, especially, preparwith much care and abounding with practical nate arrely set forth in efforts of this kind.

After the rendering of the iast musical selection, the Principal of the school introduced Mr. ckard, former Superintendent of Public hools of Chicago, and now President of the ate University of Iowa. This gentleman oke to the students for some minutes, relative experiences and feelings of pupils in High periences and feelings of pupils in High lat examination time. He impressed it the minds of his listeners that nothing be gaised without hard labor, and hoped add take to heart the motto, "Who works,

ail would take to heart the motto, "Who works, wins."

The Rev. Robert Collyer then spoke. He had been highly pleased with the exercises. Everything had been strangely good and complete. He said he believed in good, hard, solid work, but physical development should go with the mental. Youth should put all the energy it has into the work of education, or whatever it has o do, but it should not do it at the expense of ony cheeks, rich feeding Phood, and the other osditions which make good healthy men and women. Speaking to the graduates particularly, he said this was no doubt a great event to them, but there should go with it a touch of humility. This was one of the best things a graduate could nourish in her heart. He closed by urging all to strive hard for a high goal, and never give up, no matter how many failures might come.

The next speaker was Mr. George B. Armstrong, a member of the Board of Education, who gave the graduates some very excellent words of advice.

Mr. Wells, President of the Board of Education, followed, when the diplomus were swarded to the graduates as follows:

ds of advice.

n. Wells, President of the Board of Educai, followed, when the diplomas were awarded
he graduates as follows:
falter H. Allport, Mary A. Abbott, Emma Anson, Robert T. Brewer, Catharine A. Buckley,
smas H. Cannon, Minnie N. Clancy, Kittle D.
tk, Pussle C. Conicy, Katle A. Corey, Sara L.
saintham, Gertrode E. Daniela, Jennie DaviJessie E. Davison, Agnas E. Dew, Thereas
Doneghus, Julis A. Dundon, Louise Fernow,
ris L. Gettleson, Luzire E. Glickanf, Adolph
Goetsl, Millie A. Goodsmith, Louise C. Goas,
Smis Hack, Emma Heller, Nellie F. HenderMary A. Hennigan, Minna Heuermann, Angle
stina Johnas E. Hogan, Hattle M. Horner,
die M. Jacper, Ida L. Lank Belle F. Joy,
ham H. Lyman, Mary A. A. Lynn, Patrick H.
Guire, Evelyn Matz, Maria T. Meagher, Katte
Gaker, Lillie E. Parantan, Lizzie C. Patten,
ry M. Pryer, Nellie E. Scanlan, William T.
smann, Margaret M. Shanley, Ida A. Shaver,
iliam D. Sheahan, Margurite A. Shirra, Carrie
ties Sprague, Mary E. Soillvan, May M.
schan, Charles E. Walker, W. Alban Weck,
bert F. Woelffer.

Commencement-exercises of the South Division High-School were held yesterday afternoon in the Mosely Building, Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. The attendance was large, and the exercises were colivened with music by the Misses Nellie Ullman and Gertie Walker. To display ability in composition, four casays were read, one upon "Charles Dickens," by Miss Mattie Shorey; another, entitled "Little Things," by Miss Florence Lawson; Miss Lulu Munros furnished one upon "A Trip to Neptune"; and Miss Carrie Bragg was the author of the fourth casay upon "The Lady of the Lake." The graduates were Celis Adler, Sam G. Bailey, Olive Barton, Carrie Bragg, Cora Burdick, Mand Bennett, Minnie Rouner, Surie Cover, Green messoement-exercises of the South Divisity o

an, Dr. G. A. Zi adopt the schedule of salaries for Supply-Agent, bookkeeper, and other employes as recommended by the Committee of the Whole, except that the salary of the bookkeeper was cut lown from \$1,800 to \$1,300, and a lady clerk at a salary of \$800 per annum was substituted for a messionger-boy at \$250 per annum.

The Board then proceeded to the election of eachers. Those who held office last year were reclected, with the following exceptions of persons who have resigned:

Cottage Grove School — Victorine Havenhill, dropped.

Elisabeth Street School — Kate Campbell, dropped Washington Street School — George Dawson elected Principal, in place of Jeremiah Mahoney.

Brown School — M. Juliet Danforth takes the place of Mary E. Hennessy, and Mattie W. Thompson that of Lottie A. Hunt. Jane Ferrier and Mary A. Rasdolph dropped.

Lincoln Street School — Mary E. Hennessy takes the place of M. J. Danforth.

King School — Fannie E. Wert and Laura R. A. Pennell, dropped.

Warren Avenue School—Lyds A. Hamlin, dropped.

Dear Mate School — Stricken out; no appropriation.

Dear state School—Stricken out; no appropriation.

Scammon School—No Principal chosen; Mrs.
Mary G. Brickwood, dropped.

Skinner School—Mrs. Ells F Young, former Principal of Scammon School, elected Principal of this. Miss Mary E. Brown first assistant.

Dore School—Adelaide Herrick and Mary A. White, dropped.
Poik Street School—Huldah A. West and Theresa Kelley, dropped.
Sangamon Street School—Helen F. Smith, Fanny L. Powers, and Clars E. L. Cossar, dropped.

Carpenter School—Jennie E. M. Cheney and Dollie N. Taylor, dropped.

Mousley School—Afred Kirk, elected Principal. Esther Nelson and Mary E. Hazen, dropped.
Douglas School—Adelaide Butterfield, dropped. Ward School—Mary A. Brown and Lizzie A. Powers, dropped.

The teachers of the Dearborn Street School were re-elected, but were not assigned, as that school will be absorbed by another in a few months. Clark School—No Principal elected.

The teachers of the May Street School were re-elected but not assigned.

Lincols Street School—Mary B. Hibbard, dropped. Burr School—Louise C. Litka and Mary D. Le Baron, dropped.

Mr. Frank B. Williams was elected Principal

Burr School—Louise C. Litks and Mary D. Le Baron, dropped.

Mr. Frank B. Williams was elected Principal of the new Marquette School, Wood and Congress streets.

Mrs. Victorine Havenbill was elected Principal of the new Raymond School, Wabash avenue and Eds street.

The Board then adjourned.

FOSTER MEDALS.

FOSTER MEDALS.

Following are the names of the successful competitors for the Foster prize at the various schools this year:

Jones School—Emil Shauier, Stells Gibbs.
Scammon School—Clark M. Evans, Minnie C.
McLeroth. Kinzie School—Clara Heidenheimer, Sarah C. E. Connelly. Franklin School—Bertha M. Nehls. Washington School—Jennie Knudson, Louis S. Kielvig, Emma Walther.

Moseley School—Ledis G. Mesny, Nellie F. Wal-Knudson, Louis S. Kielvig, Emma Walther.
Moseley School—Lydis G. Meany, Neilie F. Walbridge, William H. Ward, Alice McRoy. Brown School—George M. Hyde, Kittie A. Riordon Jennie M. Sooby, Lydis R. Simmons, Virginia Cohes. Foster School—Bertha Levy, Grace E. Evans. Ogden School—Helen L. Morse, Luliu N. Jasgre, Lizzie M. Booder. Newberry School—Ida May Slingluff. Wells School—Alice Kempton, Avis Miller. Skinner School—Alice Kempton, Avis Miller. Skinner School—Alice Kempton, Avis Miller. Skinner School—Bessie C. Moody, Edith F. Greene, Neilie M. Temple, Barent G. Poucher, Haven School—Issbella Preedman, Sarah Gatsert. Cottage Grovs School—Laura Dresser, Lillie Hess, Hattle Seymour. Holden School—Margaret J. Shanahan. Dore School—Lizzie McLean, Christina B. Williamson. Hayes' School—Lillie Watson, Annie Elliott, Belle A. Beecher. Lizzie Azzling. Clarke School—May Murray, Alice M. Houston, Lillian Powell, Christine Bergolth. Lincoln School—Lild Howell, Catherine Paddock. Carpenter School—John Knaus. Burr School—Evan Jones. Ring School—William W. Vernon, Hattle C. Whittlesey. Wicker Park School—Elia Hendrick. Pickard School—Agnes J. McLellan.

The annual closing exercises of Prof. Lauth's English, German, and classical school occurred vesterday at 2 p. m. in the school-rooms, 361 continued unabated until 15 minutes past 11. North Clark street. A previous examination of two days revealed great proficiency of the students in the various branches of mathe-

students in the various branches of mathematics, Latin, English, and German languages. The exercises consisted of German and English essays, dialogues, recitations, and declamations. The programme was judiciously arranged and well carried out, the audience frequently approving by enthusiastic applause.

At the conclusion, Mr. Lauth made a few appropriate remarks to the audience and pupils, after which be awarded quite a large number of prizes to the most deserving, among whom were: In the first class, Henry Schoellkopf, Walter Ullrich, Frank Husdaie, and Miss Mary Lambin; second, Frank Pietsch, Ida Luebbers, Marion Mendelson, Josie Sistermans, and Ferd Parmentier; third, Arthur Schnert, Jamie Walker, Willie Heath, and E. Hinsdale; fourth, Oscar Reicheabach, Edward Thomas, Martha Bacherach, Marion Sistermans.

LAKE VIEW HIGH-SCHOOL.

The fifth anniversary exercises of the Lake View High-School, class of '79, took place in the High-School, class of '79, took place in the High-School Biluding last evening. The lecture-room was completely filled, many of the audience being compelled to stand. The room was richly decorated with evergreens, festconed upon the walls and suspended in wreathes from the ceiling. A large canopy of evergreens was erected over the centre of the platform. Upon the platform were seated County School Superintendent Albert G. Lane, the Board of Trustees, Mesers Franz Baer, Seth F. Hanchett, and John N. Hills; officers, John N. Hills, President, and W. R. Larrabee, Secretary and Treasgrer; the Faculty, A. F. Nightingale, Principal; Mary T. Cochrane, First Assistant; H. Mermond, teacher of French; Clara Klemm, teacher of German; J. A. West, teacher of music, and Dr. T. W. Milley, M. D., School Physician; the Board of Education, Thomas Moulding, President, and Directors, Thomas H. Cram, Thomas Shirley, John Northern, James S. Osgood, James Payne (Secretary), Samuel Brown, Sr. J. W. Andrews, Squire Dinrece, Paul Andersen, Nicholas Mann, Conrad Brestle, Nicholas Kransz, Lawrence Becker, and Henry Enoch. Besides the officers, Faculty, and Board of Education of Lake View, there were upon the platform Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, Mrs. J. E. Bennett, and the Rev. Mr. Hilton

The hymn, "O, praise the Lord," by L. O. Emerson, was sung by the school, and then LAKE VIEW HIGH-SCHOOL.

ENGLEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL.

The Alumni of the Englewood High School held their reunion last evening at the High-School hall. The following is the programme of the evening: Instrumental solo, Aria Preble; address, President Ralpn E. Brownel; quartette, Mrs. William G. Farrar, Mrs. Juliet How, Mr. William G. Farrar, Mr. J. R. Tyley, planist, miss Nellie Cunningham; reading, Clara D. Brown: chronicles, Bessie M. Hunter; vocal solo, Mrs. Whilam G. Farrar; address, W. W. Carter; instrumental solo, Aria Preble. The remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing and social converse.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of the Cook County Normal School took pisce yesterday afternoon in the large hall of that institution, which was filled with a large and appreciative audience, quite a number of whom were from Chicago. The hall was handsomely decorated with evergreens and oak leaves, the festoons being ornamented with anchors, stars, and crescents. The stage, which has been enlarged, extended across the south end of the hall.

The graduating class, composed of twenty-

mented with anchors, stars, and crescents. The stage, which has been enlarged, extended across the south end of the hall.

The graduating class, composed of twenty-two young ladies, entered the hall at the hournamed for the exercises to commone, preceded by the Principal, Prof. D. S. Wentworth, and followed by the other teachers of the school. The ladies were dressed in calico, nearly all of them being of the same pattern and the same strile of make. This is a new departure for this institution. The young ladies were discussing the subject of dress in the early part of the term, when Prof. Wentworth said shey could dress in calico and he would furnish the material, and later they informed him that they had concluded to accept his proposition.

Miss Heles B. Hoffman delivered the Salutatory address; Miss Ida M. Stodder read an essay entitled "The Whole Armor"; Miss Fanne E. Lynch same a sole; essay entitled "Locks and Keya," Miss Anna F. Carter; reading, "A Criticisen," Miss Hattie E. Ormisby; prize essay, "How and Why We Study History," Miss Harriet S. Brown; instrumental sole, Carrie Hennessy; class history, Miss Ree Brennan; valedictory, Miss Annie Rickard. Each of the young ladies was the recipient of a number of baskets and bouquets of flowers. After the valedictory addresses Miss Katharine G. Mills stepped upon the stage and presented Prof. Wentworth on behalf of the class with a handsome album containing the photograph of each member. The exercises were closed by the singing of the class song, after which Mr. Eberhart, in the absence of Prof. Rit, presented the Eryant & Stratton scholarship for the highest standard in scholarship, as shown by the books in the hands of the Board of Education, and since of the Canted the certificates by which the young ladies are permitted to teach. Prof. D. 8. Wentworth presented the Champlin prize for the best English composition to Miss Harriet S. Brown. Rye Brennan, Anna F. Carter, Mary E. Couse, Mary E. Coffee, Jessic Carnahan. Elizabeth Dryadale, Lolets Ferris, Helen

PAW PAW SEMINARY. East Paw Paw, Ill., June 26.—It was 10 o'clock, and a good-sized audience had gathered under a large tent on the Seminary grounds when the rain began to fall. The tent leaks somewhat, so that a goodly number retired to the Seminary building. An attempt was made to begin the exercises; but the announcement, it seemed, started a heavy fall of rain, which continued unabated until 15 minutes pass 11.

Music—"Mighty Jehovah."
Prayer—The Rev. A. B. Smart.
Music—By the Band.
Oration—" 'Charles Sumner," by G. W. Lattin.
Essay—" Africa and the Africans," by Sarah

These two were representatives of the Junior ner.
Music—"O the Life of Song!"
Oration—"Whither Are We Drifting?" by C. L.

Music—"O the Life of Song!"
Oration—"Whither Are We Drifting?" by C. L. Smith.
Oration—"The Present Age," by Aaron Holbert.
Music—By the Band.
Oration—"Who Is the Hero!—with Valedictory," by J. Howard Bettel.

After the presentation of diplomas to the four graduates, all of whom were of the Scientific Course, we had the pieasure of listening to a lecture by the Rev. James Kay Applebee, of London, on "Charles Dickens." Although the audience had been sitting two hours before the lecturer began, he held their attention for an hour and a half,—sometimes he calling forth peals of laughter, and then leading his beauers to the verge of tears.

In spite of the heavy rain in the forenoon and an occasional sprinkle in the afternoon, the number of people in attendance was variously estimated at from 1,500 to 1,800.

It is due to the graduates to say that they did themselves justice, and in no way disappointed the audience. The Valedictorian is worthy of special mention. He showed that the true hero is he who works neither for fame nor for money, but because he wants to do good. He pictured in a life-like manner the life and death of David Livingstone, and won the good-will of all his hearers by his earnest words. The Junior orator and essayist also faithfully represented their class.

The Alumni banquet was given in the even-

lass. The Alumni banquet was given in the eventng.
The Baccalaureate Sermon was preached by
the Rev. Newton Barrett, last Sunday evening.
This institution has had a prosperous history
for the past three years. Prof. Troger, the
Principal, has resigned; his successor is not yet

BUTLER UNIVERSITY.
special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 27.—Despite the supposed adjustment of the difficulties at Butler University at the close of the recent Comler University at the close of the recent Commencement, the Trustees met last night, and, after a long and bitter contest, defeated Dr. P. H. Jameson for President of the Board, electing M. B. Blount, of Tipton County, a preacher of medicere ability, but who is in favor of close sectarian control. The son of Chancellor Butler was elected Secretary as a sop to the founder of the college, who was opposed to extremists in the Board. The resignation of Prof. Jordan, of the Natural Science Chair, was accepted, and Prof. Anderson, of Lagrange, was notified that his withdrawal would be acceptable at the end of the next year. The vote to retain him now was seven to six. The new officers are elected for three years.

The defeat of Jameson is a triumph of sectarianism, and an indirect violation of faith over what was regarded as a compromise of difficulties.

WAUKEGAN, ILL. Maukegan, Ill., June 27.—The sixth Com-WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 27.—The sixth Commencement of the Waukegan High School occurred last evening in the Presbyterian Church. Though the evening was rainy, the church was, as usual, crowded with the friends of the High School. Grace M. Gage read a salutatory that was happly concaved and well worded. Hattie B. Dickinson read an essay which began with a clever satire on people who are determined to extract a moral out of everything. Fannie G. Derrick showed her false is the theory taught generally to American boys, that authing can be done by suybody, if there is only enough will-power employed, showing that natural fitness as well as the "iron bands of fate" determine in part our, destinies. Frank P. Solomou delivered the valedictory. His written showed familiarity with a wide range of good reading, natural and easy. His valedictories were terse and appropriate. natural and easy. His valedictories were terse and appropriate.

The great quantity of bounders given to each of the graduates attested the enjoyment of the audience. The address of the Principal, R. J. Barton, to the audience and the class was full of semestress.

and thinker. At its close he presented the diplomas. One member of the class, Ells A. Kittridge, was prevented by sickness from attending school the last term, but in recognition of her fine schoolarship she received a diploma.

BELOIT. WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BELOIT. Wis., June 27.—The Beloit High School to-day graduated another good class, with public exercises, before a very large audience, in the Presbyterian Church. Miss Minnie M. Bronson, of Clinton, gave the valedictory, and Miss Hattle E. Munger, of this city, the German salutatory. Essays were read by Minnie J. Anderson, Pauline F. Gray, Lillie F. Matthews, Lizzie M. McArtburs, Florence R. Jorthrop, Hattle E. Munger, Carrie L. Whitto-ab, and Minnie M. Bronson, and orations were delivered by Frank S. Foster, Robert H. Todd, Frederick H. Northrop, and Sarah B. McLenegan. Prof. W. H. Besch, who has managed our excellent public schools for three years past, has been elected Principal for the coming year. BELOIT, WIS.

WATERTOWN, WIS.

WATERTOWN, W18.
Sected Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WATERTOWN, Wis., June 27.—The Commencement exercises of the Watertown High-School. held last evening at Turner Halt, were of an interesting character, and called out a large audience. The following graduating class were awarded diplomas: Annie Bennett, Myrtie Rundlett, Ida Miller. May McMahon, Anna Peters, Lottie Stahl, William Bellack, Maggie Norton, B. Pritzisff.

ALL TO ADRIAN. Admias, Mich., June 27.—The twenty-s annual Commencement-exercises of the Adrian High-School tool place to-day at the Opera House, thirty-five pupils graduating, two-third being ladies. Morning and afternoon sessions were held, large audiences being present.

AMUSEMENTS.

"La Petit Due" has herotofore been given in Chicago by the Oates Troupe, and by the company now at McVicker's. Last night, at Haverly's, it was presented, for the first time here, in French, and without expurgation and modification. There was a good house, and the performance was a capital one. Aimee seemed to be in high spirits, and ber Duc de Parthenay was lively as well as mellifiuous. The peasant-girl song, with its naughty innuendoes, was in-vested with its full meed of roguish suggestivevested with its full meed of roguish suggestiveness. Mile. Baudet was the Duchess. Her voice is light, but bird-like; and she went through her part in a pleasing manner. The love-duet between the youthful married couple was done charmingly, and received a voctierous encore. Mile. Raphael, as Diane, conducted the singing leason gracefully, and carried himself like a true descendant of Henri Quatre. Jouard was a fine-looking De Montlandry, and sang with his usual power. Duplau's Rimousae was very amusing,—his lecture on the origin of human speech reminding one, in its laughter-provoking effects, of the similar orations of the once-noted "Senator" Hart. The choruses were well taken throughout,—the Pages' Quartet find the Solfergio being, of course, redemanded.

This afternoon "Les Brigands" will be repeated; and to-night "La Jolie Parfumense" will be the bill,—Almee interpolating therein her Emersonian song and dance, "Pretty as a Picture."

ST.: MOUIS.

St. Louis, June 27.—Charles Pope, the well-known actor and theatrical manager, closed this evening a thirty-years' lease of the Unithis evening a thirty-years' lease of the Unitarian church corner of Olive and Ninth streets, and will begin immediately to remodel it into a first-class theatre. The edifice, which is one of the most substantial in the city, will receive a new and elaborate front, and will undergo changes which will convert it into one of the largest and floest theatres in the West. The work will be done by J. B. McElfairick, and will be completed and the house opened by the 1st of October.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN. New York Times, June 28.

Mr. R. D'Oyley Carte, lessee and manager of the Opera Comique Theatre, London, whose tact and perseverance induced Messrs. Sullivan and Gilbert to join forces in the production of "H. M. S. Pinafore," arrived in this city yesterday morning by the steamer Gallia. Mr. Carte is not here for pleasure or sight-seeing, but to survey the ground, take the gauge of popular taste, and make arrangements for the production in this city the last of October of work—but one not yet completed, by the way—by Sullivan and Gilbert, to whose combined musical and literary resources the public is in-debted for that delightful piece of drollery, "H. M. S. Pinafore." It is a fact familiar in

dramatic and literary circles that, extraordinary as has been the success of "Pinadore" in this country, its authors have derived no profit from its American popularity, with the single exception of an honorarium of £100 sent to them by J. T. Ford, of Baltimore. Mr. Carte proposes to avoid this difficulty with the new piece by copyrighting it here, bringing over the authors and a special company for its production, and taking a New York theatre for the season of 1879-30. Mr. Carte is the youngest manager in London, being only 35 years old, and having had a theatre of his own ever since he was 30.

When he left London, "Pinsfore" had aiready passed \$24 repretentations, having since May 28, 1878, when it was first brought out at the Opera Comique, enjoyed an unorecedented run, saving a vacition of a few weeks last summer. Mr. Carte expected that the profits would fall off a little this spring, as the piece had become as familiar as a honsehold word before the winter season closed; but, contrary to his expectation, his receipts for the last six months have been 30 per cent more than they were for the first six. Something more than a fair werage is perhaps represented by the Saturday night previous to the hast holiday season, when the receipts were £140. The new work of Sullivan and Gilbert will be similar in style and manner to "Pinafore," but will deal with a wholly different subject; not with the army, as has been reported by the grebn-room gossips, but with more familiar aspects of society. "The truth is," asid Mr. Carte, "I can accreely give you a discription of "it, as the librette is not finished, and the company as ready; but the author would have none of it, and the whole advertising work had to be revised to sent the action shout things; as for instance, when the atther would have none of it, and the whole advertising work had to be revised to sent the author would have none of it, and the had no the result is that actors say the most impossible things with the gravest possible faces. I don't know," and w

e here. The latter will personally superative to the rehearsals, and drill the company ry detail until the piece is actually ated to the public. Then the composer their work to the uctor and stage manager, and wait for sublic's verdict. Mr. Carte prefers to an English company, because Sullivan leave London until October, and it is not to have a complete, wall-drilled orge before that time, in order to assure prince of the time of the place almost immediately on arriving Carte will remain in this city only a fino longer than is necessary for the brangements of the fall season.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Nick Norton will take a benefit at the West-ide Academy of Music on Sunday. Owen Fawcett is seriously ill.—Dramatic Necs. He is playing in "Fatinitza" at McVicker's every night.

Manager McVicker will probably arrive from

Manager McVicker will probably arrive from New York on Monday. He has secured a company for "Enraged," which will be produced on Monday next week.

Harry Courtaine, of San Francisco, says the Dramatic Mirror, has been secured for the Union Square Theatre next season. At this house "The Two Orphans" is underlined for October.

In August it is said at Niblo's Garden will be produced a spectacle intended to celipse "The Crook" in gorgeous glitter and grand pallet, under the direction of the Kiraltys and the management of Ned Gilmore. anagement of Ned Gilmore.

management of Ned Gilmore.

The attractions next week will be: At Haverly's, Tony Denier's "Humpty Dumpty" Troupe; at Hooley's, the Magatherium Minstreis will appear in a new bifl; at Hamlin's, an engagement will be played by Sprague's Georgia Minstrels, and May Fiske's Blondes will continue at the Metropolitan.

The London Hornet notes as "a somewhat remarkable state of things" that of the eighteen theatres whose programmes appear in the dailies of that city, only five are playing new pieces, which are at the same time new, and by English authors. The rest are performing revivals, or translations from the French, most of them from the latter.

them from the latter.

There is a movement in London to establish coffee music-halls through the city, in opposition to the numerous places of the kind where ale is the chief beverage. John Hollingshead, of the Galety Theatre, is the originator, and he is aided by such men of influence as Lord Monteagle, Cowper Temple, Thomas Hughes, and the Rev. Brooke Lambert.

the Rev. Brooke Lambert.

Mr. Lester Wallack seems to bave struck the California crities dumb with admiration. Their notices of "Ours," for instance, are extremely short, but exceedingly entbusiastic. One writer declares that Mr. Wallack's manner was "superb in its repose," a somewhat curious descriptive term to apply to our excellent comedian. The San Francisco engagement is apparently a popular success.

There is to be a new acquisition to the learner.

The San Francisco engagement is apparently a popular success.

There is to be a new acquisition to the lyceum platform in the person of Mrs. E. Cady Stanten's daughter, who will fill engagements with ther mother the coming season. She has had five years' training at Vassar and two years at the Boston School of Oratory. She is a very beautiful and accomplished young lady, who possesses rare natural gifts as well as rare training for the platform. Her subjects are "A Solid South" and "Edmund Burke,"—subjects indicating that Miss Stanton is not a young lady of mere sentiment.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican remarks: "Advertising, or no advertising, Edwin iBooth seems afraid of his pistol-loving friend Mark Gray, as witness this letter to the prosecuting attorney in Chicago: 'I trust that our friend Gray may become gray indeed—yea, positively hoary-heady—is kind but careful confinement, or, if earlier released, that his crit may be from this certhly stage of his dramatip exploits to that celestial scene where idiots cease from shooting and actors are at rest. If he be ever again at liberty, my own life I shall not value worth a rush. But I hope the Eligin guardians will not be deceived by his seeming harmless-ness."

will not be deceived by his seeming harmlessness."

George Swayne Buckley, according to the New
York Times, died at Quincy, Mass., on Wednesday. He was the last of a band of minstrels
well known years ago, throughout the country,
as Buckley's Serenaders. His father was a
minstrel, and was for years associated with his
sons in the troupe bearing the family name, and
including George Swayne, R. Bishop, and Frederick Buckley. George Swayne was born in
Boston, Eng., in 1831, and came to this country
with his father eight years later. One year
later George Buckley made his first appearance
on the stage as an "Infant Prodigt," at Harrington's Museum, Boston. The first band of
minstrels organized by the elder Buckley, including the three sons. In New York they won an excellent reputation, and for years their "operahouse" in Broadway was one of the prominent cellent reputation, and for years their "operahouse" in Broadway was one of the prominent
places of amusement. The three brothers were
ingenious, and brought forth many specialties
of the burlesque order, including some very
good travesties of Italian opera, "Norma,"
"La Traviata," and "La Sonnambula" being
among them. Frederick Buckley, "middle
man" and violinist of the original troupe, died
in Boston Sept. 16, 1864, or consumption. R.
Bishop Buckley, the leading spirit of the company, an extraordinary "end man," died in
Quincy, Mass., June 6, 1867, of paralysis.

LABOR.

The Trade and Labor Council held a well-attended meeting last evening at their hall, No. 154 Clark street, Samuel Goldwater in the chair. A delegation from the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union were present and admitted to seats. The Committee ap pointed to wait on Mayor Harrison with the resolutions reflecting on Sergt. Brennan reported that his Honor was perfectly willing to receive the resolutions and hear evidence on the matter in question. The report was received and laid over under the rules. Various bills and laid over under the rules. Various bills were sudited and ordered paid. The Committee to visit Mayor Harrison was continued, and instructed to see the thing through, taking such action as may be deemed necessary. The Secretary was instructed to transmit an exact copy of the resolutions on the Bureau of Labor Statistics to the Governor. It was further decided to alect an Executive Committee, to consist of

of the resolutions on the Bureau of Labor Statistics to the Governor. It was further decided to elect an Executive Committee, to consist of the President, Recording Secretary, and the three Trustees.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, resulting as foilows: President, Mr. Streth; Vice-President, C. H. Logan; Recording Secretary, C. Kenyon; Financial Secretary, P. Ehrman; Treasurer, Thomas Gilmore; Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Adair; Trustees, Eberhart, Morgan, and Leiden. The different delegates were instructed to notify their respective Unions of the trouble between the tailors and Willoughby, Hill & Co., and that they present to those bodies the report of the Committee on the case. It was decided to rent Farwell Hall for Wednesday, July 8, for the reception of firs Stewart, the eight-hour apostle. After some further routine business including the discussing of paying the members of the Executive Committee, the meeting adjourned.

THE UPBOLSTEREES.

A meeting of the Upholsterers' Union took place last night at their rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Washington street, which was addressed by Benjamin Sibley, the Socialist, on the question of labor. There were about 200 upholsterers present, comprising an unusually fine-looking lot of workingmen. Mr. Sibley's renarks were rather axireme, and sometimes violent. He claimed that all that that was necessary for laboring men to get their day's work reduced to eight hours was unity of action. The reason they had to work ten hours a day was because they were afraid to say they would work but eight. Labor produced capital, hence, labor produced everything. The valace on the avenue pelonged to the laborer, because he produced it with his hands. Three-fourths of the produced of the workingmen's hands went to enrich the bosses, and one-fourth was paid over to them. This was wrong, and they should never cease struggling for and demanding their rights until they got the value of their work. At the conclusion of his address, which extended over an hour, he in

FELEGRAPHIC NOTES:
Swelds Dispatch to The Tribund.

ELGIN, Ill., June 27.—Prof. W. H. Brydges, of this city, has been elected Superintendent of the Eigin Public Schools. Salary, \$1,000 per

New York, June 27.—On Sept. 18 the steamer Oceanic will leave San Francisco for a trip to Liverpool, the excursion being under the auspices of the Eric Railway Company. The Oceanic will stop at Houg Kong and Yokonama.

Brains, Ill., June 27.—The population of the

CROP REPORTS.

Special Disputches to The Tribuns.

BLOOMINGTON, Franklin Co., June 27.—The severe, beating storms have injured our wheat more than drought. In this locality the crop will be short. In the northern portion of the county small grain was cut to the ground. Small grain is thin. Corn looks well every-

county small grain was cut to the ground. Small grain is thin. Corn looks well everywhere.

Eight-Mile Groye, Cass Co., June 27.—Drought has injured spring wheat, oats, fax, and barley 30 per cent. All small grain very short. Corn is a good stand, clean, and good size and color. Have for the last two weeks had all the rain we need.

Wilbur, Saline Co., June 27.—The wheat crop of this region is damaged fully one-haif by drought. Barley and oats almost a failure. Corn crop looks well. Plenty of rain at present.

Wildow, York Co., June 27.—Spring wheat heading out. Thin on the ground. Oats and barley fair crop. Flax poor. Corn crop never looked better.

Pring, Nemaha Co., June 37.—Spring wheat is coming on finely. Have had abundance of rain. We never had a better stand of corn—over four feet high. Farmers are mostly done cultivating. Good average crop of winter wheat.

Papillion, Sarpy Co., June 27.—Crop prospects the best I have ever seen here. All kinds of gislin in fine condition. Barley will do to cut in ten davs.

Red Cloud, Webster Co., June 27.—Spring wheat generally thin. Recent rains are helping the erop, and small grain will be much better than was expected.

St. Helena, Cedar Co., June 27.—Wheat will be slim. Some will have none at all. Drought injured a large area, and grasshoppers took what was left. Corn stands well.

Kennard, Weshington Co., June 27.—Crop prospects better than for fifteen years. Everything growing finely.

Albion, Boone Co., June 27.—Our cross never looked better. No drought here. Corn now promises a large yield. No bugs or 'hoppers.

Goldberner, Saline Co. June 27.—All small grain in excellent condition. We have an excellent stand of corn.

Grann Island, Hall Co., June 27.—All crops now promise well. Pastures good. An average stand of corn. Some fields of barley injured by hall.

Chapman, Merrick Co., June 27.—Spring wheat and oats half a crop on account of drought. Barley on low ground good. Corn very line. About half "laid by." Look for a huge crop of corn.

Beafrice, Gare Co., J

very fine. About half "laid by." Look for a huge crop of corn.

BEATRICE, Gage Co., June 27.—Drought has cut off our small grain from 40@50 per cent. Very thin. Corn is No. 1. An even good stand. SUTTON, Clay Co., June 27.—Some rust out the wheat. Will not be more than an average crop. Barlev is good. Corn growing well. Plenty of rain.

GENOA, Platte Co., June 27.—Small grains, though much improved by the rains of the past ten days, will be shortened at least one-third m consequence of the drought. Corn crop never looked better. Stand universally good.

NORFOLK, Madison Co., June 27.—Where the grasshoppers have not taken it the small grain looks well. There never was a better stand of corn. From two inches to waist high. Since the middle of May we've had an abundance of rain.

Frecial Dispatches to The Pribune.
Lowerrs, Kingham Co., June 27.—Wheat is very light, but of very good quality. Harvest under full headway. Grasshoppers and chinchbugs have made their appearance.

GIRARD, Crawford Co., June 27.—Early

wheat nearly all cut. Quality good. Acreage less than last year.

DRLPHOS, Ottawa Co., June 27.—Winter wheat was seriously injured by drought. The crop will fall far below that of last year. Arrivoton, Atchinson Co., June 27.—Winter wheat mostly harvested. Quality superior. Thin on the ground. Twenty per cent more land in wheat than ever before.

CORMAL GROVE, Morris Co., June 27—Winter wheat is all cut. Crop will average ten bushels to the acre. Half the yield of last season.

FORT SCOTT, Bourbon Co., June 27.—Winter wheat mostly in the shock. Wheat is yielding better than was expected. Some think it will go fifteen bushels.

CLIPTON, Wilson Co., June 27.—Winter wheat all in the shock. Fair crop. Oats nearly a total values.

all be cut this week. Probable yield ten bushels to the acre. Last season twenty bushels. Berry small and not plump as last year's crop. Few grasshoppers hatched out. Rains of last week ended the drought, but too late to prevent great damage to all crops of small grain. Some of our corn is good, but most of it only fair.

. . MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribung.

LA VERNE, Rock Co., June 27.—Where the hoppers have not worked small grain looks well.

hoppers have not worked small grain looks well. Damage from them is estimated at from 10@33 per cent thoughout the county.

Hale, McLeod Co., June 27.—Wheat looks remarkably well. Indeed it looks too well. We are having a great deal of rain.

Laketown, Carver Co., June 27.—We are afraid the wheat will lodge before it will blosom. It is now heading out. We have too much rain and then very hot weather. Barley is in head. Winter wheat rusty and worthless. Splendid weather for corn.

Zumerora, Goodhue Co., June 27.—Crops of all kinds looking very fine. Late rains are helping out crops. Corn well advanced. Grass of all kinds never looked better.

IOWA. ORIENT, Adair Co., June 27.—spring wheat just coming into head. Looks well and better than last season. Oats are short. Never saw corn look better. Far ahead of last season. corn look better. Far shead of last season. From present prospects think we shall have the largest crop of corn ever raised in the county.

Sabsent's Bluves, Woodbury Co., June 27.—
Crop prospects very discouraging. In some localities wheat is nearly ruined, and in other places entirely. Corn destroyed one-half. The outlook for the past few days very bad. Great many of the grasshoppers have flown away.

WEST TROY, Iowa Co., June 27.—Great many chinch-bugs in the wheat. Have had so much rain that we have been obliged to stop plowing corn. Corn is very fine and clean. Never had a better stand. etter stand.

ILLINOIS. CANTON, Fulton Co., June 27.—Winter wheat harvest just commenced. Will yield twenty-five bushels to the acre. Quality very fine. Best for fifteen years. Twenty per cent better han last year.

Carlinville, Macoupin Co., June 27.—
Wheat about half cut. Yield fifteen bushels to
the acre. Put up in good order. Crop 25 per
cent above 1878.

Aroola, Douglas Co., June 27.—Cutting winter wheat. Yield estimated at from twenty to
twenty-five bushels. Will turn out better than
last year. Oats cut short by the drought.

MISSOURI.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Harrisonville, Cass Co., June 27.—Harrest in full blast. Winter wheat is splended in quality. Quantity nearly equal to last year. POWELL VS. WALKER,

POWELL VS. WALKER.

Receied Discrete to The Tribuna.

Madison, Wia., June 27.—At a session of the United States Court this evening, Judge Harlan presiding, the case of Nathan Powell va. H. H. Walker, an important one, decided in the United States Court for the Northern District of Illibuds, taken before the United States Supreme Court and decision reversed, was considered. A motion for an injunction of the bill of review was made. The attorneys in the case are W. C. Goudy and M. W. Fuller for Powell, and Rosenthal & Pence, all of Chicago. Argument in the case will be had to-morrow.

Population of Portugal.

A census of Portugal was taken on Dec. 31, 1877, the previous one having been taken as far back as 1863. The total population is 4,745,124, as compared with 4,343,085 in 1883; and the total increase is 401,189.

Population of the Netherlands.

An official report, published under the authority of the Dutch Government, gives the population of the Kundom ot the Netherlands on Jan. 1, 1879, as 3,978,001 souls, of whom 1,970,607 were males and 2,007,394 females. This is an in-

Dec. 31, 1877, of 58,300, being 27,199 males and 23,010 females. The total increase of the non-lation of the Kingdom during the lost fifty years is set down at 1,381,514, an average of about 27,290 per rear.

Jacqua WHISKY.

Organization of a Distillers' Association.
The following circular was rec

go to all the members of the craft in the Cricaso, June 20, 1879. — Drain Sin: I may engaged in the manufacture and traffic and liquors, having felt the necessity of cotion, before we can hope to have our riseasonable privileges defined and protected and regulations, have held a consultation at which it was concluded to invite the trade to hold a meeting, with a view of for association, which, in its organization clearly define its objects and purposes.

The last Congress passed an act which an affects our trade, whilst we were so unterferent to our common interests that as one knew of the bill until it had become a status.

ance is earnestly desired. By order of the Countries.

The result was, a gathering in the subroca of the Sherman House yesterday dismon from fitty to sixty strong. Among those preent were H. H. Shufeldt, of H. H. Shufeldt & Co.; Jonathan Abell, of the Phœuix Distilling Company; Simon Fowell, of the Garden Chy; George Miller, of the United States; F. H. Rice, Dr. Rush, and George Burrougha of the Empire; John Burmingham, of the Chieve; W. J. Plows, of the Riverdale; and of the wholesale dealers, John Enright, of Enricht, Kelly & Coleman; L. Hamburger, of Hamburger Bros. & Co; F. Madleuer, John Rapp. Messrs. Karwim, Monheimer, Flizgibbon, and others.

Mr. Enright was called to the chair, and Dr. Rush made temporary Secretary. Erief speeches were made by Messrs. Abell, Plows, Enright, Hamburger, Rice, Rush, and others, urging the necessity of organization and co-operation for the purposes set forth in the above call. A committee on permanent organization was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Rush, Plows, Flitzgibbon, Hamburger, and Waslerer, who subsequently reported the following

PLATFORM:

The Spirit and Wine Manufacturers* and Trades.

Pitzgibbon, Hamburger, and Wadlerer, who subsequently reported the following

PLATPORN:

The Spirit and Wine Manufacturers' and Traders' Society is organized for the purpose of obtaining compiling, and distributing valuable information: encouraging like societies and co-operation among the trade in other places; to advocate the formation of a national organization composed of kindred societies: to remove of amend unjust, obtruetive, or needless complicated laws; to devise and solicit appropriate legislation, local and nationalize oppose intolerance and fanaticism wherever our liberties, interest, and character are assailed; to see that the laws are respected alize and enforced everywhere alike without favor or discrimination; to promote the highest personal and commercial integrity and trade intercourse; to secure confidence and public respect; and to be neutral in politics, always ready and free to oppose fanaticism, intolerance, and excesses, and lend our support to the broadest liberties consistent with good government and social tranquillity.

The Committee also recommended the following-named gentlemen as permanent officers:

President—H. H. Shafeldt.

The report was adopted, and the gentlemen formally inducted into office.

A committee was then appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and to report the same at the next meeting. The Committee consisted of Messrs. Rush, Shufeldt, Enright, Powell, and Pratt.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday,

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday July 8, at 3 p. m.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. Special Dispatch to The Triouna.
CINCINNATI, O., June 27.—During the past two or three days there have been in co in Akron, in this State, the beirs and storneys representing about 140 lineal descendants of Robert Edwards, who owned at one time property in New York City, now valued at \$90,000,000. John. A. Edwards, Eq., of Seward, Neb., represented fifty of these heirs, and H. W. Ingersoll, Esq., of Akron, and Capt. Henry Edwards, of Kawaka, Canada, the remaining places. Canada, the remaining nipety. After a full comparison of facts and views, a saturator conclusion was reached that the documentar and other process at hand were sufficient to war rant legal proceedings whenever they chose One of the heirs, a washewomen named Sherbandy, lives in the suburba of Akron.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The late William Sloane, the prominent merchant, bequeaths the generous sum of \$160,000 to various Presbyterian societies. The largest bequests are \$30,000 to the second state of the second sec terian societies. The largest bequests are \$00,000 each to the Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions, and \$20,000 to the American Rible Society. Dr. John Hall, his pastor, receives \$30,000, half a dozen old and faithful employes will share \$25,000. Mr. Sloane's estate, the rest of which goes to his wife and children, is valued at about \$1,000,000.

Mothers! your child may have worms! Then, by all means use "Brown's Vermifuge Comits." They are the best, surest, and most pleasant resedy known. Avoid counterfeits. Price, 25 cents.





Pai. Peh. 7, 1877.

A MYSTERY—How to keep the Hair in erimp this warm weather: Adopt either of the above articles. When your hair is getting quite thin of Gray, try my Pat. Wave, so perfect as to defy detection. It will POSITIVELY outwear any other kind made.

REMEMBER—I make ALL other kinds of Wave made or sold by any dealer in the city. You can only get the Thompson Patent Wave of me.

ZEPHYR CRIMPS are something NW. and approximately are constant warms.

ZEPHYR CRIPPS are comething NEW should be seen to be suppreciated. Made easierd curly hair, they are VEFY CHEAP and took as well as the Waves.

as well as the Waves.

Having a quantity of Gossamer and other kind Waves (?) sold by other dealers. I will sell the ONE-HALF the price asked by them. I have just through from New York with a large account.

NATURAL GRAY HAIR to be sold VERY LOW. THOMPSON'S,

210 WABASH-AV. NEW PUBLICATIONS

Brainards' harten and Worl D 158 STATE-St. Ch

CRIMINAL

The Pocasset Flend's feeting the Who try.

A Saloon-Keeper in

Frightful Situation of at the Moment

Case of the Sa

Demonolatry in Two of the Hebr

THE POCASSET The FOCAssis To Benefic A to The Benefic A Ben first assaulted a soit, aged, a large stabled a daughter of 9 yes wound penetrating to the shouries. He took a large, long, and beat all four classes of 2 years, until the crally a mass of wounds awaiting urial, having him time to save him from feathers at the hands of the

in time to save him from feathers at the hands of the Cocese.

CUTESERT, Ga., June 37.unique in its atrocity has in as far as the Court is concer these: Tom Jones, a negrous a good reputation, we time since for a murder that house. Jones had lately mulatto yoman, with whom the woman was a widow we and had one child, a boy of how was very distanteful 45 frequently received violent Sunday night the stopfathe guests were going from the The boy, as is the custalocked up to the father asked them to exist the father asked them to exist them, but joined them hour later. When the cross to the father of the father asked them to exist the found the house locked as be they found the boys string or onnded by bits of fire and a mark showed about his neck strangled to death. There where had been attempts to the corpse and thus creats the corpse and thus creats to the corps are the country to the corps are the corps are the corps are the country to d, although the prested a tenfather was arrested a long hearing he was for The Supreme Court are Jones' wife, which acquits convicted, sentenced, and a me Court. His case we me Court as the Court

GALENA, Ill., June 27.John Ruegger, John Murp Patrick Vaughan, William C charged with riot and assecommit murder upon the Marshal Dolan, of this city the 9th, was concluded beful. Barry this evening, who to bail on the charge of riot \$300. The proceedings the Court-House, which citizens, many of Hop. David Shoesn, on the tion, was one of the most ever listened to in the most scathing rebuits of in the Court-riouse. The erribly excited over the was the defondants were arrest unishment is demanded ortion of the most.

THE GALENA B

As yet no pursuit is being revolver, which he pointe is amproad he obtained age labeled "cigara" wh delivered to him last even Valentine. The trial of 6

et was not broke strangulation in for as cut down at save had been a Baptist LE Rotz, Ark., Ju dly was hauged for a set City. He prote to Death resulted KILLED BY Lovie, June 37.—A ch from Alton, Ill.

verdale; and, of the Enright, of Enright

pted, and the gentlemen and to report the same Committee consisted

EXPECTATIONS.

June 27.-During the pest ng ninety. After a full hand were sufficient to war-ings whenever they chose. washerwoman named Sher-suburbs of Akron.

petch to The Tribuna.

Ins 27.—The late William aluent merchant, bequeaths of \$160,000 to various Presby-he laigest bequests are \$30, and so Foreign and Domestic 200 to the American Bible Soall, his pastor, receives \$20, id and faithful employes will a Sioane's estate, the rest of sits and children, is valued at

IR GOODS.



Copyrighted.

LY—How to keep ir in crimp this weather: Adopt the above artivery my Pat. Wave, ct as to defy detail the will POSITION outwear any ind made.

ER—I make ALL tinds of Waves

inds of Waves or sold by any in the city. You y get the Thompent Wave of me-

of Gessmer and other kinds of ther dealers, I will sell them at saked by them. I have just re-ork with a large assortment of Alff to be sold VEEY LOW.

PSON'S, ABASH-AV.

The Pocasset Flend's Example Infeeting the Whole Country. As

CRIMINAL NEWS.

on-Keeper in Coesse, Ind. Attempts to Kill His Four Children.

Prightful Situation of the Innocents at the Moment of Their Resour.

Case of the Same Kind of Demonolatry in Georgia.

Two of the Hebraska Man Bu Escape from Confinement. THE POCASSET EPIDEMIC.

Special Dispotch to The Pribune. ORT WATER, Ind., June 27.—There is great

FORT WATER, Ind., June 27.—There is great critement at Coesse. Afteen miles west of the course over the attempts of a saloon-keeper named Jerrey Owens to murder his four mothers schildren, the oldest of whom is aged 9. He lest assulted a son, aged 7, whose ear he tore namy off, seized a large butcher knife and labbed a daughter of 9 years three times, each wound peacetrating to the skull. She can hardly mrive. He took a large, thick club, four feetonf, and beat all four children, the youngest babe of 3 years, until their bodies were little a mass of wounds. He is now in jail

Comment, Ga., June 27.—A murder that is unique in its atrocity has just been closed here, as far as the Court is concerned. The facts are these: Tom Jones, a negro who has always bone a good reputation, was arrested a short time since for a murder that had occurred in his bone. Jones had lately married a comely matte yoman with whom he lived happily. The woman was a widow when he married her, and had one child, a boy of about b years. This boy was vary distanteful to the stepfather, and frequently received violent nunishment. One Sanday night the stepfather, mother, and two guests were going from the house to church. The boy, as is the custom with negroes, was locked up in the house to await their return. When the company had gone about 200 yards the isther asked them to excuse him, as he had some business to attend to. He left them, but joined them at church an hour later. When the crowd returned to the house after church, the father with them, they found the house locked as before. On entering, they found the boy sitting on the hearting, surrounded by bits of fire and coal, dead. A sharp mark showed about his neek, as if he had been strengled to death. There were evidences that there had been attempts to build up a fire about the corpse and thus create the impression that he had been burned to death. The scheme falled, although the body was hadly burned. The stanfather was arrested and put on trial. After a long bearing he was found guilty of murder, but was recommended to the mercy of the Court, which changed his sentence to imprisonment for life. His case has gone to the Supreme Court. His wife, who was tried as accessory to the murder, was also convicted on the first trial, but has since been sequitted.

The Supreme Court granted a few trial to Jones' wife, which acquits her, but Jones was convicted, sentenced, and appealed to the Supreme Court. His case will not be passed upon this season, as the Court had adjourned.

THE GALENA RIOT CASE. THE GALENA RIOT CASE.

apecial Dispace to The Tribusia.

GALENA, Ill., June 27.—The examination of John Ruegrer. John Murphy, M. McDermott, Patrick Vaughan, William Owens, John Leader, Jr., Ed New, Asa Jones, and Frank Carrigan, charged with riot and assault with intent to commit murder upon the person of Deputy-Marshal Dolan, of this city, on the evening of the 9th, was concluded before Esquire Joseph f. Barry this evening, who held the defendants to bell on the charge of riot, each in the sum of 2000. The proceedings were held in The proceedings were held in Court-House, which was packed

th citizens; many of whom express

The state of the control of the cont

entered the selone of J. Rerg, an inoffensive man, and ordered him to close his selone. As this was the first time the police had ever interfered, and often passed some time in his place long after that hour, Berg said he wasn't ready to close up. This got the Irish up in Pickley, and he set about to club his subject into subjection. First he felled him to the floor back of the bar with his billy, and when the unfortunate fellow arose, he sammed his bend against the wall. The blood poured from his wounds in such quantities that every thread of his clothing was drenched. In a senseless condition he was carried to the calaboose, and left there to welter and suffer in his blood-covered dress. It was a piece of cruelty unparalleled, and no wonder it aroused indignation. Berg was, at last accounts, lying in a critical condition at his home.

FOUL PLAY.

**ROKUK, I.a., June 27.—An analysis was completed to day of the stomach of Daniel Bricker, who died at North River, on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, ten days ago under suspicious circumstances. The analysis discloses numistakable evidence of the presence of arsenic. Bricker's wife was suspected of being on too intimate terms with Mathias Harris, and a shooting affray grew out of the matter, in which Harris shot Bricker three times. A reconciliation was subsequently effected, and everything was supposed to be going on amouthly until Bricker was stusched with symptoms of arsenic polson, and died. The suspected parties will be arrested in the morning.

ARRESTED.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 27.—This evening Charles Daily, son of Jailer Daily, of this city, was arrested as one of the men who committed the daring daylight robbery of an Allegheny (Pa.) bank some weeks ago. Daily's reputation here is not good, as he was indicted by the Grand Jury of this city at the last session for conveying firearms to a prisoner conveyed in conveying frearms to a prisoner conveyed in the County Jail. The arrest was made by Robert Junkins, night watchman in the Second Ward, and a Pittsburg detective. The mea left for Pittsburg this morning with their prisoner, going to West Alexander by carriage.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—To-day, at California City, just across the bay, in Marion County, R. H. Moore, keeper of the Dupout Powder Company's magazine, located there, shot and instantly killed A. Fulton, manager of the party out. shot and instantly killed A. Fulton, manager of the works, and then blew his own brains out. The tragedy was enacted in the presence of Ful-ton's wife and children. Fulton had recently given Moore notice he would dispense with his further services, to which Moore's action is at-tributed. Fulton was a native of New York, ared 52.

Burlington, Ja., June 27.—In the case of A chants' National Bank, ex-Mayor and ex-Treasurer of the School Board, convicted of embezzing school funds. Judge Stutsman to-day denied the motion for a new trial, and sentenced Parsons to two years and five months in the Penitentiary. Parsons will appeal to the Supreme Court, being meantime admitted to ball in \$2,000.

A SENSITIVE RIVER BOY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., June 27.—Tim Strong, known to all newspaper men here as a correspondent for the Milwankee News, was badly beaten by a river boy named James Brown, this evening. Brown, who has been arrested, thought Strong insulted him the night before.

Strong insulted him the night before.

A PERJURED WRETCH.

New York, June 27.—James Dempsey, now, and for twenty years past, Coroner at Staten Island, has been convicted of perjury and sentenced to the State Prison for one year at hard labor. Dempsey presented to the County of Richmond a bill of \$18.50 for expenses in holding an inquest, and swore that the bill was correct.

MARSHAL KINNEY.

Special Disseals to the Tribune.

White Water, Wis., June 27.—Marshal Kinney attempted last evening to arrest three bourglars, whose arrival he had been warned of from Fort Atkinsan. They pulled their revolvers on him. He retired, and they scattered and escaped.

BURGLARS.

Checked Dispeta to The Tribuna

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 27.—Last night burglars entered the house of Ald. W. T. Vannirk, the breathing was there. I closed the sliding doors softly, wasked back to the parlor door, doors softly, wasked back to the parlor door, and the dining-room. Clothes were lying there, and I was afraid the breathing was there. I closed the sliding doors softly, wasked back to the parlor door, and the dining-room. Clothes were lying there, and I was afraid the breathing was there. I closed the sliding doors softly, wasked back to the parlor door. A PERJURED WRETCH.

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MARSHAL KINNEY.

Special Dissica to his Frome.

WHITE WATER, Wis., June 37.—Marshal Kinney attempted last evening to arrest three burglars, whose arrival he had been warned of from Fort Atkinsan. They polled their revolvers on him. He retired, and they scattered and escaped.

normed frog, which has been in his possession for six months, has been fed liberally on nothing but air and water, and is as lively as the soccimen which Mark Twain has immortalized. A drop of water was placed on his tell and fit started him on a quick pece up the leg of chair, near which he had been doring in the petrified shell of an oysier which the ex-Governor had picked up at the too of one of the Rocky Mountain peaks. "That animal is roing to England with me," said the ex-Governor, picking him up and placing him in his valies beside an immense bowie-knife. The bowie-knife, when opened, displayed a blade ten inches in length, and is what is known as a "five pound bowie." It weighs but a few punces less than five pounds. It is destined for the Smithsonian Institute and has a history. When Nicaragus Walker, "the rray-eyed men of destiny," was a student at Bethany Collega, Virginia, ex-Gov-Arny was Secretary of the Board of Trustees. His hen-roost was robbed by Walker and several chums one night, and they used this knife, which belonged to Walker, in chopping off the chickens' heads. Walker forgot to take it when thry left the scene of slaughter, and it was found by the Secretary, who has ever since preserved it. Walker was afterward convicted of the theft, and was excelled from the college. Another historical relie which ex-Gov-Arny has just given to the State Historical Society of Kansas is a revolver which John Brown carried in the turbulent days of 1855 in Kansas.

Among his mineral curiosifies are specimens of sulphurets of sliver, gold, copper, lead, and iron, atrips of mice as large and as clear as ordinary panes of window glass, petrified shells, amolia or native washing soap, from which, he explained facetiously, can be made a lather that will raise the hair on the baldest head. Callfornia dismonds, better known as garnets, opals, emerids, and quantities of turquois which had been collected among the spurs of the Rocky Mountains. "Oh, I sin't got any money now."

"What do you think will be done with you?"

"I suppose they'll hang me," said the prisoner in his usual tone of volce.

"Do you tanink so?"

"Yas," replied the murderer, "I s'pose so. I know what de law says. It says I took a life, and de penalty is death. I wouldn't be believed if I said to the law that I didn't mean to kill her—that I wouldn't hurt her for suything. The law says I shall be hung, and I suppose I will. I don't want to die that way. I don't see how I will be able to stand it. I never could stand such things. When I was in the army, I was detailed three times to witness executions—all of them hangings. I didn't see them."

"You turned your head sway?"

"No. sah; I simply didn't go. Twice I was very severely punished for not boying orders, but I couldn't stand the sight, and nothing could make me. I couldn't never hear seeing any one in pain,—never. I never hurt an insect purposely."

"You were arrested coming out of church, where you heard a powerful sergun on Hell. Did that impress you in such a mahner that you felt better to confess!"

"No; I don't 'sider that the sermon pressed on me st all. You don't seem to remember that I go to church always; I always have. My pastor will be 'stonished when he hears of this. No; that sermon didn't seem to worry me. I'm used to 'em. But did you know about my dream? I call it a dream. I don't know what it was,—it was a kind of teeling, I guess."

"Why, coming back from New York on the 'dollar boat,' I was up all night. I was a listening to some young fellows—white men—a singing on the deck. I listened to them till very late, and then I came in and went to bed, and I noticed I didn't sleep. I was kinder restless like. Well, all of a sudden I seen myself, and I seemed to see a crowd. They was very agry, and they had hold of me. That's all I seen,—just this crowd. Every man in the crowd was a strange man, their faces was strange to me, except this gentleman (Detective Schmittherger). He was there. He seemed to have hold of me."

THE HULL MURDER.

Life-Insurance Company, and Mrs. McKay, of this city, and the immediate members of Mr. Eaton's family were the guests at this weddings supper. Prof. Mott took his place in the cabinet; the table was spread, two covers being laid for the bride and groom, an elegant bouquet being placed beside their plates. After the guests were seated the medium announced that the bridal party had arrived. The guests one after another arose from the table and went to the cabinet, the lady and her husband there being presented to them. They both appeared very distinct and life-like, and both entered heartily into the general conversation. After this ceremony was over the bride and groom walked out of the cabinet. The bride were a heavy white estin dress, with flowing yell and orange blossoms. The groom was attired in the customary black, with a button-hole bouquet.

After receiving numerous congratulations, the bridal party bade their friends good-by and departed, so to speak, for their calestial home, saying that they would call often.

This matter has been obtained from parties present, and is a verbatim account of the proceedings. All parties concerned moved in the highest society circles, and hence the furore this wedding has caused.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

The Origin of the Dispute Between Them.
The difference between Bulgaria and Servia about the continued occupation by the latter of a number of villages on the frontier districts which, in conformity with the line of frontier drawn by the treaty, ought to belong to Bulgaria, have, says the Vienna correspondent of the London Times, again become acute. The international Commission of Delimitation arrived on the spot on June 5, and the definitive frontier line is to be fixed. Both sides are, therefore, exerting themselves to bring about a decision in their favor. The wording of the treaty is so clearly in favor of the Bulgarians THE HULL MURDER.

The against Settling the Sheepy of His Orleans.

"Now that pass the sheep of the Orleans of the College of t

TWO BEMARKABLE WOMEN.

the World, and of a Princess Who Married a New York Journalist.

To the Editor of the New York Heratel.

New York, June 22.—Curiously enough I find in the same number of a recent issue of the Herald interesting reference to two indies, both foreigners, both possessed of titles, both women of extraordinary personal and intellectual gifts; and each with an extraordinary and most romantic history. Both are personally known in the same small social circle in New York, while the mame of neither is well known here, though both are fassous in Europe. They are the Russian Countess Paschkoff and the Wallachian Princess you Racowitz. The first is reported to have attempted suicide recently in Odessa, and the other (perhaps it would be cruel to note the coincidence) to have published a book in Breslan.

About the beginning of the year 1877 the Countess Paschkoff cams to New York in the course of that journey arenind the world spoken of in the sketch published by the Goles and reproduced in the Herald. While she was here abe met Mr. Harrisse, of the Haytien Diplomatic service, and by him was introduced to a small coterie, in which she found an old friend, the Countess Blavatsky. It was the Robemian colony of the city, and at least a dozen well-known artists and aeribblers of the city promptly surrendered their Bearts to her keeping. I met her in the studio of one of the number at a small evening narty given in ner honor. The room was one of the most picturesque of studios, and across one end or it was an improvised divan, with a ray Eastern carpet thrown over it. Here half reclined and half sat the queen of the evening and Mme. Rlavatsky, the only ladies present. The others were artists, poets, musicians, or journalists, perhaps a dozen in all. The talk was in French, English, and Russian. There were music, ciparests for all, ten for the ladies, and wine for the medium hight, but by resson of her form, her flowing robes, and her exargerated slipper heets she seemed tall. Her large, brillian syes and her brightest colors, a

removed and member of the "Freign Department" of the "Forest" in the latter quarks of the "Growth of t

Is Death Not Divided,

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Collins, of Roches
N. Y., were buried the same day, being also
just the same age,—di years. The wife, thou
apparently healthy, suddenly died, and her
band, who was lingering with consumpti
asked that the funeral might be deferred a
fays. His premonition of death was soon w
fied, and one funeral answered for both.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's-30 c " Hair Revivum" restores gray hair to its

No half-way work. Cure your cough there Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will do Pike's Toothache Drops ours in one minute

CHICAGO NATATORIUM

WEST SIDE BRANCH 504-6 West Madison-st., now in full operation, open on Sundays from 6 a. m. till 1 p. m., w regular terms for admission. SOUTH SIDE DIVISION Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st., open of from 6 a. m. till 5 p. m. General admission. Dr. W. JANSEN. M. L. J. KADISH, President.

THIS SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIG ATMIDIOT A MIDIOT apported by Maurice Gran's OPERA This Bafurday Matines (by request), LBS BRIGANI

melody, "La Paloma."

This basarday Night.

LA JOLIE PARFUNG BU

In which Aimee introdoces her English Song:
Sunday Right-Almee's Paswell to ChiLa GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Modday—Teay Dealeys Pastostime Compani Grimald, with Double Novelty Company.

M'CORMICK HALL GRAND COMPLIMENTARY

TENDERED BY
THE FORMER STUDENTS OF NO
DAME AND ST. MARYS,
MONDAY EVENUE, June 20, 1872. I HEST. Of
Musical Director. M. T. CURBY, Manager,
Trickets, Soc. For take at Lyon & Hearys, Jan
McClurgs, and at the Box Office. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

ary Ridgely, Springfield, Ill., is at the Sher-

W. R. Valleau and F. Leabout, De-re guests of the Sherman.

James Livermore and family, of Stockton d., are stopping at the Tremont. H. A. Ferguson and A. L. Wardrop, New aland, are guests at the Grand Pacific. ert Langtree and J. C. Smallawys, Lon nong the guests of the Tremont. ar-loads of Russian Mennonites passed he city yesterday, on their way to Ne-

A. Talmage, General Manager of the Mis-Pacific Railroad, St. Louis, and C. M. ey, General Traffic Manager of the Wabash and, Lexington, are at the Pacific. ecting of the Central National Club of mback organization of this city was d last night until Wednesday evening ck, when Mr. Holley will speak on the

a. m., 29.49; 8 p. m., 29.36.

a Policeman Thomas Lee was passing the dence of John Hansknecht, No. 719 Alportinue, at 12:35 yesterday forenoon, a keroaene perioded. He aroused the proprietor, and two easily extinguished the flames.

7. M. Smith, Railroad & Warehouse Commission, Lexington; Dr. R. S. Dewey. Superindent of the Eastern Illinois Insane Asylum, in; and R. W. McClaughry, Warden of the let Penitentiary, are registered at the Passing Commission.

west class of people, and that it is imposor any lady to pass the place without besuited.

Te died on the 16th inst., at his farm in
County. Jonathan Jackson, a brother of T.
d Oliver Jackson, and the son of Gideon M.
os, one of the old residents of Chicago,
nice owned considerable property at the
r of State and Twelfth streets. Mr. Jacknarried a sister of Mr. John Forsythe, and
uerin married one of Mr. Jackson's sisters.
uneral takes place at 11 o'clock this mornrow Dr. Guerin's residence, at the corner
irty-second street and Wabash avenue, to
mes' Church, thence by cars to Calvary.
nuclley, Gassette & Loyd succeeded in getout their new directory for 1879 yesterday,
the of the delays to which they have been
cted by their troubles with the Typographlation. The new directory is a much larrier
won bandsomer work than the firm has
saued in this line before. It contains 7,677
names than that of last year, the total of
a for 1878 being 153,607, and for 1879,
2. There is a noticeable increase in names
uning with certain letters, and a decrease
in the case of the letter Q, where there is a
g off of 36.

Ilroad companies centering in Chicago, eslit those with Southern connections, are
only according the efforts of the Sanisary
and of the Missistaph Valley in its work of
sulton against the transportation of disease.
The thousand copies of pamphlets on the
ary care of railway cars and coaches, and of
any grounds, stations, outhouses, etc., have
distributed along the lines of these roads,
isconneted by instructions from authoritaofficial sources; and nothing is being let
unere's report for the past month showed
the receipts, including the balance on hand
e last meeting, were \$1,478; the expendi\$170; leaving a balance of \$1,295. The
Secretary reported that twenty-five signahad been added to the pledge. Mrs. Wilthe Union's visitor, has made innet-five
and, on motion, was excused from making
more visits this summer. The usual reare received from the various meetings,
after some siscellaneous work, the

acon.

Dr. Hamill read the report of the Finance committee, Mrs. Braman. Chairman, which owed that there was cash on hand March 28, 7.33; receipts, \$369; expenditures, \$98.97; realining in Adsit's bank, \$250.03.

On motion of the Secretary, the report was reved and referred to the Auditing Committee. The Secretary reported that he had, in accidance with a resolution of the Board, leased Soldiers' Home at Evanston to the Illinois instrial School for Giria for \$200 a year, the nagers of the School to Keep the premises in rough repair.

The resignation of Mrs. Sarah C. Sayars was yield by the Secretary, but, as her time was and no request was made by her to remain the Board, no action was taken.

In motion, Mrs. Harvey was reimbursed to extent of \$100.

knew nothing.

The jury returned a verdict of death by suicide. The immates of the house then gave bail upon a charge of being inmates of a house of ill-fame. The remains will be buried by a rall-road official who was related by marriage to the

THE CITY-HALL. The license receipts were \$200.

A draft for the July interest on city bonds was sent to New York. The firemen will be paid for April to-day, at 8

their April scrip this morning.

Not a case of scarlet-fever or diphtheria was reported to the Health anthorities.

Ex-Potice Commissioner Wright, who now lives in Washington, paid his respects to Mayor Harrison.

Comptreller Gurney came down in the morning, but went home within an hour on account of feeling unwell.

Secretary Thompson went out to the Normal School to make an address to the sweet girl graduates, and they applauded him.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Water-Office, \$2,005; Comptroller, \$179; Collector, \$247; total, \$3,420. He paid out \$12,000.

The Committee on Streets and Allers, North Division, will meet at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon to consider the question of turning Dearborn avenue into a boulevard.

The disbursing clerk paid out \$2,500 of 1878 serip for miscellaneous purposes (old bills) and \$3,900 of this year's paper on account of salaries. The latter sells in the market for W cents.

sp. 300 of this year's paper on account of salaries. The latter sells in the market for 66 cents.

The Mayor has made up his mind to veto the ordinance extending the time for the payment of the State street assessment, but is still in doubt what to do with the Michigan avanue ordinance.

There has been paid thus far at the City Treasurer's office interest on bonds as follows: Water, \$25,000; sewerage, river, and municipal, \$6,000. The rest of the coupons of the latter after to-day will be cashed by Charles Henrotia.

Commissioner De Wolf has been invited to deliver an address before the British Sanitary Association, which meets at Livernool in August. As he cannot go, he will prepare a paper on vital statistics and the disposition of offal in cities.

Among the building permits issued were the following: Frank Novoting, two-story brick store and dwelling, \$4x85, No. 715 Alport avenue, to cost \$5,500; George Sucherg, two-story brick store and dwelling, \$2x85, corner of Eighteenin and Fisk surgets, \$5,500; A. C. Brendecke, three-story brick store and tenement, \$2x22, corner of Chicago and Ashland avenues, \$5,000.

Although no arrangement, so far as known, has been made between the city authorities and the Socialistic lenders, it is pretty well understood that neither the Lehr and Wehr Verein nor the Jaeger Verein, as a body, will turn out on or after July I with their guns, but that a small squad will drill somewhere on the prairie, detective will witness the maneuvres, and make a complaint against the commanding officer, who will be arrested and refuse to give bail, so that the constitutionality of the Mintis bill can be argued when application is made for a writ of habeas corpus. The more intelligent lenders of the Socialista, it is stated, are becoming convinced that it is a great mistake to have a military branch of the party, since it frightens the timid among those whom they desire to reach and prevents the dissemination of the "principles" of Socialism. Owing to this, it is predicted that the utilitary org

COUNTY BUILDING.

Orders on the General Fund up to and including March II are now payable at the County Treasurer's office.

For some unknown reason the demand for marriage licenses shows a terrible falling off, and yesterday only four permits to wed were secured from the County Clerk.

In the Cruminal Courty yesterday, Ida Morrison, a State street cyprian, was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary for the larceny of \$300 from Frankie Sherman, one of her "boarders."

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The United States Sub-Treasury sents yesterday amounted to \$55,000.

West Kinzie street, had a hearing before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, and was held a \$1,000 ball to the District Court.

deposits of the private bankers.

Commissioner Hoyne's office was given up resterday to the process of taking depositions in the case of the Massachusetts Home affissionary Society vs. W. J. Davis, now on the decket of the United States District Court, at Boston. The points of the case were written up in the Chicago papers some time ago,—the principal allegation being that Davis, who was an agent of the Society, had exceeded shis duty in availing himself of a certain fund to which, the Society alleged, he could not read his title clear. CRIMINAL.

The bastardy suit against Cyrus M. Harry was again continued by Justice Brayton rester-day on motion of the plaintiff, the defense con-

fore Justice Eberhardt yesterday on a complaint brought by a woman named Bettina Merritt, who charged him with assaulting her. He gave ball in \$300 until the 5th prox.

bail in \$300 antil the 5th prox.

William Clapp was yesterday brought before Justice Eberhardt, charged with beating his wife. He gave bail in \$300 to keep the peace for six months, and went off with her, apparently sorry for his misconduct.

Justice Hammer yesterday issued warrants as follows: Jonathan J. French, larceny of property valued at \$6, complaint of B. P. Reynolds; Carl. Schultz, obtaining \$100 from Andrew Fleischmann by false pretenses. Schultz is said to have alleged that he owned in fee simple and free from incumbrance a house on Penn street, and another on Sherman street, and on the strength of this to have obtained the \$100 afore-

During a heavy shower of rain at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Emma Donish, 9 years of age, while crossing the intersection of Archer avenue and Haines street, was run down and instantly killed by a heavily laden farmer's wagon, driven rapidly by an unknown man, who succeeded in making his escape. The police are in pursuit, and hope to effect his capture. The body of the little one was taken to the home of her parents, No. 41 Lyman street.

her parents, No. 41 Lyman street.

The burglars still keep up their depredations.
P. J. Millet. of No. 265 Forquer street, complains of having lost a diamond cross and a gold watch, valued at \$100; H. S. Platt, of No. 979 West Lake street, a gold watch and chain, valued at \$75; W. C. Pinto, of No. 17 Ashland avenue, a lot of table cutlery and jewelry, worth \$100; and lastly, but not least, Deputy-Sheriff M. E. Dicksou mourns the loss of \$40 cash and \$60 worth of goods, which a burglar succeeded in getting hold of by forcing entrance through a rear window.

Minor arrests: Augusta Stohl marine throat

through a rear window.

Minor arrests: Augusta Stohl, making threats to kill Hannah Greenbaugh; Edward Whittlesey, pointed out to Policeman John Gallagher as a man wanted in Cincinnati for the larceny of about \$50: John Carvical and Charles, alias "Stubby," Hicks, two notorious young professionals, born and reared in the North Division, and who are now charged with the burglary of the residence of William J. White, No. 128 Ontario street; Charles Peters, assault with a deadly weapon upon Mary Guessin; James Jones, indecent conduct in the North Division.

An employe of the State Pentitentiary of Mis-

decent conduct in the North Division.

An employe of the State Penttentiary of Missouri arrived in this city yesterday, but failed to identify the colored man locked up at Central Station as the convict murderer and refugee, Guy Horton, whom he was supposed to be. He, however, acknowledged that he was not able to decide, although the man Horton had been under his supervision in the Penttentiary for three years, and to-day a son

Penitentiary for three years, and to-day a son of the Warden is expected to arrive. It is almost a certainty that the prisoner is only a Kentucky negro who follows the races for a living, and it seems rather hard to lock him up during so interesting a week. To the police and reporters he has been a sporting oracle, and the boys bet the way he told them. In consequence they are all out, for the oracle favored nothing but animals from "Old Kaintuck."

they are all out, for the oracle favored nothing but animals from "Old Kaintuck."

Justice Walsh: Thomas Ganey, a hoodlum win quarreled with Christian Boebm in a saloon at No. 688 Halsted street late Thursday night, and struck him with a boer-glass over the head, inflicting a severe wound about three inches in length, \$300 to the lat; Bernard Cosgrove, disorderly, \$100 fine: George Berger, alias Geissler, who married into the Reinsch family, and is, of course, a thief, \$500 to the Criminal Court for stealing three cows and three calves from Patrick Horan, of No. 89 Seymour street, and endeavoring to sell the same to Thomas Maloney, of Ne. 161 Laffin street, and \$500 additional for stealing four cews and three calves from William Rowan, at the corner of Stewart avenue and Thirty-first street, and selling the same to Timothy Ryan, of No. 417 Wood street; John Barbiere, the Savoyard organ-cripder who stabbed Michael Shannou, \$1,000 to the 5th, it having been reported that the injured man was impoving. Justice Summarfield: Leopold Hirschberg, larceny of a shirt from a bell-boy at the Tremont House, \$500 to the 30th; Ruby Bell, larceny of \$45 from E. Trahan, \$500 to the 28th; Thomas Johnson, charged with tapping the till at No. 1798 Wentworth avenue of \$14 cash, \$50 fine; Joseph Stone, a suspected burglar, \$50 fine for vagrancy; Lillie Morgan, disorderly, \$50 fine; Andy Rogus, vagrancy, \$25 fine; Michael Tollagsen, \$500 to the Criminal Court for fighting with another Italian and cutting him on the hand with a razor.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC ROTEL.

G. G. Bennett, Yankton. L. E. Reed, St. Paul.
W. C. Sprague, Le'ven'th. H. B. Munn, Wasbing'n
A. B. Sprague, Buffalo.
C. L. Wrenn, Cincinnati
E. W. Hammer, London. L. S. Gamble, San Frant.
Aaron French, Pittabu'gh F. W. Oliver, Hastings,
PALMER HOUSE.

G. B. Grosvenor. Dubuque C. M. Lorier, New Or.
S. P. Brown, Wasbington W. B. Wilks, St. Louis,
Chas. T. Paroy, Phila.
J. R. Delamar, Siv'r Cliff
C. C. Hastings, N. Y.
N. M. Griffith, Cleveland. W. D. Hooper, Detroit.
TREMONT HOUSE.

Josiah Crafly, Peoria.
J. Livermore, Stockton. H. A. Williams, Quincy,
W. C. Balcom, Denver. Charles Behr, London.
L. A. Wilson. Baltimore, J. L. Smith, Portland, Me.
V. C. Oswald, Anstrais. I. R. McClistock, Montr'l
SHERMAN HOUSE.

G. McDonald, Columbus. E. Dunn, New York.
C. O. Barrett, Boston.
C. H. Cordier, New York.
John Givens, Keokuk.
C. W. Hubbard, New York
J. E. Alexander, Detroit.
J. H. Warner, Houston, Tw.
N. T. Butterfield, F. M'd'n E. C. McMiller, Burlingt'n

GARDNER HOUSE.

G.F. Meyer, Mound City. C. M. Darley, Princeton.
D.S. Jones, Greenville.
L. H. Clark, North Adams Oucar Nash, Gr. Rapids.
George Hunt, Pontiac.
Jacob Vandercook, N. Y. F. M. Hawes, St. Louis.

THE WHEAT DEAL.

THE WHEAT DEAL.

AROTHER HALF-TURN OF THE SCREW.

As was published in The Trinung, the manipulators of the corner on June options on No. 2 soring wheat gave the screws another half-turn yesterday, and forced up the price an additional half-cent, which from now until the end of the month will be the principal feature on the daily programme. The combination has everything in its own hands. It controls all the No. 2 spring wheat in sight-in this country, and to make the situation here and in Milwankes more binding, yesterday advanced the price in New York to \$1.14@1.15, the difference between the East and West figures being just about the cost of moving the oroperty to the seaboard. From parties who are largely engaged in the export trade, the reporter learned that all the wheat of the grade specified now affoat for or in store in English and Continental ports is the property of the combination, and the question of prices, swill the now maturing crop shall have been harvested, is at their mercy. That this view of the situation impressed itself on the minds of the unfortunate beam who have been all along betting on their judgment, was yesterday apparent from the vigorous kicking which followed the sidd-

THE CHICKS

onesided game.

ORAIN DEALERS.

The special Committee of grain dealers of the Board of Trade who have in charge the matter of securing a reduction of the cost of making the transfer of grain from the cars of the Western to the Eastern railroad lines held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Directors' room of the Board of Trade. After an informal talk over the altuation for upwards of an hour, in which it was pretty generally intimated that the expense should be borne by the bloated corporations, to wit, the railroads, so that the grain could be put into elevator free of storage for four or five days, a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. C. E. Cuiver, C. J. Gilbert, and Ezra Wheeler, was appointed to consult with the railroad managers and report at a future meeting. Should the railways decline to entertain the proposition the Committee will then consider the feasibility of erecting two or three transfer elevators to do the business.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The corner in June wheat is becoming very interesting. One firm, representing Mr. Keene, is said to control about 10,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, and this house is forcing the shorts on June contracts to settle at about \$1.15, while they are selling wheat, deliverable in July, at \$1.05 per bushel. Yesterday settlements in Baltimore for June deliveries of red winter wheat, which is controlled here by another large house, were made at \$1.50, and in New York at \$1.25. This is an advance since early in June of 28 cents in Baltimore, and 15 cents here. The whole short interest in this market on June contracts does not, it is said, amount to more than \$0,000 bushels, but the holders refuse to sell, and demand settlements. Speculative manipulation may be resorted to early next mouth in order to make a market upon which the bulls can unload, but, if this should fail, the price would rapidly fall. IN NEW YORK.

ALLEGED ARSON.

THE QUINN CASE was up again yesterday morning before Justice Wilson, and further testimous heard in behalf of Mrs. Quinn, the defendant, who is charged with setting fire to her dwelling in Maywood with setting fire to her dwelling in Maywood for the purpose of beating the insurance companies. The first witness of the day was R. F. Johnstone, of Detroit, the editor of the Michigan Farmer. He testified that he had known Mrs. Quinn when she lived in Jackson, and before she had become Mrs. Q. She had contributed for three years to the columns of his paper white liver in Jackson. From there she moved uted for three years to the columns of his paper while living in Jackson. From there she moved to Chicago. He met her here in 1875 or '76 as Mrs. Smith, and last fail visited her and Mr. Qulun, her present husband, at Maywood. While there he had seen the house, furniture, etc., and supposed the library to be worth something like \$2,000. He had remained at the house all night, and judged that the furniture in the guest's room was worth from \$150 to \$175.

MRS. QUINN HERSELF

was then put on the stand, and told her story in answer to guestions from one of her attorneys, John Lyk King. Her family, she said, consisted of her husband, herself, and her boy Frant. Mrs. Baidwin, who testified, in substance, that Mrs. Quiun had instructed her to free he house, lived with her as a evavant. Sheffenied that she went to Mrs. Belidwin in the first place to get her to come and Beveland. Her was to get her to come and Beveland. Beveland to get her to come and Beveland. Beveland to get her to come and Beveland. Her and her to come and the beveland to the stand her to come and the stand her to come content the bevoland to the sapent it is fixing up her bouse just as she pleased. When she moved here from Connecticut she brought a lot of furniture with her. Mr. Quinu's furniture was not quite stylish enough for her, and she exchanged some of is for new, paving the difference. When she got her house fixed up as she wasted it she thought it would be well to have it insured, and a Mr. Whittaker eset a Mr. Wells to her. The latter represented himself as an insurance man. She said abe wanted the house and esoeds insured to an amount not to exceed \$4,000 or \$5,000, but he persuaded her to take that amount on the furniture alone, placing the lessurance in the Arricultural and the Traders' to suit himself. Without willows, which we have to be a supplied to the same of the surance of the persuaded her to six the she was to the house, took a piece of paper, wrote down the articles as Mrs. Believin called them off, and witness helped them occasionally, when asked to do so, in giving name of things, value of the same, etc. In regard to her own diothing she further to do so, in giving name of things, value of the same stalled to keeler what to put down. She further to do so, in giving name of the surance in the head dictated to Keller

THE SOUTH TOWN.

88,000, the assessment was reduced to \$2,000 on the gentleman's statement that he had gone out of business as a dealer, and was only engaged in planing lumber.

Heretofore vessel property has been listed only on the South Side. The result has been that a vessel-owner living in the West Division would have to pay his real estate and personal property tax on the West Side, and his vessel-property tax on the South Side. In accordance with the arrangements which have been made this year. West-Side residents owaing vessel property will list on the West Side and pay their taxes at one time and at one place. To the West Town this means an increase in the Assessor's warrants of some \$80,000 to \$40,000. The railroad companies owning property, real and personal, in the West Division, will send in their schedules to-day, and this atternoon the Board of Review will close its sessions.

The only heavy complaint which is still unadjusted is that of the People's tias Company, which has been assessed at \$120,000. Last year it was \$75,000. Mr. Billings returned from New York yesterday. He heard of it. He kicked. He sent for the Assessor. There was a long conference over it, and it ended by Mr. Billings promising to send over a tabulated statement as to the number of miles of gas-maits in the West Division and other data to enable the Assessor to determine upon a fair and equitable assessment. An other words, Mr. Billings thinks his Company has been unjustly dealt with, and he won't have the \$120,000 assessment hanging over him if he can help it. As for the Assessor, he isn't at all convinced that his estimate was sherroneous one.

This will be the last day for the receipt of objections to the assessments made by the North Town Assessor. Yesterday about 120 persons called at the office and examined the figures recorded against their names, but all, or nearly all of the crowd, went away satisfied. There are some complaints in regard to the real-estate figures, which are said to be rather steep, but little trouble has been had over the personal property. The assessment on Mr. Wattris' residence, corner of Pine and Superior streets, has been reduced from \$20,000 to \$15,000.

THE GRAND JURY. THE GRAND JUNEYING.

A few days ago the Grand Jury visited the County Jail and examined into matters and things around that institution,—a fact which was duly recorded at the time. It now appears that the appetite grows by what it feeds upon, and that the Grand Inquisitors have decided that they would like to visit the County Hospital, Insane Asylum, and Poor-House.—of course in Insane Asylum, and Poor-House,—of course in carriages and at the expense of Cook County.

Under the law they have no right whatever (any more than other private citizens) to investigate the workings of these institutions, and it is not likely that their demand for a free ride, a free nuch, and a day's outing will be complied with.

They yesterday considered a few petty cases, and found some indictments. They will gather themselves together at 9:30 this morning in order to wrestle with a big day's work. It seems, if all stories are true which are circulated around, that some of the Grand Jury are more zealous and enterprising than discreet. Yesterday they indicted one Rafferty for the larceny of some shirt-studs, a watch, and a few dollars. Rafferty and a companion pleased up a couple of prostitutes on the 'street and took them to a ranch on Clark street, where loderings are let to transients in the morning Rafferty and the woman turned up missing, and the other "masher" found himself abort on the articles specified. He "squealed," and the result is that Rafferty has been indicted. But Mr. R. is in New York, and it will cost fully \$300 to get him back here. Whether, under the circumstances, this is worth while is for the immaculate members of the Grand Juree to answer.

Grand Jures to answer.

SCALPING CASES.

Tuesday is to be given up by the Grand Jury to the consideration of the "scalpers" cases, to the exclusion of all other business, including jail cases, although there are nearly five weeks arrearages of such to clear up. It is broadly intimated around the County Building that the railroad companies, whose complaints against scalpers have been ignored by two juries, are better represented on the present one, and that the path of the illicit ticket-sellers is liable to be a thorny one. Moreover, it is reported that some persons near to the Grand Jury have been seen in earnest consultation with persons whose chief title to notoriety is that they have been formerly employed to "pipe off" the ticket-scalpers, and liyely times may be expected on Clark street. But all this is a profound secret at present.

It has been understood that, in Cook County at least, it was well settled that complaints to be brought before the Grand Jury must come in through one of two channels,—i. e., on commitments by a Justice of the Peace or through the State's Attorney's office. But it seems that in defiance of this salutary regulation, designed solely for the better dispatch of business, certain members of the present Grand Jury have arrogated to themselves the functions once claimed by the Holy Inquisition, and have traveled out of their way to rake up certain cases, or alleged cases, for what reason can only be surmised. These persons should remember that the rule of court as to their functions is well defined, and that, although a Grand Juryman can in certain cases call up a matter before the full body, it is only when he knows so much of the case as to be a qualified witness before a court of record. Mere hearsay will not be received from a member of the body any more than from an outsider. Grand Juree to answer.

ANOTHER CONSTABLE
CHARGED WITH PLUNDERING THE POOR.
Constable Michael Doran was yesterday brought before Justice Meech on a serious charge,—a charge of conduct in which Constables are too much in the habit of indulging. According to the complaint in the case, it appears that Monday there was put in his hands by County-Commissioner Bradley a writ of attachment for Eugene Lajeunesse, who owed a store-bill to Bradley. The Constable went with this attachment to Lajeunesse's house at No. 128 Rebecca street, and seized all the wearing apparel of this man and his wife and children, covering their shoes, stockings, and boots, all the provisions in the bouse, and everything else that he could lay his hands on. The amount of the claim was \$97, and the articles taken are estimated to be worth about \$100. The man thus left destitute was recommended to go to Tenney & Flowers, the lawyers, and to them he stated his case. They sent for the Constable, and told him that the property which he had taken was exempt under the law. ANOTHER CONSTABLE

Constable, and told him that the property hich he had taken was exempt under the law. He said he didn't care if it was. Then the lawyers tendered him a schedule as provided by the act, but he wouldn't accept it, saying that he wanted to see Mr. Bradley first. Then Lajeunesse went to the Constable and tendered him a schedule and offered to swear to it; but Doran refused to accept. Then Lajeunesse swore to it before a Notary, and again made a tender of it, but the Constable refused to summon the three householders, which the law provides he shall do, and so threatened Lajeunesse, it is alleged, that the latter ran away. It is certain that he has disappeared, and nothing is known as to his whereabouts, although the police have been hunting for him ever since. Up to yesterday Doran had not complied with the statute which required him to summon the three householders, having simply taken the schedule and put it in his pocket.

So yesterday a complaint was made against him before Justice Meeth, and he was arreafed. When the case dame up, he took a change of yeaus to Justice Hammer, who continued the

ckets and Donaldson ball iment, 211 State. MARRIAGES.

JACKSON-June 26, at his late residence in Will county, Illinois, Jonathan Jackson, brother of T. A. Invited to attend.

EF St. Louis and New York papers please copy.

COLLINS—June 27. at her residence. 614 South
Union-at., Bridget Collins, aged 22 years. 614 South
Union-at., Bridget Collins, aged 22 years. 614 South
Funeral Sunday, at 10:30 a. m., by cars to Calvary.

CalffentMR—June 27, 1872 Mrs. Annie Carpenter,

vice of William R. Carpenter, aged 28 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 58 Walnut-st., Sunby, at 12 o'dlock, by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of
the family layited.

residence of her sister, Mrs. E. Macdonald, 1527 But terfield-st.

Funeral Sunday, at 3 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill Friends invited. riends invited. HILL—The funeral of the late William H. Hill will ke place at his residence, 388 Hubbard-st., Sunday, na 23, at 12239 p. m. LF Sacramento and Laramie City (Wyo.) papers 3 months. aneral will take place from her residence, 768 Wa a-av., Sunday. June 28, at 10 o'clock a. m., to St n's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Com

tied by him, and to all those at home and abroad we open crountly aided and contributed of their time a talent at the late military entertainment given at his vicker's Theatre. Especially are thanks due to the military of the city for their contreous notices; a to the military of the city and siburbs, viz: the Fi Second, and Sixth Regiments, Hannibal Zouswes, higher hand the state of the six of the city and siburbs, viz: the Fi Second, and Sixth Regiments, Hannibal Zouswes, higher their excellent drill and the music.

THE REUNION PICNIC OF THE CLASS OF 'c Chicago High School, will be held to day, (Satt day), Special our leaves Welless, depois at 11 o'clock open portion and the state of the contribution of of t



Absolutely pure—made from Grape Cream of Tartar, imported exclassively for this Powder from the Wine district of France. Always uniform and wholesome, sold only in cause by all Grocers. A pound can maffed to any address, postage pald, on receipt of 60 centa. ROYALEAKING POWDER CO., 171 Dunne-sts, New York. Most cheap nowders contain alum; dangerous to health; avoid them, especially when offered loose or in bulk.

PINANCIAL.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO.,
LA PHELPS, STOKES & BANKERS,
ANSON PHELPS STOKES,
BANKERS,

45 WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Draw Bills on London. Make Telegraphic Transfers Buy Commercial Paper and Bills of Exchange.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' CREDITS AND CIRCULAR NOTES

ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

GENERAL NOTICE.

TO THE TRADE:

That your Grocer gives you Procts & Gamble's Mottled German Soat Some Grocers in this city, in ords to increase their profit, will give you very poor imitations of Procter & Gamble Soap, ever though the genuine is asked for. Examine the bars you receive and see that each one bears the name Procter & Gamble, or you may be imposed upon

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

DEPARTMENT

REGULAR TRADE SALE Tuesday, July 1, 9:30 a.m.

SPECIALTIES

Men's Medium Business Suita. Men's Pine Business Suita. Men's Heavy All-Wool Pants. Men's Light All-Wool Pants. Boys' Medium and Fine Pull Spite. Fifty Dozen Overalls and Ju Men's Mackinaw Straw Hate Boys' Fancy Straw Hats. adies' Linen Suits. Ladies' Linen Ulsters.

In addition to the foregoing, brees will find a Well-Assorted Stock of other des-sonable and Desirable Merchandia, on-

Our Regular Auction Sale of

Boots, Shoes & Slippers On Wednesday, July 2,

rill be a Clearing-Out Sale of all Spring Good, and rill be a nice clean assortment.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., On and SU Walsan-ST. Thursday, July 3, at 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., And

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers, at an Randolph-st. SATURDAY'S SALE 84&86 BANDOLPH-ST. At 9:30 This Morning, The Largest Showing New and Second-Hand

CARPETS

And General Household Goods, Desks, Lounges, etc., etc. Plated Ware, Chromos, Whips, etc., etc. Buyers will find plenty of goods which must be sold.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Saturday Morning, June 28, at 11 o'clock, BANKRUPT SALE

Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry. By order of the United States Court of Southern District,

BY CONSENT OF PARTIES ON BOTH SIDES. This sale consists of Ladier' and Gentr Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Diamonds in Earrings, Plus, Stude, Cluster and Solitaire Rings. This sale is peremetery—every article muss be sold.

The Trade are in wited to attend.

ELISON, FOMEROY & CO., Anctioneers, 78 & 30 Randolph-s.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 178 East Randolph-st BUTTERS REGULAR SATURDAY SALE AT AUCTOR.
Household Goods, Carpets, Stoves,
and General Merchandise,
Piated Ware. Crockery and Ginas. Oil Faintiers. Chromos. Mirrors, Billiard Table and Fool Table, complete,
Saturday, June 28, at 9:30 clock, at their Salesmoon.
173 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION of Desirable Property. Shemeld's Subdivision of Sec. 31, T. 40,

Saturday, June 28, at 3 o'cleck p. m., on the ground.

Six Residence Lots, north front, on Clybourn-place, between Eagar and Paulina-sta; 4 Residence Lots northeast front, on North-place; frame dwelling and lot on North-place; 2 frame Cottages, 81 and 62 Covariet, with deep lots. Terms annually favorable abuyer. Sale positively without reserve.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Apploarment BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., TUESDAY MORNING, July 1, at 9 o'clock,

SLIPPERS.

SANDALS, TIES AND CROQUETS, DOM PEDROS, ALEXIS, &c., &c.

Finest Assortment yet offered, and must be closed out. JAS. P. MONAMARA, AMEER DYEING AND CLEANING.

HOUSE Estab. 1856. Dresses. Sharp.

Stike, Popline, Velvett, 46.

Also Genta Clothand, and classes of small expense. Orders for small expense. Orders for celved and returned by an expense. A JUS. 8CH Waltington, 185 (Illinoties), 308 (Botton), 7accy Steam Dr. House, 185 (Illinoties), 308 (Botton), 308 (Illinoties), 308 (Botton), 308 (Bo

LITERA

Early Poem, R. Complet

"The History of th ment," by L.

The Age of the Leighton's Scho

Bishop-The Literary Notes --- N

What Is Light?"

LITERATI HE LOVER'S Mr. Tenuyson's earliest s rated in "In Men ebrated in "In Memori-lated among their comm the printed copies, witho amendments that the poe-said marred by many erro Of late years these two p cilessly pirated." The deemed it best to reprin the unpublished third par-time, and the sequel,—a "The Golden Supper." the choice of images, may every pare. Though the petuous it advances more nite end in the first three r.

Fresh are into the sun, and reburst through the heated outs, a late the songs of birds, and to his mountain airs, ho high laider and purer. The speech is extravare

And soll the maiden empire of Lay like a map before me, and There, where I hoped myself of There, where that day lerow There in my reaim and oven of Another?

The second and third part out, The perturbed spirit wistons and dreams dreams. er can acaroely separate the

ALTIES usiness Suits. ness Suits. Wool Pants.

-Wool Pants. nd Fine Pull Suits Straw Hats. w Hats.

O. P. GORE & CO., Auctin Auction Sale of

sday, July 2, GEO. P. GORE & CO., y 3, at 9:30 a. m.,

BE SALE . LOTS. GORE & CO., Auction

EIM, BARKER & AY'S SALE NDOLPH-ST

PETS. Household Goods, s, etc., etc. Plated s, Whips, etc., etc. and plenty of goods HEIM, BARRER & CO. MEROY & CO.,

June 28, at 11 o'clock, UPT SALE s, Watches,

ewelry. United States Court ern District,

ARTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

ATE AUCTION SLE PROPERTY.
ision of Sec. 31, T. 40,
28, at 3 o'clock p. m.,
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rth frost, on Clybourn-place,
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me Cottages, 9! and 30 CovenTerms unusually favorable to
rithout reserve.

ITERS & CO., Auguioneera.

NG, July 1, at 9 o'clock,

ND CROQUETS, PEDROS, LEXIS, &c., &c.

Tourista Travelera Excur-sionista should visit CHAS. T. WILL'S POT Truska Satchela Baga de. Ji will pay. No. 144 State-st.

d German Soap.
is city, in order
profit, will give
able Soap, even
bars you receive
Gamble, or you

LITERATURE.

The Lover's Tale," Tennyson's Early Poem, Revised and Completed.

"The History of the War Department," by L. D. Inger-Con ... des des en abuse

"The Age of the Antonines" ---Leighton's School History of Rome.

"Detmold," a Remance, by W. H. Bishop-The Second .Ceming of Christ.

Literary Notes --- New Books Received --- Periodicals of the Month.

"What Is Light?" by G. P. Randall-Wasted Forces in Nature-Science Notes.

LITERATURE.

HE LOVER'S TALE. Mr. Tennyson's earliest style is brought into strong contrast with his maturer work by the publication of "The Lover's Tale." Three parts of this poem were written in the author's 19th year. Two parts were printed, but afteryards withdrawn from the press. One of the poet's friends—the same whose virtues are celebrated in "In Memoriam"—privately circulated among their common associates some of the printed copies, without the omissions and ents that the poet had in contemplation, and marred by many errors of the compositor Of late years these two parts have been "mer-cliessly pirated." The author has therefore deemed it best to reprint them, together with the unpublished third part, written at the same time, and the sequel,—a work of after life,— "The Golden Supper."

The first three parts of the poem exhibit the lities of style that are characteristic of a routhful and ardent temperament, and a com-paratively uniralized intellect. Fullness of expression, across of sentiment, doubtful taste in the choice of images, may be observed on nearly every pare. Though the movement is so impetuous it advances more slowly toward a definite end in the first three parts than in the last. It wants precision. It dashes against small ob-structions in the way, and eddys madly about them. The descriptive passages, though very beautiful, are long and languid. We can give

Only this one:

There came a glorious morning, such a one
As dawns but once a season. Mercury.
On such a morning would have flung himself.
Prom cloud to cloud, and swum with bala Or such a morning would have nong mineral Prom cloud to cloud, and swum with balanced wings
To some tail mountain: when I said to her,
"A day for gods to stoop," she answered,
And men to soar": for as that other gazed,
Saading his eyes till all the dery cloud,
The problet and the charlot and the steeds,
Such'd into oneness like a liftle star
Were drunk into the immost bine, we stood,
When first we came from out the pines at noon,
With hunds for caves, unlooking and almost
Waiting to see some olessed shape in neaven,
So bathed we were in brilliance. Never yet
Before or after have I known the spring
Pour with such sudden deluge of light
Into the mindle summer; for that day
Love, rising, shook his wings, and charged the
winds
With spiced May-sweets from bound to bound, and
blest
Presh dire into the sun, and from within
Burst thro' the heated ouds, and sent ans soul
Into the songs of birds, and touch'd far-off
His mountain -alters, he high hills, with flame
Inder and purer.

The speech is extravagant, even for a lover

The speech is extravagant, even for a lover

The speech is extravagant, even for a lover crazed by grief. One is constantly reminded of "Locksley's Hall," the smooth versification and overourdened sentiment of which are more than once antikipated in the youthful poem:

She was dark-haired, dark-eyed:

Oh, such dark eyes! a single glance of them Will govern a whole life from birth to death, Carness of all things else, led on with light liptaces and in visions: look at them, You lose yourself in utter ignorance; You cannot find their depth; for they go back, Ann farther back, and still withdraw themselves Quite into the deep soul, that evermore Fresh springing from her fountains in the brain, Still bouring the 'froods with regundant life Her narrow pottals.

Trust me, long ago

Her narrow portals.

Trust me, long ago
I should bave died, if it were possible
To the in gazing on that perfectness
Which I do bear within me: I had died,
But from my farthest lapse, my latest ebb,
Thine image, like a charm of light and strength
Upon the waters, push'd me back again
On these deserted sands of barren life.
The' from the deep vanik when the heart of Hope
Fell into dust, and crumbled in the dark—
Forgetting how to render beautiful
Her coantenance with quick and healthful blood—
Thou didst not sway me upward; could I perish
While thon, a meteor of the sepulchre,
Didst swathe thyself all round Hope's quiet urn
Forevert
Much happler, it seems to us, are occasional
falicities of expression like the following:

I listen'd,
And her words stole with most prevaiung sweetness
Into my heart, as thronging fancies come
To boys and stris when summer days are new,
And soul and heart and body are all at ease.

And all the maiden empire of her mind, Lay like a map before me, and I saw There, where I hoped myself to reign as King, There, where that day I grown'd myself as King, There in my realm and even on my throne, Another!

There, where that day I srown'd myself as king. There in my reaim and oven on my throns. Another!

The second and third parts are more tumultuous. The perturbed spirit will not rest. It sees visions and dreams dreams. Still it tells its own story, but with so much agitation that the hearer can acarcely separate the actual from the fieal. What Julian has seen and what he thinks he has seen are so confused in his poor brain that they form for him only one existence. The marriage is for him a funeral.

The hellow tolling of the bell, and all. The vision of the tier. As heretofore I walk'd behind with one who veil'd his brow. Methought by slow degrees the sullen beil Toll'd diseaser, and the breakers on the shore sloped into louder surf: those that went with me. And those that held the bier before my face, Mored with one spirit round about the bay, Trod swifter steps; and while I waik'd with these le marvel at that gradual change, I thourat Four bells instead of one began to ring. Four merry bells, four merry marriage bells, in classing cadonce jangling peal on peal—A long loud clash of rapid marriage bells, in classing cadonce jangling peal on peal—A long loud clash of rapid marriage bells.

The woods upon the hill
Waved with a sudden gust that aweeping down Took the edges of the pall, and blew it far Until it hang, a little silver cloud Over the sounding seas: I turn'd: my neart Sarak in me, like a snow-linke in the hand, waiting to see the settled countenance of her I lov'd, adorn'd with fading flowers. But she from ont her death-like chrysalis, She from her bler, as into fresher life, Marian in me, like a snow-linke in the hand. Waiting to see the settled countenance of her I lov'd, adorn'd with fading flowers. But she from on the death-like chrysalis, She from her bler, as into fresher life, Marian will be she had a she will be she had a linguistic of the pall, and my love, Lanting welcome round her lips.

The fourth part, "The Golden Supper," has already been published. It is a more finished work than the oth

Or am I made immortal, or my love
Mortal once more?" It beat—the heart—it beat:
Faint—but it beat: at which his own began
To pulse with such a vehenonce that it drowned
The feetlor motion underseath his hand.
But when at last his doubts were satisfied,
lie raised her softly from the sepulchre.
And, wrapping her sil over with the clonk
He came in, and now striding fast, and now
Sitting awhite to rest, but evermore
Holding his goldest burden in his arms,
So bore her throwns solitary lund
Back to the mother's house where she was born.
How firm and true was the touch that inscribed these lines! They are not tame. They
are breathed upon by a virile passion which dignifies heelf by self-reatraint.
There will be but one opinion as to the propriety of outlishing "The Lover's Tale" in its
complete form. It is a true poem, far superior
to any that we have had of late years. Even the
minor defects of the first parts enhance its
value, for they are accompanied by so smooth
a rhythm, so much felicity of expression and intensity of feeling, that, by coursast, they help to
extilibit the genius of the writer in a stronger
light. ("The Lover's Tale." By Alfred Tennyson. Somo. Boston: Houghton, Osgood &
Co. Cioth. 25 cents.)

THE WAR DEPARTMENT. A history of the War Department, with blo-graphical sketches of the Secretaries, has been graphical sketches of the Secretaries, has been issued from the press of Francis B. Mohun, Washington, D. C. The author is L. D. Ingersoil, who has been employed in the Department Library for some years. He has had access to the records of the Department and the advice and assistance of many persons connected with it. But he slone is responsible for the words of the narrative and the form it has assumed.

The War Department was miturally the first to receive the attention of the Continental Congress, and for many years was the most important. After the adoption of the Constitution, it was overshadowed by the Treasury, under Hamilton, and the Department of Foreign Affairs, under Jefferson. The rough work of war was done. The financier and the ciplomatist were called on to make its results more certain and abundant. One had to repair the losses it had caused at home, and the other to soothe the angry feelings it had raised abroad. While this work was in progress the War Department was neglected. Its purpose was thought to have been fulfilled. In view of the exhausted condition of the country new wars seemed impossible. Who could meditate further expenditures for war when the Treasury was straining every resource to pay part of the Revolutionary debt? There was, indeed, a War Department, organized. Without the form of such a Department the Government would have been incomplete. But its resources were very limited, and its duties too general to admit of any great efficiency. The first Secretary, Maj. Gen. Knox, had control of the army and navy, bounty-lands, and Indian affairs, his duties being thus nearly equivalent to those of three members of the Cabinet as at present. A Navy Department was created in 1785, but the war Department, military lands, and invalid pensions." Deficient as the staff was, the rank and file in the first years of this century was in a still worse plight. Though the act of 1802, putting the army on a peace footing, provided for a respectable force, no enhistments were made to fill up the co issued from the press of Francis B. Mohun, Washington, D. C. The author is L. D. Inger-

the breaking out of the war, of 6,744, exclusive of the staff."

The consequences of starving the army were seen in 1813, when the country was obliged to pay many times over for the parsimony of previous years. The want of a well-trained staff caused the failure of our troops in nearly all the first engagements of the war. The perulcious contract system and a bad commissariat kept our soldlers ill-fed, dispirited, and mutinous, and distracted the attention of the officers from the work they had immediately at hand. The War of 1812 was lost for the want of a good Subsistence Department. The lessons which it taught, however, were almost worth the price paid for them. Our armies have been ever since well fed. The Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion could not have been carried to a successful end if the Subsistence Department had not aided the armies in the field so powerfully as it did by prompt and sufficient supplies. Some of the feats of this Department in the last War, as related by Mr. Ingersoll, were wonderful.

The War Department owes much to the Secretaries who have directed its affairs. It is a long and, on the whole, an illustrious line. There are a few names that blur the record.

retaries who have directed its affairs. It is a long and, on the whole, an illustrious line. long and, on the whole, an illustrious line. There are a few names that blur the record. Maj. Eaton, one of Jackson's Secretaries, added no lastre to the office. Secretary Davis was an excellent officer, and dld much for the Department, but was afterward the head of a conspiracy to destroy it. Secretary Floyd was a traitor while in office. The elder Cameron did not increase the fame of the Department. Secretary Belkunap resigned under a cloud. On the other and brighter side of the record there are such names as Knox, Dearborn, Armstrong, Monroe, Crawford, Caiboun, Cass. Poinsett, Marcy, Holt, Stanton, and Taft. Mr. Ingersoil has written all the biographies in good spirit; only that of McCrary would be better if it were less fulsome. The narrative is rather dry, showing no marked ability as a writer on the part of the author. It is, however, calculated to serve a useful purpose by offering a view of American history from a new point of observation. ("A History of the War Department of the United States, with Biographical Sketches of the Secretaries." By L. D. Ingersoil. Washington, D.C.: Francis B. Mohun. Svo., 613 pages. \$550.)

ROMAN HISTORY.

Two books relating to Roman history come together for review this week. The first is "The Roman History of the Second Century; or, The Age of the Autonines," by W. W. Capes, M. A. Oxon., and the second is a school "History of Rome," by R. F. Leighton, Ph. D. (Lips.). We direct attention to Mr. Capes' little volume, published in the series of "Epochs of Ancient History," especially on account of the sketch of Marcus Aurelius which it contains. The short reign of Nerva is alloted only seven

(Lips.). We direct attention to Mr. Capes illile volume, published in the series of "Epochs of Ancient History," especially on account of the sketch of Marcus Aurelius which it contains. The short reign of Nerva is alloted only seven pages; twenty years of Trajan—momentous, years they were, too—are disposed of in forty-three pages; twenty-one years of Hadrian in twenty-four pages; and then the story of, Marcus Aurelius is told in firty pages. Mr. Capes desis with the history of this remarkable man in an appreciative and conscientious spirit. He is careful, on the one hand, not to detract in the least degree from his memory, because he has so often been cited as a character perfect without the knowledge of Christ, while, on the other hand, he seeks no divine standard or parallel to try him by. Marcus Aurelius is said to have been full of tender charity and anticipations of Christian feelung; to hisre refrained from extravagance or bitterness in all his sense of the unreality of earthly good; to have clump firmly to the thought of Ruling Providence, which satered his heart with tenderness and love; to have possessed a delicate sympathy with nature, and yet to have ocen hanted with a certain melaacholy, as it he felt his knowledge of the hereafter doubtful and of little worth.

Meantime (says our author) the poor artisans and freedmen of the Christiana Charches were praying to their Father in Heaven with all the confidence of trustral childhood. The rabble of the streets were clamoring for their lives and quickening the loyal zeal of many a Galiho on the seat of judgment; but they found comfort in the thought of One who called them friends and brothers, and was had gone before them on the road with they must travel, supported by the unseen help of an Eternal Love. They laid their dead winns the catacombs, tracing on the roughler in their they found comfort in the thought of the providence of the store of the states of the here at the first hand of the history of the forms of the history of the period between the d

history of early Rome. Mr. Leighton sweeps all these myths away. He does not even concessed to state the evidence against them, or rather the want of evidence in their favor. He assumes that all woll-instructed ecopie know that the fabrious narrative of Livy was long since abundoned for historical purposes. At the same time he recognizes the important fact that these fables were interwoven with the domestic life of the Romans. Whether they were descended from gods or not, it is important to know that they thought they were so descended. Mr. Leighton treats very folly, as we have said, of the history of the Romans Republic. He has also described the growth of the social and religious. Institutions of the Romans, and the gradual modification of them; their private life; their customs, dress, tools, etc. he does not give a full idea of the corruption which was rife in Rome in the last days of the Republic. but in all other respects his sketch is comolete and admirable. The history as a whole is probably the best for school purposes that has ever been offered to the public in this country. ("A History of Rome." By R. F. Leighton, Ph. D. New York: Clark & Maynard.)

DETMOLD. We are unable to share in the admiration which is quite common, in the newspapers at least, for Mr. Bishop's romance, "Detmold." Though it is written with much care, and seems to show more than ordinary powers of invention, it is thoroughly commonplace so far as the characters are concerned. "Detmold" is a young man whose life is blasted by a crime that his father committed in early life and explated in the Penitentiary. This father, at the date of the story is to repeat Mark. Twester have his father committed in early life and expiated in the Penitentiary. This father, at the date of the story, is, to repeat Mark Twain's phrase, "keeping store" in the village in which he yielded to temptation, "and is respected by all," though not received in the first society at church sociables or welcomed at the strawberry-lestivals with all the cordiality he might desire. The father, who is a man of strong sense, bears these slights with proper patience; but Detmold's proud spirit is stung by them. He leaves home and practices his profession, that of an architect, in a distant city. He fails in love, follows the young woman of his choice to Europe, is first rejected by her, and atterwards taken into favor and about to be accepted, when a rival, in the burst of passion, telis of a long-concealed crime of Detmold's father. This revelation breaks off the match till some further knowledge is obtained of the young woman's father, who proves also to have been a criminal, when the two loving nearts are happily united. The characters, as we have said, are commonplace. It is impossible to take any deep interest in the fortunes of the two lovers, or to think of the high-comedy man as a civilizing agent, or to do more than rejoice feebly when the genteel Italian villan breaks his neck. The anthor fails to show much originality in the description of Italian scenery and manners, and the crime which he invents for Detmold's father—the stealing of two unclaimed cars of dry-goods from a side-track—hardly rises above the grotesque. The best that can be said for Detmold with all due candor is that it has been granted in the Altanic. ("Detmold." A Romance. By W. H. Bishop. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. \$1.) THE SECOND COMING OF THE

LORD."

This subject is attracting universal attention at the present time. Among the various views that are advanced in regard to this question the theory of Swedenborg is perhaps the most peculiar. It is the object of the Rev. Chauncey Giles, in a volume lately issued, to develop and vindicate this theory. He contends that Christ is not to come hereafter in any literal sense. He is continually coming to His people by the il-luminating influence of His Spirit, and at death he comes to every Christian by eliminating th spiritual body from the natural body. Thus, by the translation of believers into the spiritual the translation of believers in to the spiritual world, they are enabled to see the Lord in His glory and to rejoice in the consciousness of His immediate presence. Those reacers who are not familiar with the views of Swedenborg on this subject will be interested in the perusal of these lectures of Mr. Giles. They are bighly suggestive, where they do not carry conviction as to the main doctrines which they are designed to inculcate. Probably the majority of readers will not accept the teachings of the author, but few will regard with disrespect his graceful handling of the grand theme which he has chosen. ("The Second Comming of the Lord: Its Canees, Signs, and Effects." By the Rev. Chauncey Giles. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1879. \$1.25.)

HUME'S ENGLAND. of the principal historical works in their list. Macaulay's England in five volumes was the first venture. This was followed by Motley's volumes. The size and style of binding in all the works mentioned are uniform. The paper is thin, but of good quality, and the print clear. Gilt-edges at the top, and strong linen covers, in colors, make the set ornamental as well as useful; and the price is so moderate—\$2 per volume—as to

bring it within the reach of nearly everybody who has, or hopes to have, a library.

Hume's history lost by comparison with Macaulay's when the latter was the fashionable Macaulay's when the latter was the fashionable book of the day; but there has of late years been a disposition to restore the balance, partly at least, in favor of the former. Hume was not so brilliant a writer as Macaulay, but more conscientious. His rank Torvism and his infidelity alienated many who might otherwise have been numbered among his readers, but they did not affect his history vitally. They were blemisbes in it, not in themselves characteristic. The fact that their did not destroy the value of the obologuy which has been visited on the author for a fundred years. It is constitute as long before the public as Hume's, will be considered as important a work.

We are glad on all accounts that the Messrs. Harpers have included Hume in their new series of standard histories. Whatever his faults may have been, be had great abilities, and his opinions are so well worth preserving that without them we should think the world poorer than it is. (Hume's History of England. Six Volumes. 8vo. \$12. New York: Harper & Bros.)

THE NAPIER LETTERS.

Extracts from the MacVey Napier correspondence, just published by Macmillan & Co., are floating about the newspapers. Some of them are as follows: Lord Francis Jeffrey, of Edinburg Review fame, in reply to a letter from the editor, Napier, asking him for a review of the late W. C. Bryant, which he had promised, thus writes: "I have done nothing with Bryant. He is a Felicia Hemans in breeches."

One of the Macanlay letters in the collection

"Macaulay's is an excellent paper, only he does take a terrible space to turn in. Good God! what an awful man he would have been in Nisi Prins! He can say nothing usder ten pages. He takes as long to delineate three characters or little importance as I have to sketch ten, the greatest in the whole world. I really wish you could give him a hint; and, as it is the only or almost the only thing he wants (some bread to all his sact is another and a sad want), he may well beer a hint." Macaulay had no good coinion of his own article on Moore's "Life of Byron." "I send off my article," he writes, "and if you should send it back to me I shall not be offended, for it is wretchedly bad. I never wrote anything so much against the grain in my life. I do not wish the faults of the printer's devil to be added to mine, which are alone quite enough for our Review."

LITERARY CONGRESS.

Correspondence New Fort Tribune.

London, June 12.—It may be within your memory that an International Literary Congress was held last year in Paris, under the Presidency of Victor Hugo. It sat for a week, talked a good deal, and, in the end, passed a number of resolutions about literary property, copyright, and kindred matters. It completed also some kind of an organization, and voted to meet in London this year. It has met accordingly, and is getting through a certain amount of work, of which the prictical good remains to be demonstrated. Such attention as was given to the Congress last year was due mainly to Victor Hugo. He delivered an address at the Chatelet Theatre, and presided in person over some of the business meetings of the Congress. The London public were encouraged to hone that the great Frenchman would cross the Channel in order to resume his duties here. But he has not come. I doubt whether he ever meant to come, or gave anybody any right to stir up expectations of his coming. There was more chance of getting M. Jules Simon, an interior but still rather shaining luminary. He too is detained by pressing political duties. Then it was said that Mr. Tenny son would take the chair, a report which was from the beginning incredible to those who knew anything of Mr. Tennyson's habits and his horror of public assembiles. He did, now-ever, allow the contains the still rather of the did, now-ever, allow the contains the did now-ever, allow the contains the still and the new of his horror of public assembiles. He did, now-ever, allow the contains the still and the new of his horror of public assembiles. son would take the chair, a report which was from the beginning incredible to those who knew anything of Mr. Tennyson's habits and his horror of public assemblies. He did, noweyer, allow the use of his name, on what is styled the English Reception Committee. So did Mr. Fronde and Mr. Anthony Trollope, and Mr. Leslie Stephen, after some urging. Now a reception committee is a good thing, but it raises the question who is to be received. If thad been Victor Hugo or Jules Simon, well and good. But it turns out that only one foreigner of real distinction has thought it worth while to come to London to attend this Congress, M. Edmond About, and M. Edmond About is by no means in the first rank of French authors. Next in notoriety to About stands M. Adolohe Belot, a prolific writer of nasty novels, and then a crowd of more or less respectable nonentities. I really cannot see a name on the list of men actually present which I think it at all likely you would recognize if I mentioned it. There are some worthy persons among them, but they are not the kind of people likely to effect great literary reforms, nor was it needful that the most eminent writers of Great Britain should have been called on to welcome them.

LITERARY NOTES. The Life of Admiral Coligny, by Walter Besant, has been added to Harper's Half-Hour

Max Adeler's newspaper sketches have been printed by J. M. Stoddard & Co., of Philadel-phia, in a small volume, paper covers, price 25 The Franklin Square Library has been in-creased by the addition to it of George Eliot's "impressions of Theophrastus Such." Price,

Houghton, Osgood & Co. have printed Tennyson's "Lover's Tale" in a small volume, with cloth covers, for the amazingly low price of 25 cents. To be had of the publishers on applica-

Two works pertaining to the history of En gland which we hope to notice more fully at some future time are "Greene's History of the English People," Vol. III. (New York: Harper & Bros., \$2.50), and "Lectures on the History of England," by M. J. Gaest (New York: Macwillian & Co., \$1.75).

Vol. I. of Harper's Hand Book for Travelers in Europe and the East for 1879 treats of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Benjum, and Holland. The whole work is issued, a will be remembered, in three volumes: price 83 per volume. This is the eighteenth year of the publication of the Hand Book, and it has constantly been growing in favor with travelers and in fullness and accuracy of details.

The voung Count de Fersen writes to his father in Europe directly after the canture of Lord Corowaliis in Yorktown: "In Virginia there are at least twenty negroes to every white; this is why this Province supports but few soldiers in the army. All those who engage in trade are looked upon as inferior to the others; they say that these are not gentlemen, and with not associate with them. They all have aristocratic ideas, and to see them it is hard to comprehend how they could have entered into a general confederation and ascepted a Government founded on a perfect equality of condition; but the same spirit which has led them to throw off the Euglish voke may well lead them to other steens, and I shall not be surprised to see Virginia separate from the other States on the peace. I should not be surprised, even, to see the American Government become a complete aristocracy."—The Magazine of American History.

Messrs: Estes & Lauriat, of Boston, will publish in the itall an authorized translation of M. Maxime Lalanne's capital "Treatise on Etching." According to Mr. Hamerton's dictum, M. Lalanne is the best French etterer of the present day, and his treatise on his favorite art is certainly the brightest and clearest exposition ever written of the processes unvolved in it. The book is illustrated by ten plates etched by M. Lalanne, which will be coveted for their own sake by all lovers of the art. The plates for the American edition have been printed in Paris, so that they will be equal in every respect to those in the French edition. The translation will be made by Mr. S. R. Koefeler, the editor of the forthcoming "American Art Review," who will also add an introductory chapter on the simplest elements of etching for the benefit of amateurs, who may prefer to overcome the first technical difficulties before plunging in med. as res with M. Lalanne.

Charles Diekens' beloved home,—the dream of his youth, the delight of his prime,—Gade Hill accuracy of details.

presented how they could have eastern discussed the case with the some bord more tounded on a perfect countilly of condition; but the same spirit which has deletion of the teams of the same spirit which has deletion to other steam, and I shall not be surprised to see Vignita separate from the other States of the American General Properties of the same parts which has deletion to other steam, and I shall not be surprised to see the American General Properties of the same parts when the other States of the properties of spirits in eastern plete artiscrept."—2M Sugarias of American General Properties of the States of the American General Properties of the States of the riew of the late W. C. Bryant, which he had promised, thus writes: "I have done nothing with Bryant. He is a Felicia Hemans in breeches."

One of the Macanday letters in the collection of the Napier correspondence contains a passage that would have gratified intensely those Americans of one or two generations ago who were so outraged by Charles Dickens! "American Notes." Napier, as edition of the Ediobary Lockes, had invited Macandar to review the theorem to the tensor to review the theorem to the tensor to the tensor to review the theorem to the tensor to the tensor to be as a whole a faiture. It is written like the worst parts of Humprip's Clock." The last thing he did you as positively the last like the worst parts of Humprip's Clock. The last thing he did you see so the first two pares. White is meant to be fine is a great ceal to office for me, as the description of the Falls of Niagars. A reader who wants an annusing account of the United States had better go to Mrs. Trolloqe, coarse and illerature had better go to Mrs. Trolloqe, coarse and illerature had better go to Mrs. Trolloqe, coarse and illerature had better go to Mrs. Trolloqe, coarse and illerature had better go to Mrs. Trolloqe, coarse and illerature had better go to Mrs. The produce of the properties of the politics, manners, and literature had better go to Mrs. The produce of the properties of the politics, manners, and literature had better go to Mrs. The produce of the produce of the produce of the politics and produce of the politics of the produce of the produce of the politics of the produce of the produc

WORK. By Henry White Warren. New York: Harper & Bros. 1870. 284 pages, 83 illustrations and maps of stars, 12mo., cloth, \$1.75.

Live of Prof. Albert Hopkins. By Albert C. Sewall. New York: A.D.F. Randolph & Co. 1879.

340 pages. 12mo., cloth, \$1.50.

The Writings of Albert Gallatin. Edited by Henry Adams. Three volumes, large 8vo., Cloth.

Henry Adams. Three volumes, large 8vo. Cloth. Physidelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$15. THE ZULUS AND THE BRITISH PRONTIERS. By T. J. Lucas. New York: harper & Bros. 1879. 43 pages, quarto. (Franklin Square Library, No. 62.) Paper, 10 cents.

MAID. Wife, or Widow? By Mrs. Alexander (possed.) [Mrs. Annie F. Hector.] New York Henry Holt & Co. 1879. 287 pages 18mo. (Leisure-Hour Series, No. 105.) Cloth, \$1. CIRCLED BY FIRE; A True Story. By Julia Mc-Nair Wright. New York National Temperance Society and Publishing-House. 1879. 91 pages, one illustration, 16mo., cloth, 40 census, Heroine a middle-aged Scotch woman with an in-berited love of liquor; the story of her miserable

Carcer.

Talks FROM EURIPIDES. By Vincent King Cooper. New York: Harper & Bros. 1879. 133 pages, 32mo. (The Harper's Half-Hour Series., No. 111.) Paper, 20 cents.

Fresents in simple and attractive language, following Euripides very carefully, the stories of Iphigenia, Andromache. Alcesta, Hecuba, Halen, Medea; written for young pupils about to read the plays in the original Greek.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED. The American Naturalist for July has articles on the following subjects: "form of Seeds as a factor in Natural Selection in Plants," by Robert E.C. Sterns; "A Speculation on Protoplasm," by Persitor Frazer, Jr.; "The Fertilization of Several Species of Lobelia," by William Trealease;
"A Cobtribution to the Zoology of Montana,"
by E. B. Cope.

The Magazine of American History for July has the following table of contents: "The French in Rhode Island, with a view of the Vernon House, Rochambeau's Headquarters, Newport, R. I.; Map of Newport in 1777; a facsimile of a Letter of Rochambeau, and insets of a Chart of Narragansett Bay, 1777, and a view of the Tomb of Admiral de Ternay "; "Letters of de Fersen, Aid-de-Camp to Rochambeau, written to his father in Sweden, 1780-1782. (Part HI Conclusion)"; "Notes, Queries, and Replies"; Literary Notices.

and Replies": Literary Notices.

The contents of Appletons' Journal for July are as follows: "Ricarda," a stort, by Mary Wager-Fisher; "Reforms in Asiatic Turkey," by one who has lived there; "Italian Sketches:" I. The Homes of the Plaster-Image Men; II. Italian Moving, by Linda Villari; "The Seamy Side," a novel, by Walter Besant and James Rice, Chapters VII. to IX.; "The Midwaylin," by James Payn; "Conspiracies in Russia," by Karl Blind; "Moralists on Blue China"; "Mr. Browning's Dramatic Idvis"; "The Queen's Private Apartments at Windsor"; "The Rose of Love," a poem by Maric Le Baron. Then follow the editorial departments.

The Popular Science Monthly for July has the

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The Popular Science Monthly for July has the following table of contents: "Wasted Forces," by William B. Wahl, Ph. D.; "The Geological Survey of the Fortieth Parallel," by Prof. J. S. Newberry; "A Study in Locomotion," by Prof. E. J. Marcy (illustrated); "John Stuart Mill" (11.) by Prof. Alexander Bain, LL. D.; "A Question of Eating," by William Browning, Ph. B.; "The Condition of Women from a Zoological Point of View (II.), by Prof. W. K. Brooks; "A Visit to the New Zealand Geysers," by Clement Bunbury; "Pleased with a Feather," by Prof. Grant Allen; "Food and Feeding" (I.), by Sir Henry Thompson; "Sketch of Julius Robert Mayer" (with portrait); etc.

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SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

UTILIZING WASTE PRODUCTS.

Proma Lecture by Wilson H. Wahl, Ph. D. Those inventions are descrying of special honor, and generally receive the most substantial recognition, which develop new industries or utilize waste products.

The glycerme industry, which has attained colossal proportions, is a notable illustration of a great manufacture to a alline dyea and artificial madder from the refuse conl-tar that was formerly the curse and nuisance of the gas-works. Old boots and shoes and leather waste are turned to good seconit by the chemical monufacture in producing the case of the gas-works. Old boots and shoes and leather waste are turned to good seconit by the chemical monufacture in producing the case of the gas-works. Old boots and shoes and leather waste are turned to good seconit by the chemical monufacture in producing the case of the gas-works. Old boots and shoes and leather waste are turned to good seconit by the chemical monufacture in producing the carcasses of slaughtered animals, not a serap or morse is allowed to go to waste, as you srewell aware; and even the waste blood of the shattoir is used by the sugar-refiner and the manufacture of albumen. Sawdust mixed with turned from the carcasses of slaughtered animals, not a serap or morse is allowed to go to waste, as you srewell aware; and even the waste blood of the abattoir is used by the sugar-refiner and creations, three, unit find granting, so includes which is not completely and protections of the control of allocates. Several maneral is already of allocates. Several control of allocat

succeeded in making it yield a duty of 15 per ent of what it ought to do, leaving an enor mous margin of 85 per cent for future improve-

In the foregoing remarks I have, I fear, in

to raise a pourd weight to the hight of one foot.

Now, to estimate the value of heat in terms of work, it was found necessary to determine the amount of mechanical force necessary to raise the sensible heat of one bound of water one degree in temperature. This amount has been carefully determined by several eminent savants, and has been given the name of the "mechanical equivalent of heat." The value of this constant has been found to be 772 footpounds,—that is to say, the mechanical energy possessed by a body weighing one pound, after falling from a highty of 772 feet, would, if it could all be converted into the form of energy we call heat, be exactly sufficient to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahr. (where the centigrade thermometer is employed, this constant will have a value of 772 X 1.8—1.890 footpounds). Now, this much having been gained in fixing the principle of our calculations, let us go back to our steam-boller, and to the coal we feed it with. It has been experimentally determined that, if the entire quantity of heat given off during the burning of one pound of pure coal could be applied without loss to heating water, it would suffice to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree. The possible mechanical duty of the "theoretically berfect" steam-engine is found simply by multiplying the quantity which expresses the thermal equivalent of coal by the quantity which expresses the mechanical equivalent of heat, and the result would be the true value of one pounds." Performing this simple arithmetical operation, we obtain (7,900 X 1,300—) 10,980,000 foot-pounds; or, to put it more simply, suppose we convert these foot-pounds into horse-power, which we can do by another simple arithmetical operation of dividing them by \$8,000, and we shall have as a result that one pound of pure coal, burned in the perfect simple arithmetical operation of dividing them by \$8,000, and we shall have as a result that one pound of pure coal, burned in the perfect boiler in one minute, wo they are not meant in Belgium to be whacked like big drums, but to be struck with nammers from "pp" to "fi," like a planoforte. They resonate more easily than English bells, requiring a gentier stroke to elicit their full tone. In a word, the Belgian bell is: a musical note, not a gong nor adrum. Secondly, the thickness and general proportions of the bell are of the utmost importance. Bells vary from one-fitteenth to one-twelfth of the diameter at the thickest part of the sound-bow, and the hight is commonly about tweive times the thickness. English bells are, roughly, as broad as they are long, if you measure diameter from outside rim to rim, and length from rim to top of canon. But, in truth, the thickness of the bell at different levels is all-important. The thickness near the top is as important as that of the sound-bow, and the diameter of the crown as critical a dimension as that of the rim. The deep, rich tone (in proportion to size) of the smaller Belgian bells is probably largely due to the wide top diameter, combined with the thinness in certain portions of the sides half-way down. The way in which altering the thickness affects the tone, and even the plich, of a bell is shown by the fact that a sharp bell can be flattened by shaving off the metal inside above the sound-bow; and Mr. Lewis tells me that he has destroyed beats by scooping the bell elsewhere until they disappeared at a certain point, but that on continuing to scoop they reappeared. All this shown how purely tentative and experimental is at present the art of bell-founding it England. In Beigium it is not scientific but empirical, the accumulated experimental is at present the safe to rule of thumb takes the place of science; rules there must be, founded on principles, but the masters cannot explain their secrets. They produes the work of art others are left to discover the laws they have obeyed. When we have analyzed their methods we may be able to make their bells. Sothough the Germans when they measured and analyze Raphaei and Tiutoret

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, June 26.—This is an age in which there probably has been a greater development of knowledge of things pertaining to the natural sciences than in any that has preceded it.

Since that eventful morning in the history of the world when the creative flat went forth, "Let there be light," down the stream of Time to the last half of the seventeenth century,

ing one minute; or, if burned during an hour, then one-sixtieth of 383, or 5.5 horse-power.

With a perfect boiler, therefore, we ought to get 5.5 horse-power per hour out of every pound of coal burned on the grate-bars. Now, let us inquire, What do we get in practice? Surely, you will say, our scientific mechanics and engineers have succeeded in getting a goodly percentage out of this possible figure; and the splendid engines, of massive construction, that work so beautifully as to excite our wooder and admiration at their smoothness and ease of their movements must be very near perfection. Alas for the van'y of human expectations! Instead of getting 5.5 horse-power out of every pound of coal we burn in the boiler, the very best boiler and engine that have ever been constructed require two-and-a-half pounds of coal to give out one horse-power: which means that, in spite of the vaunted progress of the mechanic arts in our times, the best engineering talent applied to the improvement of the steam-engine, from the time of James Watt down to Corliss, has only succeeded in making it yield a duty of 15 per cant of what it ought to do leaving an energy very little has been known of light, what it is bow it travels through space, etc. Even the great Newton, with his wealth of in tellect, made one of the greatest mistakes of his life in supposing, as he evidently did, that light is produced by the passage through space of infinitesimally small particles of matter with great velocity, and that these particles entering the eye and passing through the several humor and lenses of that organ, impinged on the retina and produced in us the sensation we call light. To those who are not familiar with the construction and functions of the eye, let me say that the retina is a web or network of exceedingly fine filament or nerve tissue that surrounds or covers the interior lining of that part of the eye back of the crystalline lens. It may excite in us a feeling of wonder that a man possessing the gigantic intelect of Newton should have entertained for a moment a conclusion so far beyond, the pale of probability as this would seem to be when viewed in the light of the nineteenth century, for how could such a delicate membrane as the retina of the eye be continually bombarded with such a battery of particles, small though they might be, without ultimately destroying it?

There were, however, even in the seventeenth century, men who discarded Newton's theory as inconsistent with natural laws, and also because is did not account for all the phenomena of light. Of those who opposed Newton's theory were Huyens, the astronomer, and Eules, the mathematician, but even these men, learned as they were in scientific lore, could not, for want of the necessary instrumental appliances, either prove Newton's theories wrong or demonstrate the correctness of their own.

Later, Sir Thomas Young, one of the greatest minds that have existed since that of Newton, and after him the celebrated Frenchman, Angustine Fresnel, and others, have investigated and experimented until at length the theory of light and its true causes is no longer an enirms or matter of conjecture in the minds of any well-informed student of science either in this country or in Europe.

Light, as we shall see, is the product of three elements acting mechanically—namely, combustion, ethercal motion, and the retina of the eye; in other words, light is the product

dince the adoption of the Bessemer process:

"Frior to this invention the entire production of cast-steel in Great Britain was only about 50,000 tons annually, and its average price, which ranged from £50 to £60 per ton, was prohibiory of its use for many of the purposes to which it is now universally applied. In the year 1877, notwithstanding the depression of trade, the Bessemer steel produced in Great Britain alone amounted to 750,600 tons, or fifteen times the total of the former method of manufacture; while the selling price averaged only £10 sterling per ton, and the ceal consamed in producing it was less by 3,500,000 tons than would have been required in order to make the same quantity of steel by the old or Sheffield process. The total reduction of cost is equal to about £30,000,000 sterling upon the quantity manufactured in England during the year; and in this way steel has been rendered available for ption of the Be about £30,000,000 sterling upon the quantity manufactured in England during the year; and in this way steel has been rendered available for a vast number of purposes in which its qualities are of the greatest possible value, but from which its high price formerly excluded it. During the same year the Bessemer steel manufactured in the five other countries in which the business is chiefly conducted—namely, the United States, Belgium, Germany, France, and Sweden—raised the total output to 1,374,375 tons, with a net selling value of about £20,000,000 sterling. The works in which these operations were carried on were eighty-four in number, and recreasent a capital of more than three millions. According to the calculations of Mr. Price Williams, who has made the endurance of rails a matter of careful study, the substitution of Bessemer-steel for iron for this purpose alone will produce a saving of expenditure during the life of one set-of steel rails on all the existing lines in Great Britain of a sum of more than one bundred and seventy millions sterling. It may safely be said that there is no other instance in history of an anniogous economy, being the result of the brainwork of a single individual; still less is there an instance of such results being realized while the inventor was living to enjoy the fruits of his labors, and able to work in fresh directions to increase the benefits which he had already conferred upon his country and upon mankind."

scent account of his visit to one of the mining stricts of China, thus describes the Impertal le manufactory at Lien li Ku, about fifteen alies west of Pekin: In this factory all the cllow tries and bricks required for Imperial mildings are made, as also large numbers of reen, blue, and other colored tiles for various reamental purposes. The material used is a sard blue shale, nearly as hard as slate. ard blue shale, nearly as bard as elate, his is allowed to lie in heaps for some me. It is then ground to powder y granite rollers, on a stone floor allowed to for the store of the stored in heaps and taken to the works required. For ordinary work the powder is ixed with a proper proportion of water and olded into large bricks, which are laid out to y for some hours, after which they are dealt eith by the modelers. When bricks are to have moiding on them, say for coping a wall, the an of operation is as follows: Two pieces of ood, each cut to the shape of the moiding, a placed upright on a slab. The clay brick is seed between them, and two men run the oldings roughly along with chisels. They en apply straight edges to test the accuracy their work, and finally rub the edges the moids somewhat in the same way as placters make moidings at home. The brick is en passed to a third man, who cuts any necessary holes in it, and to a fourth, who trims it I and repairs any defect. The more orosesta tiles and bricks, representing fabulous simals, etc., are first roughly moided, and aftwards finished off with tools exactly similar those used for modeling in clay in Europe, me of this work has some preteasions to

Animals in a state of nature, as is generally ecognized, jend to accommodate themselves in he most favorable manner to their conditions; a cow naturally ruminates, why should a dog aturally take a chunk of meat at a swallow if a cow naturally ruminates, why should a dog naturally take a chunk of meat at a swallow without stotping to chewit? It may be said that the ruminant has a special digestive apparatus, but the fact remains that the food is eaten as is best suited to it, and the dog, following nature, does what is best for him, or, in other words, if it disagreed with his digestion to eat rapidly, he would reform, and take it more slowly. Following out this idea, experiments were made upon a dog, with the following results: If the meat, before being fed to the dog, was reduced to a hash, or cut into fine pieces, the digestion was at best imperfect, a considerable portion of the undigested or imperfectly digested meat being found in the excets. If, under the same conditions, meat was fed to the dog in large pieces, it was bolted at a gulp, with the result that liftle, if any, passed through undigested; the more slowly in the result from the chopped meat, it could be called a perfect digestion for the coarse form, as compared with a decidedly imperfect digestion for the fine form.

SCIENCE NOTES.

M. de Lesseps has accepted the Chairmanship

KANSAS.

The Old Civilization, and the New.

Towns that Sprung Up During the Building of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Places that Had a Very Unsavory Reputation, and Where Life Was Held Very Cheap.

Abilene and "Wild Bill "-Ellsworth and "Happy Jack"--- Hays City and "Judge" Joyce.

The Great Change for the Better that Is Now Exhibited.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
GRINNELL, Kas., Jupe 21.—In a former letter I spoke of this place and other new towns on the line of the Kansss Pacific Railroad as represent-ing the new civilization, the outgrowth of the

I spoke of this place and other new towns on the line of the Kansss Pacific Railroad as representing the new civilization, the outgrowth of the agricultural development of the country, following and taking the place of an earlier and very different type, which has mainly passed away, though vestiges of it yet linger at some points where it was particularly strong and vigorous. This road was completed in sections; and, at the commettion of each, a town sprang up at the terminus, where an immense business would be done for a few weeks or, months, till the next section was finished, when it would

MOVE ON TO THE TERMINAL POINT.

The heavy and substantial business of these towns was the freighting business for the interior trade of New Mexico and Southern Colorado, the supply of the various Indian Agencies and army-posts in the great region to the west and southwest, and the safe shipment of the immense drayes of Texas cattle east. Prior to the commencement of this road, all these goods, mining implements and machirery, army and Indian supplies, etc., were freighted from Missouri River points, to which they were shipped from St. Louis. But, with the commencement of the road, it took them as far as completed,—the freighters meeting it at its terminus.—wherever it happened to be. In the conduct of this business there were some of the most substantial and reliable business firms of the country; but its execution and carrying out required a great army of border men, who relished the free, wild, rough life on the plains above the tamer and more quiet ways of civilization.

At each terminal town the great bulk of the population was made up of saloon and dancehouse keepers, gamblers, pimps, prostitutes, and cowboys, while thousands of freighters were constantly coming and going, each of whom went in for "a good time" on reaching town, which he kept up till ready to start on another trip.

another trip.

At all these towns there was effected a civil organization for the enforcement and preservation of law and order; but, in the hands of the men to whom the administration of the law was intrusted, they being but the average of the population, and elected by the popular vote, it may easily be conceived that some of their ways were at LEAST PECCHAR.

The whole period covering the building of the

The whole period covering the building of the road is rich in annals and traditions of border-life, which, if grathered and preserved, as they should be, would form a volume as rich in ineldent, combining the romantic, ludicrous, and trarie, as my gathered from the early days of California. Any history of this state will be incomplete which does not gather up and perpetuate these chronicles of the early times. Their actors are widely scattered, and many have passed away. But enough remain to tell the story of three times, "all of which they saw, and part of which they were," to furnish material for one of the most interesting records of border-life ever yet produced. To one of these,—Mr. E. Ja. Beardslev,—now a resident of this place, I am indebted for much information in regard to these times and events.

The finest of these border towns was

worth papers. He was elected Justice of the Peace, and was thenceforth known as Judge; liked whisky, and sampled it often.
On one occasion an Irishman was arrested and brought before him for killing a man. On coming into court, he doffed his hat, gave his forelock a pull, and, saluting the Judge, says, "Mornin', yer Riverence!"
"Shut up!" says the Judge.
"Yis, sir," says the Judge.
"You are charged with feloniously abooting and killing Dennis O'Brien. Did ye kill the man!"
"I did, yer Honor," says Pat.
"Did anybody see ye do it!"
"No, yer Honor."
"Yer a d—d fool for telling of it, then," says the Judge. "I discharge ye for want of evidence." And the Court adjourned to take a drink.

In another case, a suit was brought before him involving the ownership of a Texas cow. The Judge ordered her brought into court, and it was done. But, not being accustomed to the usares of courts, ahe got on a rampage, cleaned the court-room, and ended by jumping through the window, taking sash and all. The Judge, in disgust, ordered

And the Other Three Let Out on Slight Bail

Testimony Given on Both Sides Before

THE COW FINED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT,

the window, taking such and all. The Judge, in disgust, ordered

THE COW FINED FOR CONTENTY OF COURT, and dismissed the case. Joyce was popular with the public, and had the most of the marrying in the community to attend to. To give additional solemnity to these occasions, he always donned a swallow-tail coat and white neckric. One day, being a little more than usually elevated, a couple came before h.m to be married. He want through the formality with unusuall impressiveness, closing with: "By the authority vested in me by the Commonwealth of the State of Kansas, I pronounce von husband and wife; and may the Lord have mercy on your souls?"

Have was the last of these border towns which to-day remain towns and places of business. But the character of them all is entirely changed. With the agricultural development of the country all this rough, dissipated, wild border element has passed away; and now acciety in them is on as good a basis as in those where no such state of things ever existed. The old civilization has given place to the new. About the only element approximating the oid is

THE COWNOT.

who comes dashing into town on his pony, with carbine slung at his back, a way-revolver at his hip, a belt of cartridges around him; cowhide leggings, jingling Mexican spurs, the broadest of sombreros on his head, and the real dare-devil man-not-afraid-of-his-horse-or-anybody-else air about him. What thrilling tales he could tell of hairbraadth 'scapes, of desperate adventures! Pshaw! He only came out from Massachusetts three months ago, and hired out in a cattle-camp, and thinks he is showing off by aping the manner and outfit of a Texan desperado. The owners of cattle-ranches, and many of their men, are, as a rule, as intelligent, civil, well-disposed men as can be met in any community. Their life, of necessity, is a rough one, and common prudence demands that they to armed, ready for any emergency. It is only the brainless, Overgrown boys who ape the desperado style. But, as a rule, they are harmless.

Of the ra

Board of county officers elected. But, with the extension of the road westward,

IT PASSED AWAY,
and nothing now marks its site save the debris of fruit, ovater, and sardine cans and champarne and beer bottles, which strew the former site as thickly as another locality—not unlike what Sheridan was in its day—is said to be pared with good intentions. And so this rough, roy-stering, gambling, bullying type of a past semicivilization has passed over this whole country, leaving no trace in the present, save a cemetery at each point occupied,—always named "Boot Hill",—where rest nundreds of men shot down in drunken brawls and buried in the garments they wore when they fell. But these men were not sinners above all other men. Many of them were men of noble natures, and full of generous impulses, They came from good homes in the States, were educated and intelligent; but, thrown into the wild life of the frontier, where drinking, gambling, and debauchery were the rule,—where the pistol was the common and only arbiter for settling differerounding influences, and came to an untimely end. How many ruined hopes, blasted expectations, and broken hearts of 'friends lie buried in these nameless graves will never be known till the day when all secrets shall be revealed.

the day when all secrets shall be revealed.

THE NEW CIVILIZATION

brings with it the family, the home and fireside, the church and school-house, the forms of
law decently and orderly administered, the
daily mail and newspaper, school and religious
culture, and all that ministers to the requirements of civilized society. It turns over the
prairie, and plants fields of wheat to supply the
world's demand for bread. It gives employment
to the mechanic and artisan, freelying the wheels

Sixteen of the Behemian Sharpshooters

Judge McAllister.

The examination of the Bobemian Sharp-The examination of the Bohemian Sharpshooters habeas corpus ease was resumed yesterday morniur before Judge McAllister.

Mr. Rubens said he had drawn up objections to the return, but had no thad an opportunity to get the prisoners to sign. Mr. Cameron then agreed the signatures should be made, and the paper sworn to at noon.

The prisoners then filed in, a crowd of the unwashed followed and filled the room, and the trial began.

trial began. The first witness was The first witness was

VALENTINE CLARK,

of No. 927 State street. Witness was present
at Silver-Leaf Grove last Sunday afternoon.
He bought a ticket for 25 cents, and west inside
the grove. Was there about fifteen minutes
when the band began to play, and witness went
up on the stand and began to dance with a
young lady. He danced shout three minutes,
when some of the fellows in uniform came up
and struck him with a bayonet. He turned when some of the fellows in uniform came up and struck him with a bayonet. He turned around to see who struck him, when another man bit him and knocked him down. He thought they wanted him to get off the stage, and got his hat and started to run. The men in uniform followed and knocked him senseless, and some one of the crowd nulled him outside of the gate. They were dancing round dances. The witness did not know the girl with whom he danced. She was young, and dressed in a red dress. There was no trouble on the stage. Witness had no trouble with any one, and had not been drinking. The crowd did not make any disturbance nor any attack until after they were fired en.

nor any attack until after they were fired en.
On cross-examination witness said his ticket
was not taken up, nor did any one ask for it on

On cross-examination witness said his ticket was not taken up, nor did any one ask for it on the stand. He was knocked senseless, but was able to go to work the next day, and had not been under a physician's care. Stones were first thrown, when soldiers rushed out. The soldiers charged first.

DR. STARE

testified that Donohue was brought to his office, No. 559 Orden avenue, last Sunday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, and witness found two gunshot wounds.—one on the lower jaw, the other on the right side of the chest, about two and one-half inches below the nipple. He could not tell then whether the bullet went into the thoracic or abdominal cavity. The latter wound was dancerous. Since that time the symptoms had been favorable until Thursday, when they showed a tendency to formation of an abcess in the lower portion of the right lung, an increase of dyspanse, and a stlence in the breathing over the spot. The absence of any abdominal symptoms ted him to thick the wound was in the theoracic eavity. If the hepatization did not increase, and the infiammation subsided, the patient would recover. But if Thereday's symptoms increased his chances were fust even, and witness could not tell sne way or the other bow the case might go. Judging from the size of the wounds, the bullet is must have been very small,—about the size of a pea. The bullet is the chest could not be extracted.

The next witness was

of No. 847 Blue Island avenue. He went to the grove about 40'clock Sunday afternoon. He saw a disturbance, and looked out and saw some stones thrown. The soldiers then came out and formed in line. Somebody threw stones, and they turned around and charged and fired. The crowd was thick until they were fired on. He left the grove because he was afraid of getting hit by the stones. There were not many stones thrown.

hit by the stones. There were not many stones thrown.

OFFICER LACY

was present at the picnic in citizen's clothes, and he gave a very clear and straightforward statement. He stated that he reached the grove about ten minutes to 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon: Everything was quiet then. In the centre of the grove a band was playing, and dancing was going on. The first trouble was caused by a man in uniform pushing another man off the dentity playing.

Service in the first means that in the first of the part of the pa

day. He saw Clark put off the stage because he threw one of the soldiers down on the platform. He heard several platol shots fired by the crowd after the soldiers marched out, but before they fired. The crowd outside "hollered" to "kill all the "" in the grove. Saw Donobne throwing stones, and he was picking up a stone when he got hurt. He saw Clark first when he was dancing. He knocked down a couple of the dancers by running sgainst them while dancing. One of the soldiers got after him and took bim off the platform. When he got off the platform Clark resisted and other soldiers came up and carried bim away. Clark struck a soldier, and the soldier struck him back again. Two of the soldiers struck him back again. Two of the soldiers at the gate atopped him going out, but he was not knocked down or struck with bayonets. The soldiers after they had formed into line fired first into the sir. He didn't know who they fired at the second time, but some fired into the crowd. The soldiers charged first, and the crowd ran, then the soldiers fired.

William Loeffen, of 107 De Koven street, went to the grove about half-past 1. The crowd was throwing stones, and some pistol-shots were fired. After some time one of the runrd was hurt. The crowd yefled to kill the Bohemians. The first time the soldiers fired some of them fired into the air. Witness' wife was hurt by a small stone in the head. Clark was trying to put his arm around another woman from the one he was dancing with. Witness' testimoty as to the charging and shooting was very vague, as he only saw a small part of it.

John Tlets testified that Clark was put out for knocking down girls. Then the crowd began yellther, and some stones were thrown, and they caicd. "Kill the Bohemians." His eridence was only corroboratory of the preceding witness, except that he thought the crowd was avery bad one.

was at the grove, and testified that the soldiers were invited to protect the women and children at the children's picnic. About 2 c'clock some of the boys inside gave their tickets to some outside roughs, reaching them through the fence, so the latter could get in. This was found out, and the boys thrown out. Then the man on the stage was driven out, and this made the crowd throw stones. After the spldiers arrived they ordered the crowd away. He heard the shooting, but was so busy in taking care of his wife and children that he did not see the aftray. He also saw the crowd shoot twice at the soldiers before the latter fired. The crowd was composed of roughs and professional thieves. Frank Koszart gave his recollections of the occurrence, which seemed to be about the same as that of the other witnesses. He testified that a large number of stones were fired, so that the brave defenders of the women were fain to flee. Their commander, however, from his safer station in the rear, ordered them to ston, and they then faced around. He did see the soldiers fire. Robert Kutcher, a saloon-keeper opposits. Silver-Leaf Grove, saw the affray from his place. He had a row at his saloon, and his house was robbed, and the crowd in front of the grove was the same one that robbed him. Witness admitted to Officer Shepard that he had said that he saw four of the Bobemian soldiers firing into the crowd without any provocation, as far as he could see. He, however, did not see all the occurrence, as he was too much occupied with affairs at his own place.

Here the City Attorney, by permission, introduced Robert Kuthimann, a saloon-keeper in the grove and owner of the grove. Kunimann asked the police to help the soldiers keep the crowd away. Thee, with a great amount of circumlocution, be told how he saw a crowd and heard firing. His testimony, however, added no new facts, and did not help either side.

Two boys, one who had received a shot through his clothes, and another who had been hit in the stomach with a stone, next told their

Mr. Bubens said he had about 100 witnesses to show their side of the case, but they would all testify to about the same thing.

The Judge kindly advised him to select those whose testimony was most important.

ABOUT HALF A DOZEN WITNESSES

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ABOUT HALF A DOZEN WITNESSES

were then examined, whose evidence tended mildly to show that the crowd outside was composed of hardened sinners, and the soldiers inside were saints, who only fired after they were nearly stoned to death, and then only in defense of unprotected women and children.

After listening to them a while without getting any new facts.

THE JUDOE

interrupted by saying he didn't think it would do much good to hold the case over for argument. He had made up his mind very distinctive to all the defendants, and thought all but three of them should be discharged, because they had not been identified. The mere showing that twelve men in uniform out of nineteen had been eigeded in the fight had already been in effect passed on by the Supreme Court. It had been showed that one out of three, or two out of five, had committed a crime. Yet the Supreme Court said that that was not enough, and each individual must be shown.

Mr. Cameron suggested that that was on a final hearing, while this was unly a preliminary cramination. Here, if probable cause was

shown, that was enough.

The Judge did not think that was so. He condemned is severe terms the bractice of indicting parties on insufficient evidence, which only resulted in a beavy expense to the public treasury. He thought he should be compelied to look the two offers and the other person with the control of the two offers and the other person will be the control of the two offers and the other person in the control of the two offers and the other person in the control of the control of the two offers and the other person in the control of the control o

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Heated Garress—Late Sweet-Corn—The Cabbage-Crop—Value of Tile-Drains—When to
Cut Hay—Good Ideas—No Excuse for Salting Hay—Positive and Negative Virtues—
Wheat-HarvestProm Out Own Correspondent.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 26.—People in the
country frequently suffer great inconvenience
from the heat at night. Many is the time, when
a boy, that we went to the para with the hired
men, to get away from the aweltering heat of

a boy, that we went to the parn with the hired men, to get away from the sweltering heat of the sleeping-room, close up under the roof of the souse. Most country-nouses are so built that the roof forms a portion of the ceiling, and this, where the roof slopes to the south, helps to heat up the room beneath. A western slope is not so bad; but, unless shaded by trees, it adds materially to the heat inside. The air between the roof and ceiling, having become heated to a high temperature, does not cool rapidly; hence the room beneath does not receive the benefit of the cooler air of night. Every house should have a garret above the sleeping apartments; but, where this is not obtainable, ventilation should be given the air-space above, either by windows cut in the gable-ends, or by a ventilator extending above the roof. A difference of from 10 to 20 degrees of temperature may often be secured by this simple precaution.

be secured by this simple precaution.

LATE SWEET-CORN.

After the first planting of sweet-corn has ripened, and fruits have become plenty, the demand for corn as a daily article of food ceases for a little while. After a few weeks, however, one often hears the wish expressed that there might be corn on the table. There is no reason why it should not be in as common use until killed by frost, as it is earlier in the season. Stowell's Everyreen is the variety usually planted for late use, but there are many kinds much sweater. Every one who has a little vacant sweeter. Every one who has a little vacant space should now plant a few hills for fall-use. in some sections of the West was, last year, al-

The New York Tribum has the following regarding the sest:

Cabbage-Worm—Pierls rape: Early in the sesson the white parent butterflies should be destroyed, before they can have time to deposit their eggs, or the eggs should be searched for upon the under side of the leaves. A cheap net may be made by attaching a broom-handle to a barrel-hoop, and fastening to it a bag of mosquito-netting twice as deep as the diameter. The children can be employed to catch the butterflies at so much a dozen. Later in the season the chrysalids may be destroyed by luring the worms under small pieces of board or shingle laid along the rows,—supported an inch or two from the ground at one end. These should be examined now and then, and then pupe crushed. Sonthern planters are in the habit of breaking of cabbage-leaves and laying them upon the based of cabbage at night; when the worms will be found in the early morning collected beneath them, and can be crushed by the foot.

VALUE OF TILE-DRAIMS. VALUE OF TILE-DRAINS.

weigh, and is correspondingly valuable. At any rate, all naked meadows ought to be covered with manure as soon as the crop is removed.

It is not necessary to go over the process of cutting and caring hay. Cars should be taken not to left it get toodry, or to get wet by rain. Either injures the hay for leed, although it may not tor sale. Hay may be stacked or stowed away in a mow in a pretty freen state, if there is not dew or rain on it. When stored in a green state, some advocate putting in salked lime; others use salt. It the crop is pretty green, air-holes may be made in the mow by putting in a barrel and drawing it un as the mow is filled. These air-wells should be not more than ten or twelve feet apart to give good ventilation. We have never tried lime, but shouldn't think it would add to the value of the feed. Salt may also be added in such a quantity as to be injurious. When used, it should be put on the bottom of a stack or mow, where it will be dissolved and carried upward with the vapor. It is doubtless true that many people labor under an impression that salt preserves the hay, but this we do not believe. The following, written by Mr. Clarkson, was published in the love State ling hay! But, for the nake we propose making of the subject at this time, it is appropriate season of the year to introduce this subject isalting hay! But, for the nake we propose making of the subject at this time, it is appropriate. We call the attention of farmers and invery-men to the importance of watching carefully the effect of salled hay on horses and cattle. These animals will eat a small quantity of sait, winter and summer, and at is a henchela to their health. But it is improper and injurious to compel animals to est it beyond the demands of the appetite. Too much sail is a violent irritant of the bowels, causing fever; and overdose sometimes produce fatal infammation. Clattle that eat salted hay drink too much water, which brings on looseness of the bowels and souring. The same is the case with horses.

There is

much water, which brings on looseness of the bowels and socuring. The same is the case with horses.

There is

NO EXCUSE FOR SALVING HAY, except to follow in the errors and follies of the past. It was believed that a few pounds of salt would preserve a ton-of wet or half-cured hay. And even some oid fories yet, who never reason from cause to effect, follow the traditions of the past in this respect. But salt is injurious to any hay. Instead of drying and preserving it, the salt absorbs moisture, dampens and blackens the hay, and in no case preserves it. Salt in large quantities is a preserver. And so is sugar. But either, in inperfect quantities below the preserving measure, side in more rapid decomposition.

Salt in certain cases should be given to cattle liberally, and esoccially when eating dry husks, both as a laxitive, and as an incentive to partake of more water. It should however, always be in a shape that it can be regulated by a careful feeder. It is claymed by many that much of the abortion of cows in dairy-stables is caused by the careless use of salt when the bowels are relaxed. From earliest history there has been attributed to salt many virtues, annil many suppose it is good for everything and in all places. Some medical men recommend it for dyspepsis; others as an emetic, as a styptic or astringent, and as beneficial in cases of hemorrhage of the lungs. And all agree that sea-water or salt-water baths are stimulating and tonic in their effects. The Bible unforms us that all sacrifices, offered in the Temple were seasoned with it; new-horn children were rubbed with hit; alights aswetmed the fonnating of Jericho with it; and it is used as a symbol of parity, pernetnity, incorrantion, and abspiraity, And to it is attributed barrenness and sterility, for the site of any city or place which was intended should never rise again was sown with salt. An agent which has so many

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE VITTUES, should be used that the salt will preserve wet hay is a fallacy, beyond any doubt; but that it can

ually evaporate, it would rise to the top; and such we found to be the case. WHEAT-HARVEST is in full operation in Central Illipols. The breadth sown greatly exceeds that of any former year, and the grain and yield are both superior. Oats are very short, and it will be discussed in the bind them. Weather is cool and moles, and everything favorable for the farmer.

"ANIMILES." markable Stories Told by Veracious Co.

Runs, Lumpkin County, and down on a huge rattlesnake the other day. She got up as soon as she found it out, and the snake was killed. as she found it out, and the snake was killed.

Eikes (Ey.) Respice.

A correspondent tells of the killing of a rettlesnake a few days since in Todd teamy.

When first discovered a listle child was playing with it, the snake meanwhile darting out its

with it, the snake meanwhile darting out its tongue.

San Francisco Post.

John and Albert Datin and Henry Warren recently killed a large California lion near Duncan's Mills. The boys were coon-hunting and met the animal, which they mistook for a wildcat. Thirteen bullets hit the lion before it surrendered its life. It measured ten feet from the to tips

ENGLISH LAEE, Ind., June 14.—One of the young men accompanying the surveying party, while chaining in Sec. 35 of this county, was attacked by a bull-snake nearly six feet in length, and after a desperate encounter, in which the man come near being bitten several man, the reptile was killed.

ERICHMOND. Tex., June 14.—A young laft, Miss Caledonia Linton, residing on Cottonwood Creek, while walking in the woods, met a large alligator. She got a rope, tied it around the alligator's neck, and dragged it two miles to her home. The brute came near striking her with his tail several times.

Warranton (Fa.) solid South.

Near Howells ville, Warren County, recently, a fisherman saw his cork disappear. Or hading his prize it proved to be a large just having inside a fish much too large to be released through the mouth of the jug, and which had swallowed the hook of the fisherman. It is supposed the fish entered its queer home when it was small.

Listen (Tax.) Son.

On Thursday evening leaf, in Case County, while Mr. Babe Henderson was out on a hunt, his dogs roused a panther, which took to a tree. Babe, his gun being loaded with small mot took deliberate aim, and shot both eyes of the panther out as the animal was praparing to spring down upon him. The panther measured six feet nine inches from tip to tip.

Provation (Nov.) Reporter.

A few weeks are, from the north and northwest of this valley, millions of crickets were coming in to devour and destroy the erain and grass our farmers expected to harvest this dry season. Nearly all the hogs in the valley have been got together, and are isseded to mees the crickets. The hogs are gotting the best of the fight, and are fattening in their onward march. Lamber (Ga.) Independent.

Mr. William Bartlett, who lives near Lumpkin, has a hen that has peculiar notions about laving eggs. She lays every day like most other hens, but every other erg; is an large as a goose egg; the others are of ordinary size. One of the larger size weights three and one-fourth orness, and measures six a

two quarts of whisky. At last accounts he was doing well.

New York Sun.

In Hartford a vicious stallion belonging to the Strees Railroad Company,—a full-blooded Morgan chestnut, 15 years old, with four white feet,—needed shoeing. He got loose in the stable-yard, and when the foreman of the stables. John Crilly, tried to capture him, the stallion reared and sprang at him. Crilly jumped between his lega. Then the stallion came at him with fattened cars and open jaws. Crilly seized the stallion's fongue and twisted it, extoring a shriff cry of rare and pain. That ended the fight. Critis diships of the tongue until its owner was back in his stall and firmly secured.

dured.

Quitmen (Oa.) Generar.

Mr. Dock Pinson, a laborer at Mr. R. M.

Jones' steam mill, situated at Dixie, No. 17,

Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, went fishing last

Thursday, and on his return was passing through an old field on Dr. Thomas Boring's plantation, in which there is a deep ditch overgrown with briars. Just as he leaced the ditch he was struck by a ratitesnake about half way between the ankle and knee. He was near enough to Mr. Matt Harrell's house to call for help. Mr. Harrell took him in and kindly cared for him. Dr. Joiner was intendately called and administered all the antidotes known to the profession, but without avail, says to profoor Mr. Pinson's life until I o'clock Friday, when he died.

At the Brown-street market on Saturday morning an old Irish woman approached a fishestand and appealed to the proprietor for help. He declined to give her anything. She moved away, but not out of the building. Unobserred, abovent behind the stand, where a large tub covered with carvas attracted her attention. Cautiously lifting the cover, so as not to make any noise, she ran her hand into the tub, and then she yelled. The tub countained several snapping turties, and one had campit hold of her fingers, causing much pain. "Och! Mister! may God tiles you: take the cratur off; do please," was her pleading remark to the owner of the snappers. It was found necessary to fill the turtle before the fingers could be liberated.

Los Areatus, Cal., June 3.—R. Sharp, who hires at East Los Angeles, aspeared in his blee of business to-day for the first time in several weeks. About three weeks are, walls he was irrigating his land, he was preceding the stream, carrying a hoe to loosen the ground, and emotionly left something sting him in the call of his right leg. On looking down he saw an immense tarantina clinging to his bars limb. Before he could brush it off it gave him another bits. The shock was severe, but he did not loss his presence of mind. He at once proceeded to the house, and applied such antidotes as we's at band, and drank a large goblet of pure alcohol, followed by a bottle and a half of strong brandy. The little pate is strain to strong hand, and drank a large goblet



WISCON

The Republicans Their Silver

By a State Cor the 23d of

A Lively Contest Likely the Nomination fo The Hon. Harriso

Will Be Again a The View Which the Priends Take of th

to Wisconsin—on the begin to show signs State officers are to

munity have leisure to atter call of the State Central (out for the Convention to July. The reason assigne and this violation of preceith having formed a svi

are all Republicans, and, has term each of two years, they ious not to retire from servic feeding at the public crib. those gentlemen, it may as we they are all industrious and against woom nothing seriodicial discredit. Gov. Si of complaint, and the other as could be reasonably exp list of State officers, howe improved by the selection of distinguished members of the Wisconsin, and there of feeling existing in far This branch of the if the bolding of a State office good thing it is well enough good thing it is well enough good thing it is well and good thing it is a burden and a sacrific labor is all that can reasona them, Gov. Smith is part than the rest of his coller Capitol—obnoxious to the chronic office-seeker, or, to mider and less objectionable man who has already served ons ways, and held a good melor and ways, and held a good melor be was called upon to the chair of the Chief Exe He has been a member of be Legislature, Speaker of the Prison Commissioner, State years, and Governor one term principle, that Gov. Ludington aside and give him a chanc posed on the part of many that Mr. Smith shall take and quietly step down and o cession pass. They say that has not been signalized by, a statesmanship as to make the Convention to select another kind of timber is abundant

Convention to select another kind of timber is abundant is all over the West, and it is A BIT OF POLITIC day that the Convention is Republican party of Wiscom That war it talled to elect an but two years later, in 18 Governor, Coles Bashford stow, by a small majority, its Governor, Coles Bashford stow, by a small majority, its Governor, Treasurer, a eral,—the Democrats successhe—balance of the 1858 to 1873 the Republicans State ticket every veir without the rauging from 500 to 25,00 so-called tidal wave of "Rewas an eclipse of faith amorank and file, and the Demwire all elected by majorit 1,000 to 15,000. It was the red the exposure of the Or salary-grab, and nack-pay aight thousand Republicans Grant in 1873 tayed away from professed to vote for Gov. We tion in 1873. The Republicans Grant in 1873. The Republican Greated to vote for Gov. We tion in 1873. The Republican competent and Gen. Washburn falled of an not much encouragement for become a candidate with the the State.

It was under such unfavora that the Republican politicans defeated, and that year there piranis for securing the Republican the Republican candidate. A Republican members of the I feated the caucus nominee of United States Senate, and the warmness and disastisfaction it needed a good deal of mo into the canvass with such dings, but there was a man fo and willing to take command and smattered forces of the and give the enemy battle. Was found in the person of

and give the enemy battle.
Was found in the person of
THE HON. HARRISON
familiarly known among his
Old Hal. When asked it he
carry the State he said he the
atter he was nominated, he
And he d.d. He defeated Te
ty, although Taylor got more
when he beat Washburn by l
of the candidates on the tick
were defeated by their Demo
Rut the election of the Gove
effect of the victory to the
Ludington's administration
nectation of his friends, and
ment to his opponents, who
bie results. At the close of
and his friends insisted that
should obtain, and Gov. Lud
the wishes and advice of his
their importunities and dedi
date, although he received
the votes in the Convention
was known. He now yield
licitation of numerous,
in different parts of the
his name to be used
Convention as a candidate for
laready served them one te
and the history of his Admit
spot or blemish.

SOME OF HIS ANY

SOME OF RIS ANY are worthy of special mentic ally a self-made man. He kee at an early day, and the the city and State. A succe

onld rise to the top; and AT-BARVEST in Central Illinois. The exceeds that of any forin and yield are both any abort, and it will be diffiVeather is cool and most, abite for the farmer.

RURAL JR.

MILES." Told by Veracious Con-

inty, sat down on a huge day. She got up as soon and the snake was killed. (Eg.) Register.
ills of the killing of a ratscale in Todd County.
Is a listle child was playing
canwhile darting out its

atin and Henry Warren re-California lion near Dun-is were coon-hunting, and a they mistook for a wild-

d., June 14 .- One of the wing the surveying party, 35 of this county, was at-e nearly six feet in length, encounter, in which the bitten several times, the

une 14.—A young lady, a residing on Cottonwood in the woods, met a large rope, tied it around the tragged it two miles to her with the country of the countr

(Pa.) Solid South.
Warren County, recently,
brk disappear. On landing
be a large jug having inarge to be released through
a sind which had swallowed
runan. It is supposed the
chome when it was small.

(Trx.) Sun. st. in Cass County,

millions of cricketts were millions of cricketts were and destroy the grain and pected to harvest this dry he hogs in the valley have and are herded to meet the are getting the best of the high, their onward march.

Thursday morning last. He had gone into the select some lumber to her, who had died dur-

diroad, went fishing last his return was passing on Dr. Thomas Boring's here is a deep ditch overfust as he lesped the disch tilesnake about half way and knee. He was near flarrell's house to call for look him in and kindly Johner was immediately ed all the antidoces known at without avail, save to a life until 1 o'clock fri-

e life until I o'clock Fritesta Press.

eet market on Saturday
woman approached a fishto the proprietor for helpher anything. She moved
he building. Unobserved,
stand, where a large tub
attracted her attention,
s cover, so as not to make
er hand into the tub, and
he tub contained several
one had caught hold of
tuch pain. "Och! Mister!
take the crathur off; do
ading remark to the owner
tas found necessary to kill
ingers could be liberated.
June 3.—R. Sharp, who
see, appeared in his place
the first time in several
weeks aro, while he was
was preceding the stream,
in the ground, and sudrating him in the call of
king down he saw an iming to his bare libb. Her sting him in the call of king down he saw an iming to his bare limb. Beoff it gave him another severe, but he did not loss. He at once proceeded to such antidotes as were at ge goblet of pure alcohol, ad a half of strong brandy. used but very little incoubtless saved Mr. Sharp's a then blistered, and up

(Fa.) Racks.
504 North Ninth street, number of pets, among anary birds, white rabbits, dog, and a land tortoise. anary litta, white accept that "she hardly knew he most of, excepting it to less which she would not "She was stroking the ith her finger, and, as she it may pet," the shelled her face, and turned its then to the other, as if restanding what she said ame close it quickly drew to shell, and she remarked, do of strangers." "What little pet?" "Bread and little pet?" "Bread and little pet?" "Bread and little pet?" "Bread and little pet?" and a cousin of mine resident that makes a peculiar something to est, and it he family all around the the yard in summer, and need that the yard in summer, and need it, and it goes down brind, where it stays until

LOTHING.

goods is at STATE-ST.

JNO. M. PAIRFIELD.

WISCONSIN. The Republicans Will Celebrate

Their Silver Wedding By a State Convention on the 23d of July.

A Lively Contest Likely to Arise Over the Namination for Governor.

The Hon. Harrison Ludington Will Be Again a Candidate.

The View Which the Ex.Governor's Priends Take of the Situation.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 27.—Political affairs in Wisconsin—on the Republican side—already begin to show signs of activity and interest. State officers are to be elected this fall, and that is an event of sufficient importance to absorb the attention and culist the sympathies of all the active politicisms of both parties, Generally, the State Conventions are called in September, after the busy time of harvesting is just, and the agricultural portion of the community have leisure to attend; but this year the call of the State Central Committee is already out for the Convention to be held on the 28d of July. The reason assigned for this early call menty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Republican party in this State, and that it is a proper thing to celebrate it in a fitting man-ner. The early call has given some dissatisfac-tion in certain quarters, because it is looked upon as if made in the interest of the present State officers, who are charged with having formed a syndicate among themelves and friends to secure their own re-elec tion, or rather their renomination,—their re-elec-tion being assumed to be easy enough from the present aspect of political affairs in Wisconsin. THE PRESENT STATE OFFICERS

THE PRESENT STATE OFFICERS eal Republicans, and, having served only one em each of two years, they are naturally anxbus not to retire from service, but to continue feeding at the public crib. In justice to all of those gentlemen, it may as well be said here that ther are all ludustrious and competent officers, against whom bothing serious is alleged to their official discredit. Gov. Smith has administered the affairs of his office so as to leave little cause of complaint, and the others have done as well of complaint, and the others have done as well as could be reasonably expected. The whole list of State officers, however, could easily be improved by the selection of abler and more distinguished members of the Republican party in Wisconsin, and there is a good deal of feeling existing in favor of a change. This branch of the party say that if the holding of a State office is an honor and a good thing it is well enough to pass it around, especially where there are so many available and if the bolding of a State office is an honor and a good thing it is well enough to pass it around, especially where there are so many available and worthy members of the party who are willing to serve their fellow-citizens in such a capacity, and, if it is a burden and a sacrifice, one term of such labor is all that can reasonably be required of them. Gov. Smith is particularly—more so than the rest of his colicagues in the State Capitol—obnoxious to the charge of being a chronic office-seeker, or, to put it in a little milder and less objectionable form, he is a gentleman who has already served the public in various ways, and held a good many lucrative offices before he was called upon to assume the duties of the chair of the Chief Executive of the State. He has been a member of both branches of the Legislature, Speaker of the Assembly, State Prison Commissioner, State Treasurer for four years, and Governor one term. Two years ago he was an ardent advocate of the one term principle, and insisted that Gov. Ludington should stand aside and give him a chance. It is now proposed on the part of many good. Republicans that Mr. Smith shall take his own medicine, and quietly step down and out, and let the procession pass. They say that his administration has not been signalized by anch brillians acts of statesmanship as to make thy year, risky for the Convention to select another candidate. That kind of timber is abundant in Wisconsin, as it is all over the West, and it is thought a change dues not necessarily involve disaster.

does not necessarily involve disaster.

A BIT OF POLITICAL HISTORY. It will be twenty-five years the 23d of July—the day that the Convention is called—since the Republican party of Wisconsin was organized. That year it salled to elect any of its cancidates, but two years later, in 1856, it elected its Governor, Coles Bashford over "Billi" Barstow, by a small majority. In 1858 it elected its Governor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General,—the Democrats succeeding in electing the balance of the ticket. From 1858 to 1873 the Republicans carried their entire State ticket every year without a slip by majorities ranging from 500 to 25,000. Then came the so-called tidal wave of "Reform," when there was an eclipse of faith among the Republican rank and file, and the Democratic candidates were all elected by majorities varying from 1,000 to 15,000. It was the reaction that followed the exposure of the Oredit Mobilier, the salary-grab, and neck-pay swindles. Thirty-eight thousand Republicans that had voted for Grant in 1872 stayed away from the polis and neglected to vote for Gov. Washburn's re-election in 1873. The Republicans toat their Governor for the first time in seventien years, and when such a competent and available person as gen. Washburn failed of an election there was not much encouragement for any other man to become a candidate with the hope of recovering that the Republican State Convention met in

the State.

It was under such unfavorable circumstances that the Republican State Convention met in 1875. Ambitious politicians do not like to be defeated, and that year there were not many aspirants for securing the Republican nomination. Taylor's majority two years before was 15,000, and the outlook was not at all encouraging for the Republican candidate. A boit among the Republican members of the Legislature had defeated the caucus nomines of the party for the United States Senate, and there was much lukewarmness and dissatisfaction among the masses, it needed a good deal of moral courage to go into the canvass with such dispiriting surroundings, but there was a man found who was ready and willing to take command of the demoralized and snattered forces of the Republican army and give the enemy battle. This hrave soldier was found in the person of

THE HOM. HARRISON LUDINGTON, familiarly known among his associates as "Bruff Old Hal." When asked it he thought he could, and, after he was nominated, he declared be sould, and he d d! He defeated Taylor by 900 majority, although Taylor got more votes than he did when he best washourn by 15,000. All the rest

and had d! He defeated Taylor by 900 majority, although Taylor got more votes than he did when he beat Washburn by 15,000. All the rest of the candidates on the ticket with Lindington were defeated by their Democratic competitors. But the election of the Governor gave the moral effect of the victory to the Republicans, and Ludington's administration justified the expectation of his friends, and was a disappointment to his opponents, who predicted unfavorable results. At the close of his term, Mr. Smith and his iriends insisted that the one-term rule should obtain, and Gov. Ludington, contrary to the wishes and advice of his friends, yielded to their importunities and declined to be a candidate, although he received nearly one-half of the votes in the Convention after his refusal was known. He now yields to the urgent solicitation of numerous, carnest friends in different parts of the State to allow his name to be used again in the Convention as a candidate for the highest office in me gift of the people of the State. He has already served them one term in that capacity, and the history of his Administration is without

soul of his antecedents
are worthy of special mention. He is emphatically a self-made man. He settled in Milwantee at an early day, and hierally grew up with
the city and State. A successful merchant and
business man, his career furnishes a wholesome
example for young men to imitate. He never
now the inside of a college in his life, except as
a visitor, and his scholastic attainments will not
bear the test of the ordinary standards. But if
a man can be said to be well educated who has
read men rather than booas: who has been able
to turn his natural abilities into those channels
that nave made him, in a legitimate business,
one of the wealthlest men in the West; if a correst knowledge of public affairs and the capacity to acuminister them successfully. In short,
if education means success in life, then all
will agree that the Hon. Harrison Ludington is
a well-educated person. His popularity as a
public man has already been sufficiently demonstrated to the Republicans of Wisconsin, so that
nothing need be added on that scores. If the
Convention sees it to nominate him on the 23d
of July, no one need have any misrivings as to
the result in November. The billiot-box will
reveal the wisdom of its selection. He belongs
to no diagne. K. is the tool of no faction. He
will not use the office to reward friends nor to

punish enemies, but will administer it solely for the general good and in the IRTREST OF THE WHOLE PROPES.

Not long since THE TRIBUNE published a letter from a Madison correspondent, evidently written in the interest of the present State officers, and with the obvious intent of promoting their renomination by the July Convention. It is not the purpose of this letter to take issue with the general tenor of that correspondence, nor to seriously deny the allegations therein set forth in regard to those public functionaries. But THE TRIBUNE'S well-established reputation for fair play will not allow it to be made the vehicle of one-sided statements in affairs of this importance to the detriment of other eminent and deserving members of the Republican party. Neither do the triends of ex-Gov. Ludington intend to cast any reflections upon the State Central Committee for calling the Convention on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the party's birth. Their motives were unquestionably honest and patriotic. The day ought to be sacred to every genuine Republican, and its appropriate observance a matter of special delight and enthusiasm. The occasion of the formation of the Republican party in this State has already become historic, and a Convention held on that day, when wise counsels are likely to prevail, will add to its strength, harmony, and success. To this landable end, and to this alone, Mr. Ludington and his friends intend to bend all their efforts. X

COURT-HOUSE BIDS.

Action on Them Postponed until Monday Morning.

An adjourned session of the County Board was held yesterday morning. Commissioner Wood presided, and all the members were present except Commissioner Senne.

Commissioner Bradley promptly moved to adjourn until Tuesday. He intimated that they were in too much of a hurry to shove the contracts through before the new law came into

contracts through before the new law came into effect. The motion to adjourn was lost. A protracted wrangle followed over the ap-THE JOINT COMMITTEE

on Public Service and Public Buildings, to whom was referred the bids for the interior work on the new Court-House, reported in favor of letting the contract for carpentry to P. J. Sexton ting the contract for carpentry to P. J. Sexton at his bid of \$69,147; the fire-proof work to E. Smith, at \$55,371; plastering to M. Byrne & Son, \$94,000; plumbing and gasfitting to Harry Byrne,\$7,985; and steam-heating and ventilating to S. I. Pope & Co., \$27,975. The report was signed by all the members of the Committee except Commissioner Hoffman. The Committee also recommended that the County-Attorney be instructed to draw up contracts in accordance with the report.

tute to postpone all action until the next regular meeting.

Commissioner Lenzen seconded the substitute.

Commissioner Fitzgerald further moved to make the matter the special order for 8 o'clock on Monday.

Commissioner Burling said he abould vote for the report, but he did not knew but that he would favor a postponement in order to give gentlemen a chance to investigate.

The Chair suggested that an adjournment until this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock would meet the case.

Commissioner Coburn opposed the postponement, and said that Fitzgerald could have attended the sessions of the Committee if he wanted to.

Commissioner Bradley said he had been snubbed by the Committee, and inferred that that body was quite capable of attending to the bids.

Commissioner Spofford continued his remarks, saying that he would yote for the report unless good cause could be shown to the contrary. But he thought everything relating to the contractors and their standing could be ascertained by Monday forenoon.

Commissioner Burling thought it would be improper to discuss the merits of the contractors in open Board. The only subjects which could be properly discussed were the adoption of the report as a whole, and the advisability of giving the whole work or a greater part of it to one man. A vote was taken on Fitzgerald's substitute

and to make the discussion of the contracts the special order for 10 o'clock. The substitute prevailed unanimously. It was then unanimously voted that when the Board adjourn it do so until 10 a. m. Monday.

Commissioner Hoffman then presented a remonstrant from John M. Armstrong, who set forth that he was the lowest responsible bidder on the plastering.—his bid being \$38,600,—and that he had been ruled out on the ground of not being a practical plasterer. He complained, also, that Architect Egan had unwittingly done him an injustice, and he requested the Board to demand from said Egan his reasons, if any existed, for ruling against him. The communication was placed on file.

The Village Clerk of Jefferson sent in a complaint as to the condition of Albert street in that village, and requested the Board to order the removal of some superfluous dirt there. The communication was referred to the Committee on Charities.

The Clerk read a protest from Gaven & Traynor against the rejection of their bid for plastering, which was ruled out on the ground that it was not received until 12:25 p.m. on Monday. They complained that they were not given sufficient time to examine the plans, and that their delay was unavoidable. The communication was ordered placed on file.

The Chinese Dipiomatic Service.

The Chinese Diplomatic Service.

The Shen Pao, of Shanghai, the leading native paper in China, publishes an edict issued by the two Empresses-Regent of China, which systematizes and reorganizes the diplomatic service of the Celestisi Empire in foreign countries. Henceforth Unina will be represented abroad by Ambassadora as well as Envoys, and will have Consuls-General, Consuls, etc. The mouthly salaries are fixed as follows: For Ambassadors, 2350; for Envoys Extraordinary, 2300; for Resident Ministers, between 2200 and 250; Consuls, £125; and Vice-Consuls, £100. The resident medical officer of an embassay will receive a monthly salary of £50. These salaries are to be paid through the Castom-House at Shanghai. The Cainese diplomatic representatives will also be repaid all expenses to which they may be put for lodgings, traveling, diplomatic dinners, borses, and carriages. Hencelorward every Ambassador and Envoy will be bound to telegraph direct to the two Empresses in all cases of emergency or pressing importance. The regulation that no Ambassador, Envoy, or Consul-General should be continued in the same post for longer than three years is still retained as a fundamental principle of Chinese diplomacy.

People often taik about the law's delays, but it is because the plaintiff doesn't go to work right. Yesterday morning at 9 o'ctock a Detroit tailor sent out a bill. In haif an hour he had word to go to Texas. In fifteen innutes more he had begun suit. At 11 o'ctock he had a jungment in full, and before noon he was found doubled up over a chair in his shop, both eyes in mourning, his nose bleeding, and his mind so confused that he could only remember of seeing the delendant's could only remember of

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Shall They Run to the Desplaines Camp-Meeting?

It Is Settled in the Affirmative by Close Vote.

Why the Minority Are Opposed to the

A meeting of the Chicago District Camp-Ground Association of Methodists was held at Despiaines yeaterday for the purpose of determining whether or not a camp-meeting should be held during the coming months, and to designate the time for holding the same.

There were present J. E. Kennicott, T. C. Hoag, S. E. Bradley, and Mesars. Busby and Daggy, Trustees; also the Rev. W. C. Willing, Presiding Elder; the Rev. A. W. Patten, Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, and C. Busby Isyman; the Rev. R. D. Sheppard, tirace Church, and F. A. Waidner, lay delegate; the Rev. William S. Verity, Fulton Street Church, and Fred Porter, layman; George Chase, Winter Street Church, and William Ashby, layman; J. M. Caldwell, pastor of the Western Avenue Church, and E. H. Jeffries, layman; John Batten and Robert Bell, Meacham street, Chicago; the Rev. De Loss M. Tompkins, Austin; the Rev. W. Thatteher, Paiatine, and J. T. Sleener, layman; the Rev. E. M. Boering, and W. C. Logan, State Street Church; the Rev. John Hitchcock, and J. A. Ormabee, layman, Barrington; W. Brown, A. Ormabee, layman, Barrington; W. Brown, layman, St. Paul; C. R. Ford and J. S. Clough, Arlington Heights; the Rev. T. R. Stockbridge and German Lasher, Oak Park; and the Kev. John Williamson, Michigan Avenue Church.
The Rev. W. C. Willing was elected Chair man, and Mr. C. Daggy performed the Sec-

man, and Mr. C. Daggy performed the Secretary's duties.

On the motion of Mr. Hoag, a committee of three was appointed to nominate Trustees and a Superinteedent of the camp-meeting. The Rev. Messrs. Williamson, Berry, and Clough were appointed such Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Kennicott, it was determined to hold a camp-meeting this year, and, on the motion of the same member, a committee of three was appointed to fix the time, and length of time, for holding the meeting. The Rev. Messrs. Busby, Kennicott, and Hitchcock were appointed such Committee.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Stockbridge, Hoag, and Tompkins, was appointed to prepare resolutions of respect to Juseph E. Brown, deceased.

The Treasurer's report was read, and referred to the Rev. Mr. Patten for investigation.

THE COMMITTEE ON TIME having retired to perform its work, returned

having retired to perform its work, returned, and made a report recommending that the camp-meeting begin Wednesday, Aug. 20, and close Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Mr. Bradley moved to amend the report so as to hold the meeting for two weeks.

The consideration of the report will temporarily postponed.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows: Trustees—A. G. Lane, for three years; George B. Swift, for the unexpired term of Joseph E. Brown; W. S. Verity and Byron Schermerhorn, for three years; and the Rev. W. C. Willing for Superintendent of the camomeeting. That part of the report was adopted relating to the Trustees, and the Association took a recess for lunch.

After recess Mr. Buering presented a resolution instructing the Trustees to allow TRE MUNNING OF NO RAILBOAD TRAINS to the camp-meeting on the Sabbath day; and,

Commissioner Specific and the freed that the body was quite canable of attending to the Commissioner Specific in the chair; said have agreeable to a postponement, atthours he believed the report should be adopted. There had been no star-chamber work/over the Commissioner Specific contracts. He moved, as a mendment, to notice on the resulting of the substance of the state of the s

BOTH SIDES OF THIS QUESTION.

The street cars and the railroad trains were the poor man's carriages. If the trains were not run more would hitch up their horses and carriages and come there. He would rather even if people came out for picuic purposes on the Subbath that they should be where they could hear through the trees the swelling hymns. He thought they had just as good a right to come out of the city on a train operated by four or five men as the country people had to come there by employing a hundred men to hitch up their carriages and wagons.

Mr. Kennicott was in lavor of the Sunday trains. They could not make brick without straw, and if this meeting wanted these Trustees to do this, they must get some one else to take the responsibility for the success of the meeting. No one could ask the Trustees to try to control the 1,500 teams that would come there on the Sabbath-day if the trains were taken off. The uncody hack-drivers from the city profaned the day and violated all law, human and divine.

faned the day and violated all law, human and divine.

Mr. Patten said the evil was in having the camp-meeting held over Sunday. A committee composed of Chicago clergymen and laymen had organized for the purpose of securing a better observance of the Sabbath. In the face of this fact and the growing sentiment on this subject, he would not dare to indorse any movement looking to the running of Sunday trains. If the Sunday trains were run, he did not think he could announce the camp-meeting from his puloit.

Mr. Busby said this question seemed to be whether they should have a camp-meeting on the Sabbath at all. If people come there with teams they were just as responsible as if the Trustees authorized the running of trains, for they furnished the cause.

Mr. Hitchcock said that they had been holding a camp-meeting at Barrington, and there were more roughs and rowdles there than he had ever seen before. There was more iniquity going on than he had ever heard on such an occasion;

**YET THERE HAD BEEN NO TRAINS RUN.

going on than he had ever heard on such an occasion;

YET THERE HAD BEEN NO TRAINS RUN.

He had been a member of a conference in Chicago which passed stringent Sunday laws. The next Sunday he had seen some of the very men who had voted for those stringent measures, clinging to the guards of the street-cars, going to hear a star preacher. He did not think this consistent. He wanted to be shown the moral law which would be violated by the running of Sunday trains. He was somewhat puzzled to secount for the sudden awakening of these men's tender consciences which had laid dormant for sixteen years.

Mr. Caldwell, who had sat for some time listening, said he had no new light, and he still maintained his original views. Some of the most successful camp-meetings he had ever attended were not run on Sunday.

Mr. Bradley said they had tried starting a camp-meeting on Monday and closing it on Saturday. The result had been that the first half of the week was spent in getting settled in the camp, and the last half in tearing up to go home. He and his wife had arrived at home on Saturday night tired and cross, and all day Sunday hight hich was not full of desecation. He could not favor the running of Sunday trains.

Mr. Williamson said the question really amounted to

WHETHER THET SHOULD HAVE A CAMP-MEET-ING AT ALL.

the people to come the day before and stay the thing through. He wanted a camp-meeting with no profit in R. He was inclined to run the train without percentage on Bunday. They could not out themselves on record as in favor of a Sunday train. He would rather have no emp-meeting at all.

Mr. ford said this subject should be considered as to fis result. He had donbted once whether it was expedient and for the best good of the Church to hold camp-meetings on Sunday. He had come to the conclusion that it was best to hold these meetings on Sunday. They should choose the least of two swils in acting upon this matter. If less evil resulted from running the trains on Sunday they should run them. If more, they should not run them. He thought the Lord Jesus Christ cave them some light as what to do when He told the inquirer, "Obey the Commandments."

These remarks ended the debate, which was quite warm and spirited.

A rising vote was taken on the question of instructing the Trustees not to run Sunday vrains, which resulted in a vote of 13 for the resolution and 15 against. Thus the resolution was lost.

The other part of the resolution, regarding refreshments, was then taken up, and a good deal of inquiry ensued as to what was meant by the word

"REPRISHMENTA."

Mr. Boring said the resolution was intended to include watermelons, cigars, ice cream, lemonade, etc.

Mr. Patten was in favor of the prohibition. He related a melancholy histance of a number of young people from his church coming out there, and, instead of attending services, they had organized a watermelon-party. The subject was referred to the Trustees.

The Sunday-train quiestion came up again on the motion of Mr. Boring to instruct the Trustees to receive nothing from the profits of running the trains.

Mr. Keunicott said that the Trustees could not undertake to be responsible for the expense of the meeting if this resolution was not adopted.

Mr. Boring said that was not the thing. This train, then, was not run merely to get the people here, but to make a p

Hints to New Settlers.

For The Tribbne.

BY EDMUND KIRKE.

NO. II.

But often it may not be practicable for the workingman to organize so large a colony as the one we have outlined in a previous article. Often families can be got to emigrate from one neigh-borhood. What shall the intending settler do in such circumstances? Simply go with as many as he can get together; buy a smaller tract, where more land can be had hereafter; and make a nucleus around which other new-comers will gather in the future, and so form a larger settlement. If not more than five or six families can be induced to go in company, it may be well to buy 500 or 1,000 acres in some older lo-cality, where schools, and churches, and some sort of society are already established. Most of the farmers in West Virginia own about ten times as much land as they can profitably cultivate, and, being "land-poor," they will gladly sell large portions of their too extensive plantations at

poor," they will gladly sell large portions of their too extensive plantations at reasonable prices. And generally they will accept a cash payment of one-fourth or one-third on delivery of the seed, and give three, four, or five years upon the remainder of the purchase money. This remainder the settler can reasonably expect to pay, from the product of his land or forest, at maturity.

But, if the new-comer settles in an old neighborhood, let us bey of him not to fall into the idle, shiftless, unthrifty ways of the "native" resident. You may emulate his honest kindness, ungrudging hospitality, and general openheartedness; but do not take him for an example in matters of 'taste, comfort, or economy. Let your new home, though of lors, be the reverse of his bare, ebeciress, unsightly, and often dilapidated "double-barreled cabin." It is not necessary to be rich to make one's home attractive. The humblest cabin of logs or rough boards, overspread with vines, and shaded by wide-branching trees, is often a more beautiful object in a landsca; ethan the rich man's starely dwelling. Surround your home, then, with iruit and ornamental trees, cover it with vines and chimbing-plants, and inclose it with a next paling or well-set hedge, which shall give it a comfortable and homelike appearance. Have near it a well-kept garden, in which plants shall grow and flowering shrubs shall bloom in their season. Thus will you render your humble dwelling attractive to your own namily, as well as to strangers; and your wife and children will look back to their old home without regretful remembrances. If a more sortid motive is needed to stimulate you, he assured that beauty will "pay." It will double the value of your farm, and come back in solid currency if you ever want to sell your property.

But one of the workingmen for whom this is written has sent to us, asking now to der up A COLONT.

He says: "I am a mechanic in a large city, and in the small circle of my acquaintances I do not know ten men who know anything about the Southwest, or who can spare the money to go there to investigate the country. How can I get at the men who want to go, and how learn of a good location for a settlement?"

The general answer to these questions is, "Where there is a will there is a way"; and, if a man sets himself resolutely about anything, he can usually accomplish what he undertakes. But we may give the inquirer some useful hints if we tell him of the course parsued by an acquaintance of ours in similar circumstances. He was a baker, in a city of about 103,000 inhabitants. One day last summer he rode up to opr home in the country, and said to the writer, "Mr. Kirke, I want to get up a colony to go to Texas. You know all about the So.th and I want you to make a speech, describing the advantages of emigrating there, to a meeting I shall call to get up a company of settlers. I am sure you would like to help us workingmen, if it costs you only a little time and no money." We assented to this last remark, but ured to dissente him from going to Texas.—saying that the "northers" lare would be the death of him, and, before he had been in the State six months, he would be shivering over a rearring fire in use middle of May, and bewailing the day he had left a colder Mr. Williamson said the question reality amounted to whether that should have a consummated could not be wrong. He was unoesting in his own mind whether the camp-meeting should be held on Sunday or not.

Mr. Hitchcock put the very pertheent query as to whether it was not a questionable practice to hold any kind of meetings at all on Sunday—where people traveled to church on the streetcars for instance?

Mr. Williamson said that there was a difference between the ordinary meetings and camp-meeting. There was necessarily a good deal of lawlessness connected with a camp-meeting which did not persain to other meetings, and this they could not help.

Mr. Boring said, if the statements of Mr. Hitchcock were true and his positions were correct, he should not be in favor of any campineting at all. There was doubt in his mind as to some of the questions raised here. He was in favor of a camp-meeting for two weeks, with two Sundays in it, but he should advise

an employ to come the far before and stay the with a covering at it. It was made at a present the come of the control of a state of the control of a state of the control of a state of the result. He shall doubted one of the control of the control of a state of the control of

for advice and direction about particular locations. We believe that the one who helps another to help himself is doing him the highest kind of service, and, at the same time, is casting upon the waters bread that may return, after many days, ready-buttered to his own dinner-table. Therefore, any one may apply to us freely, and we will cheerfully give him such guidance as we can; and, if we can do nothing else, we can refer him to some one among a score of our West Virginia acquaintances who would not inislead him to save the whole State from the doom of Sodom and Gomorrah.

But let the applicant for our advice remember to inclose a stamp for reture-postage. This a a small matter to speak about, but we are told "not to despise the day of small things"; and fifty letters in a day would cost this present writer precisely \$1.50, which is more than he may realize from the time and thought he has given to this matter. What would our triends who omit to inclose stamps for return-postage think of a church-goer who, in addition to occupying a pew tree of rent, should require the preacher to pay him for the trouble he was at in listening to his sermons?

Cartino Theorem the wirst trying period

The first year will be the most trying period to the new-settler. His expenses will be heavy, his income light. It will require time to get the bearings of his new location, and to accustom himself to its new conditions. He will make mistakes and failures, and by the end of the year will be a wiser, and it may be a sadder, man.

the year will be a wiser, and it may be a sadder, man.

But let him not be discouraged. Energy, pluck, and perseverance are sure to conquer in the end. It will be a vast deal to have made a beginning; and the settler must not expect to attain in one year all the results that be would like to accomplish. He can "make the wilderness to biossom as the rose," but not in a day, nor in ten months. Silent and slow is the way that Nature operates, and man must imitate Nature if he would impress additional beauty upon her beautiful features. Let the settler plant his vine and his fig-tree; let him water them with patience, and tend them with care; and, our word for it, he will yet drink of the wine and rest binuself under the snadow.

CLOSING WORDS.

We have thus glanced rapidly and imperfectly

CLOSING WORDS.

We have thus glanced rapidly and imperfectly at the character and resources of this "Workingman's Paradise,"—West Virginia. We have shown the richness of its soil, the excellence and variety of its timber, and the extent of its coal and iron deposits; and we have spoken of the sainbrity of its climate, of its close proximity to all the great markets, and its central position at the half way station between the East and the West,—which, of itself, is a prophecy of the greatness of its future; and we have shown, too, that its intimense natural resources only await the Ithuriel-touch of Industry to be aroused into almost boundless activity. It only remains to say to the workingman for whom these articles have been written, that the cry of its people is now, "Come over and till our rich soils, and delve in our inexhaustitude mineral mountains. Eat with us or the fruit of our fields, our orenards, and our dairies, and breathe our genial, health-giving air, which doubles every physical enjoyment, and robs even adversity of one-half its bitterness." This is what the people of West Virginia are now saying to the industrious poor man of the North; and let the poor man hear, and answer. "I will go." And the the good men, who would exait work and elevate the workingman, go with him.

MAT.

MACHINERY. NEW AND SECOND-HAND

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Part: With me your Relief has worked wonthe last three years I have had frequent and
acts of sciatics, sometimes extending from
regions to my ankles, and at times in both ower limbs.

During the time I have been thus afflicted, I have lied almost all the remedies recommended by wise and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to

NEURALGIA.

INFLUENZA Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For headache, whether sick or nervous: rheu lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spin-neys: pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelflag joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pain kinds, chilDiains and frostbites, Hadway's Re-lief will afford immediate case, and its contin-tor a few days effect a permanent ours. Price,

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Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladden Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart

Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheamatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
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The application of the Ready Relief to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort. and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drope in half a tumbler of water in a few minutes cure Crampa. Spaems, Sour Stoms Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrheea, Dyneau Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains. Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWA RRADY RELIEF with them. A few drops in wi will prevent sickness or pains from change of wa It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a sain

FEVER AND AGUE.

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Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.
SCROPULA OR SYPHILITIC. HEREDITARY OR
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EPIT SEATED IN THE
Langs or Stomach, Skin or Bonca, Flesh er
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS. AND VITIATING
THE FUIDS.
Chronic Rheumatiam, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling,
Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerona Affectiona, Syphilitic
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Liver Complaint, &c. LIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS Urinsry and Weamb Diseases. Gravel, Diabetes, Drong, Stoppiege of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Fright's Diseases, Control of Urine, Fright's Drong, Stoppiege of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Fright's Drong, Control of Control of Water in Control of Con

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED By Dr.RADWAY'S REMEDIES. DR. RADWAY & CO., 82 Warren-st., N.Y.

DR. RADWAY'S Woven Wire Mattress REGULATING PILLS

"False and True."

How One Contributor Found that Truth-Telling Did Not Pay.

me Mystifying Talk About Disembodied Spirits.

Eve's Apple Scrape Defended by a Lady in Council Bluffs.

Another High-Sounding Letter from the Wilds of Rockford.

Hancous Contributions on All Kinds of Subjects.

AN OPEN LETTER, Dedicated to one toho "hath netter store of toes than brain,"]

sit, all alone, in my chamber to-night
(The others are off to the play)

nd dream, in the glow of the soft-shaded light, Of some one that's dear and—away.

ook I've been reading has dro ercely took note when it sank-

debonnaire bero is F---ast week I'd an offer of money and ease,

Last week I'd an offer of money and case,
(So said the daft writer, at least),
And I. who am poor and naknowa, if I please
May reign as a queen at life's feast.
But, though I confess upon diamonds to deat,
("Unknown" thought that movement a flank),
A choking sensation gets up in my throat
When I think of a life without F—...

So I'm forced to decline: "My thanks, sir, but no! Your 'forty years' search has not taught you,

That even a woman may rank beart allove diamonds. Adieu, sir! For me-MANUE.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS.

SAND BURN—Your letter, saide from being a rather commonplace piece of literature at the cest, was noticeable for the indiscriminate use

A young lady from Bockford, whose style is ikingly similar to that of Oppopouux, has mething to say in to-day's Home concerning se laws of nature, and uses them to accoun

The ladies of The Home are requested by a ninister's wife to decide the, to her, very important question of whether or not she shall ive up the society of a young gentleman friend thout whom the neighbors are gossiping. A reference to her letter on this question will give ns qualified to answer it any further inion they may wish.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards at e at Room 36 TRIBUNE Building:

THE HOME CLUB.

To the Editor of The Transac.

CRICAGO, June 26.—An adjourned meeting of The Trisune Home Club was held this afternoon in the club-room of the Tremont House. As it was held for the purpose of discussing certain subjects which will probably be acted upon it the next regular meeting, there will be no report at present.

The next regular business meeting will take place Thursday, July 10, at 1:30 p.m., at the Tremont House.

Shakspeare says:

What's in a name? That which we call a rose.

Shakepeare says:
What's in a name? That which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet.

Some time ago, when I wrote an occasional letter for Ti'e Home, there appeared one Saturday a little letter from Kittle, of Racine. My friends accused me of writing the article, and, though it was nothing to any one's discredit, nor do I remember whether it had any particular merit, yet I thought of writing in defense of my nom de plume.

For some reason, however, I neglected to do so.

For some resson, however, I neglected to do so.

When I opened The Home of last Saturday's paper and iound the name Kitty signed to the poess, I could not help but wonder if any one would think that the "love-lorn maiden who told her story in verse" was I.

But as the name was spelled differently, and my friends know that I could not write even a rhyme if I tried, I came to the conclusion that no one would credit me with the lines.

But as one and another have asked "Did you write that poem?" I thought that Kitty should have full credit.

We all become attached to a name, and, even though ours may be a homely one, we want full possession of it. I will allow that mine is rather an undignisied one for a Secretary, but long ago, under peculiar circumstances, the name became identified with me; and, after writing my first letter to the public, upon the impulse of the moment, I signed misself Kittie, and as such have been known in The Home.

When I cease to hold the office I do in the Club, and should I continue to write, some other way may be devised. But at present, with the Conductor's permission, I shall continue to be known as

TRUTH VS. FALSEHOOD.

TRUTH VS. FALSEHOOD.

THE SAD EXPERIENCE OF CRAT.

To the Restor of The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., June 24.—Oh, no! F. and Evangeline, I did not drown myself, for on my way to the river I met a triend, who invited me to take a dish of ice-cream with ner.

"Got any money?" said I, in astoviahment (alse was a married woman, you know). "No, of course I haven't," she replied; "but there comes my husband, and I'll ask him for some." As he approached she said, "Jonn, pleasegive me a quarter, woo's you!" and to my utter amazement, instead of exclaiming, "Good heavens! what have you done with that half-dollar I gave you hast week?" he plunged his hand in his pocket, drew up a lot of silver, selected a 20-cent place and handed it to her, saying, sadly: "Make it go as far as you can, Jane." You see there had been a walking-match at the Tapernacle, and the tramp he bet on instead of overlapping every one, as was expected, got draadfully overlapped himself, and John lost \$75 by it, and he felt that they must economize and reduce their expenses; so said, "Make it go as far as you can, Jane." And she made it go a hock and a balf,—to the first re-cream saloon.

I see many of The Home contributors consider that telling the truth would be a very hazardous experiment, and so it would, but telling the other thing is also dangerous. Having tried both ways, I am prepared to prove that statement. I think, we should tell "the truth"—occasionally; and that "Allways speak the truth" is a very excellent motto if lived up to—moderately. We cannot read the stars and discover what may occur; we cannot with mortal eyes pierce through the mists of futurity, and so I dare not advise you when to tell the truth or not tell it; all I can do is to recommend a judicious mixture of the two secording to your own judgment, and guite near and dear to me. I do this, not to gain fame or notoriety, but with

Ingly at a whip that was hauging in ominous inactivity over the looking glass."
"No, marm," said I; "uo, marm; we won't
take a bit "; and, seemingly satisfied, she went
out, and departed. We crossed to the window,
watched until she turned the corner, and then
Amelia "boosted" and I climbed, and in five
minutes the maple-sugar was disappearing at
the rate of ten pounds an hour. All at once
Amelia went to the cupboard, put her sugar
away, and when I affectionately incuired
what was the matter sile said "she was
sick" (perfidious female), and that "she didn't
like sugar any way"; but what made her sick,
as afterwards learned, was the fact that my anot
han come softly back and was meanly looking
through the crack of the door, and Amelia saw
her, out did not tell me because she "owed me
one" for punching her doll's eyes out the day
before.

one" for punching her doll's eyes out the day before.

I (your dupe) sympathized with her, regretted that she should feel indisposed at so inopportune a time, and, in the infinite kindsess of my heart, ate her lump for her, and then washed my face and hands, combed my hair, and was getting my Sunday-school lesson when sunt returned. Upon entering she immediately asked if we had "touched that sugar," to which I aspromptly responded, "No"; while, to my surprise, Amelia began to cry and owned the.

In less time than it takes to tell it my aunt (who was a very expeditious woman at times) had kissed and forgiven Amelia and thrashed me.

who was a very expeditious woman at times had kissed and forgiven Amelia and thrashed me.

Now, in the above case, it would have been better to have told the truth, as any one can see. There and then I decided to be truthful henceforth, which was a very bad resolution, as the following will prove.

Time passed, and one winter I found myself out of employment. My shekels of sliver and shekels of gold consisted of one solitary nickel that did not jingle in my pocket because it had nothing to jingle against. I was very hungry, not having eaten anything for a couple of hours, and I was also cold, my overskirt being two months behind the style. It was at this critical and perilous moment of my existence that the crisis of my hie approached and my temptation came. The editor of the Pickerville Buque, who had been a friend of my father's (be was an innocent, guileless old man, always getting into good-for-nothing company without even suspecting, and that is how be got acquisinted with the editor), offered me a situation as reporter on his paper—and I accepted. Do not condemn me too hastily, but remember my youth and my poverty; remember that I did not then know that a reporter required cheek, brains, and good looks, three commodities of which I was entirely destitute; remember all these things, and forgive me as I have forgiven myself.

A few days passed without excitement; no

myself.

A few days passed without excitement; no one got drunk, no one eloped with any one else's wite.—in fact, everybody was distractingly good, commonplace, and humdrum. There was a case of genuine small-pox up-stairs over the office, but the editor, who was not very enterprising, I suspect, consigned my glowing description of fit to oblivion; some wood-sheds and smoke-houses burned down, but, of course, I could not "spread" much in reporting such a smoke-houses burned down, but, of course, I could not "spread" much in reporting such a configeration, and I began to despair of ever-immortalizing myself. But at last the golden opportunity arrived, as I fondly hoped, and I was sent to the residence of Mr. Jenkins, a wealthy citizen, who was supposed to be dying, and who unfortunately did die soon after my agrival. A reporter for the Puckerwise Broader was also there. The editors of the two papers were as deadly engages as rival widowers who are candidates for the hand of the same school girl.

widowers who are candidates for the hand of the same school girl.

The next morning the following notice appeared in the respective papers, mine being entirely true, the other mostly untrue. (How mine ever passed muster and got into print remains an unexplained mystery to this day; but I hope none of you will doubt that it did appear.) From the Broadax:

"Last evening, at his late residence, 21 King street, James A. Jenkins departed this life at 10 o'clock. Our reporter, who was present, states that the scene in the room of the dying man was truly beartrending. His children stood weeping beside his bed, and his wife, overcome with grief, fainted, and was carried from the room. Mr. Jenkins was a true Christian, an upright, honorable citizen; a true friend, and a kind and indulgent husband and fainer. In his death the city and country have sustained a great loss. His bereaved wife and children have the sympathy of a large circle of friends and acquaintances." From the Buyle:

"Our friends and patrons, the widows whom has heated the cryphase be has swindled. "Our friends and patrons, the widows whom he has cheated, the orphans be has swindled, and the public generally will be delighted to learn that old Jim Jenkins died last night at his late residence, 21 King street, at 10 o'clock sharp. His lilness has been long and severe, hate residence, 21 kmg street, at 10 o'clock sharp. His illues has been long and severe, but it was feared at one time that it would not prove fatal. After the old man had 'perged out,' and the children were standing around speculating about the will, an officious wretch (reporter for the Broaden) declared he was not dead, but only in a 'sinking spell.' The scene in the room at this time was truly appaling. The children broke into howls and tears, and Mrs. J., horrified at the announcement, became insensible, and was borne from the room. The physician was recalled, who won the hearts of all present, and restored peace and happiness, by assuring us he was completely dead. Mr. Jenkins was never known to bet on the wrong horse, and could beat 'Hpyle' himself playing 'seven up,'—the only praiseworthy things that can be said of him. His wife and family have the congratulations of the entire community.' Fifteen minutes after the paper came out the editor came into the room, and I saved my life by my agility in getting down the back stairs and biding behind the ash-barrel. Char.

WHAT IS SPIRIT?

ASKING HIMSELP HARD QUESTIONS. To the Estire of The Tribune.

ROCHELLE, Ill., June 21.—We are in the midst of a vast revolution, caused by an awakening of the people from a mental stupor: they have arrayed all their intellectual forces against old fables, creeds, and dogmas, which have held them in bondage. That which only twenty-five years ago was considered impossible is now a daily occurrence. Thomas Paine, now a quite orthodox individual, and a believer in God and immortality, but who then was considered an incarnation of all evil, and his doctrines most dangerous and execrable, is superseded by Ingersoli and philosophers of his school, who preach doctrines as much more radical than Paine as his were in advance of those of Luther and Caivin; and the immense popularity of Ingersoll and his doctrines prove that the popularity of thought. The popularity of Swing, and the apposits feeling towards his Caivinsite prosecutor, prove again that the people demand preachers of advanced, theral, original, and scientific thought,—leaders that dare battle with the hidden mysteries of Nature, scholars who dare inquire even into the possibility of a God and eternal life.

Thus the people lead, and the Church follows. Thus has it ever been. As the critical sense becomes aroused, they have fooked around and made popular the doctrines of him who nearest represented and revealed to them the truth as they conceived it.

A demand for libersi, bold thought and truth lies dormant within the mind of the church-goer. He goes here and thers, but receives no response to the yearnings of his mind. Therefore the empty benches. He goes to hear Beecher, Thomas, Swing, and Ingersoll, and whosoever of these great men most adequately supplies this demand, there he will ingger, there find sweet sympathy and ample gratification for his intellect. Thus the people lead, advance, and evilare religion.

Of late, those preachers seem to be the most encouraged by large and lenges, there find sweet sympathy and ample gratification for his intellect. Thus the people lead, advance,

substance, is to be material, is to be real, is to occupy space. Anything that exists, that has form, outline, parts, is by its nature material. Whatever portion of space this body occupies, there nothing eise, no other body, can exist. To penstrate through space, other bodies, no matter how dense or how serial, must make room for or give way to it. Two particles of matter cannot occupy the same space at the same time. Immaterial substance is a contradiction of ideas,—an impossibility.

Then, if the "soul" of man or "spirit" is real and material, it would occupy space; all alike could see it, recognize and comprehend it; all doubt would vanish by the knowledge. Science don't recognize it, but ignores it. The scalpel-cannot lay it bare. Our strongest telescopes and microscopes are alike inadequate to discover even a vestige or a particle of soul or spirit matter.

The soul or spirit, then, cannot possibly be material.

material.

Then, if not material,—if, as Webster says, it is immaterial,—this confession, this definition, annihilates it at once. It is, then, nothing. Has no body, form, weight, or tangibility, and, constitute of the constitut

of matter, force, and organism, invented the idea to explain the cause of the mental phenomens, or power of thought.

All that exists is material. At any rate, we can have no knowledge of anything outside of this. If not material, real, corporeal, it must forever remain as naught to us. A belief in anything immaterial must forever remain a blind faith, and impossible of absolute demonstration.

Matter is an aggregation of atoms, These atoms are real, yet, it is supposed, are so small that an ultimate atom is inconceivable to scientists, even with the aid of the most powerful microscope. So we can seen and comprehend tists, even with the aid of the most powerful microscope. So we can seen and comprehend atoms only in an aggregated form.

All matter is endowed with, or possesses, certain physical or chemical forces or attributes. There is no such thing as a dead atom, dead matter, or material, not pregnant with vital force, essences of life, or other properties. These forces are matter,—this matter is force. They are co-existent, inseparable, and entirely dependent upon each other.

Matter existing to-day is of itself sufficient proof to the logician that it is eternal and infinite. If the infinite neat a time were connectivable when

Matter existing to-day is of itself sufficient proof to the logician that it is eternal and infinite. If in the infinite nast a time were conceivable when matter was not, when all was nothing, infinite space, eternal vacuum, and this were real,—no matter if there were a God or not,—nothing would exist to-day. Something cannot spring from nothing. So, matter existing to-day is absolute proof that it is infinite, eternal, and sever could have existed or been created.

Matter, owing to its inherent properties or elementa, is continually in motion. It forever changes in its aggregation of particles and assumes new conditions and forms. The various combinations of the different aggregations of matter will produce, unaided by supernatural power, all the various results, forms, bodies, arimals, and human beings in the universe.

al, soil, water, air, etc.

Now, the difference in these two products of matter will at once be apparent. The one is aubtle structure composed of organs and complicated parts, which, combined, form one harmoplicated parts, which, combined, form one harmonious wholes, as the wheels, springs, etc., make the watch. The other is simply an aggregation of atoms, like fluids, air, stone, etc.

Again, matter, according to Webster, is divided into "three kinds: solids, liquids, aeriform." Yet all alike are but aggregations of particles more or less held together or attracted by force of cohesion, and a real, absolute solid body is supposed to be an impossibility. A solid body of steel resisting the strain of a thousand horse-power, as well as the diamond sparkling in its magnificence and supposed indestructibility, are nothing but minute particles held together by mighty and hidden forces which pervade all matter.

The morganic condition of matter is spontane-

ous, instantaneous; but the organic structure is the result of size we olution and a growth of time. Thus light penetrates the pores of a stone, board, or a window pane, and without a disentregation of the construction of either one of these things, as also does electricity, magnetism, air, and other subtle fluids, all inorganic substance. But here the possibility ceases. While the inorganic may penetrate the organic body cannot penetrate a window-glass or brick wail without entitely destroying either its own identity or the body with which it comes in contact.

Now, a spirit to be possible must be organic, and to be organic must be subject to the laws and forces of the material universe. Spiritualists are the only class believing in the existence of spirits who claim to prove practically what Christiats only believe in the abstract. In the absence, then, of any intelligent definition of spirit within the Church, let us examine the pretensions of Spiritualists.

The latter claim that spirits are identical in appearance with the body. Now, if this be true, they must occupy space, be subject to the physical laws of attraction, chemical affinity, change, decay and death: also possess internal organs as when in life, to give them outline, form, etc. If not possessed of times, oral, heart, stomach, abdomen, etc., what gives them outline, form, etc. If not possessed of the organs, which give the body shape, how can they breathe, live, exist? If not possessed of the organs, which give the body shape, how can they enjoy individual consciousness?

Again, if formed of an actual body, in the image of man, how can it ever get to Heaven, to a stmosphere? Are not all bodies subject to natural law, and no pasticle, body, or being can possibly set outside of this carth's sast orbit.

But again, if real, how does if "escape" from the body after death? If organic, how can each individual member. limb, bone, muscle, nerve, artery, uait, tooth, hair, cell, and globule extericate itself from its physical counterpart and from its fe

TRANSCENDENT.

POOR PINGREY.

NORE ABUSE OF HIS ARTICLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, ia., June 24.—I wonder if the readers of The Home noticed the article in THE TRIBUNE of a week or two ago by D. H. Pingrey! Such a strade of abuse and misrepresentation of woman seldom appears in print.

This champion woman-hater warns all women to beware of pitfalls if they venture beyond the sphere he prescribes for them, and then tells them, as though they had never heard it before, that "the mother of the race fell from her high estate by partaking of forbidden fruit."

This is an old, old story, which men have rung in woman's ears ever since the creation, and has

prevalled on to eat of the fruit; while all that was necessary to secure his downfail was to offer him the apple. We are not told that he either warned, remonstrated, or objected, or that any promises or persuasions were resorted to to entice him. And then, when he was inquired of by the Creator as to what he had done, he meanly tried to shield himself from punishment by throwing the blame on the woman,—just as the Pingreys of these days are doing. How any one can read the story of the Garden of Eden and gather therefrom that woman committed the greater sin, or showed the weakest intellect, is beyond my comprehension; and I am glad that the women of this age are reading this story for themselves with an enlightened judgment, and giving it the just weight it deserves as a guide to their own actions.

Another wise remark of D. H. Pingrey is, that women in these days " hold on to their maiden names like grim death." Well, why should they not? Wust is there so criminal in this fact? Were not their names given them by their parents at their begtism, or otherwise, and have they not a right to be called by them? Mr. Pingrey would not feel it right to require him to give up the name of David and take that of Mary. Then by what right or logic can he insist upon Mary giving up her own name and taking that of David? There are some women after Mr. Pingrey's own heart who, on estering marriage, drop their own Christian names and write and call themselves Mrs. John, Mrs. Tom, Dick, and Harry, for Mrs. Gen., Mrs. Judge, and Mrs. Col.; but the women of mark, not only of these days, but of all time, have held on to their maiden names. The women of the Bible were only known by their maiden names; and all Queens, Princesses, Empresses, all poets, writers, lecturers, teachers, all women of any note, away down through all time, as well as of our day, have held on to their maiden names. The women of the Bible were only known by hear maiden pames; and all Queens, Princesses, Empresses, all poets, writers, lecturers, teachers, all wom which they individually have made famous and historical?

Indeed, why should any woman give up her maiden name? In fact, she camot. There is no law or rule requiring or permitting it. A deed, or mortgage, or other legal document would be worthless should a woman sign her name John, instead of her maiden name, Mary. And where women are voters, as they now are in some States, they could not register in any other than their own maiden names.

Then why all this ado up D. H. Pingrey over such a matter, as though the women who "hold on to their maiden names" had committed some great offense against society and their own womanhood? Verily, the Pingrey is poorly off for argument against a cause he would kill, when he resorts to such stuff as the article under notice is composed of. Were he endowed with half the common synse, ability, and intelligence possessed by the women he writes down, his letters might be entitled to some respect and consideration; but, as it is, they will have no more effect on accasible minds than the tarking of a puppy. Women will continue to use the powers the good God has given them, in such manner as they please, just the same as though D. H. Pingrey had never followed them with his bark and growl, and warned them against pitfalls and forbidden apples. A. B.

TEMPERANCE. NOTHING LIKE PROHIBITION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. favor of prohibition.

If he is in favor of prohibition, to be consistent he must vote the prohibitory ticket. Prohibition is the only true foundation on which to establish a temperance State or community. establish a temperance State or community. The experience of the past has demonstrated this beyond refutation. The man therefore who votes against prohibition votes against temperance. He votes against the wisdom of manand man's Creator. Such wisdom has ever used force in the subjugation of evil. Evil can only be successfully restrained by force. Our Revolutionary fathers found it necessary to resort to force against British oppression even to the shedding of blood, considering "resistance to tyrants obedience to God." And the grand result of their resort to arms is shown in the en-

force against British oppression even to the snedding of blood, considering "resistance to tyrants obedience to God." And the grand result of their resort to arms is shown in the enduring freedom and nationality of this country. More than this, in the War of the Rebellion, under the guidance of Lincoin, we found it necessary with bloody hands to lay secession in its final grave.

Force in Christian hands against the unreasonable and brute force of the wicked is the moral isw under which we are constituted. And God in Heaven applied the same rule in hurling Satan with bis rebellious grew out of Heaven into the abyss of woe.

Bo we must cast out the devil of alcohol from our country just as arson, murder, treason, and rebellion can only be suppressed and prevented by condign punishment. God's law is the prohibition of evil; and man's law, if he would be virtuous and happy, must be the law of prohibition.

Hence the cursed source of so much evil in this country, alcoholic liquors, should be prohibited just as strennously as arson, murder, or rebellion,—made a subject of National concern and prohibition just as much as any other helmons crime. And the sure way for our country's redemition from the curse of drunkenness is the prohibition both of the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors. Save the inebriate by putting liquor out of his reach by prohibition.

And the time will come when this will be thoroughly dons. The education of the young into the doctrine and practice of total abstinence is the right step in the right direction. To have our young men go to the polis with prohibition baliots is a grander achievement in the cause of human progress than to have them march to war with bayonets. Bring the young up to be the friends and exemplars of temperance is the right step in the right direction. To have our young men to accomplish when they come upon the stage of action with prohibition baliots is a grander achievement in the partial success of the temperance cause. The prome has a subject of opposi

NATURE'S LAWS.

A PARTY WHO BELIEVES IN THEM.

A PARTY WHO BELLEVES IN THEM.

To the Believ of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 23.—Philosophers and scientists, ecclesiastics and rationalists have employed all their original and acquired abilities, for many centuries, to explain the riddle of death, yet no voice from the "innumerable caravan that has moved to the pale anades of the dead" has ever returned a message to clear up this impenetrable mystery. The evidences which have floated down the stream of time in fragments of tradition and mythology, or which have floated out, meteor-like, in the revelations of Oriental literature and the inspirations of the Rebrew prophets, are established upon no foundations of authority or raisbility amount manula.

this century. They might possess a shadow of truth, but the probabilities are many and un

renison.

It is also recorded that Joshus commanded the sun to stand still upon Gibeon and the moon in the Valley of Ajulon, and they remained stationary for twelve hours. Now, is there the remotest possibility that the examined is we and the common of t motest possibility that the established laws and order of the solar system can be interrupted by any warrior auxious to prolong a carnival of blood and slaughter? It it not also reasonable to suppose that a disembodied spirit, if such exist, can speak through a human organization as intelligently as the angel did through the mediumship of Balsam's beast, which conversed in Hebrew and said to his master, "What have I done unto thee that thou hast smitten me these three times?" If Palestine donkers

similar capacity!
It is a problem of physiology and natural billosophy, difficult to determine, in what mannights in the stomach of a fish, without food or atmosphere. Was it probable or possible for a vessel of the dimension of Noah's Ark to contain a pair of all the living organizations which peopled earth, ar, and sea! It is very proper to inquire how they could exist in a structure pitched within and without, possessing not one open window for ventilation. Where did Capt. Noah get his food, adapted to all the fauns of the lands and the myrisd inhabitants of the sea! The three ancient worthies who were cast into the flery furnace, heated seven times hotter than the ordinary temperature, escaped without even a blister. The walls of Jericho fell down from the reverberation of the blast of trumpets, which separated the stone from the cement.

cement.

How many trumpets would be required in this modern era to overthrow the great Chinese wall, arching the mountains and spanning the villages for a distance of 1,500 miles!

There is not one authenticated instance where the Almighty has ever, in His supervision of the the Almighty has ever, in His supervision of the universe, annuiled or suspended a single natural law. The astronomer Proctor, in his book entitled "Other Worlds Than Ours," justly remarks: "We know that certain laws have been assigned to the universe, and we know also that these laws are never abrogated. All things happen according to set physical laws. The whole scheme of the universe must needs be so perfect that direct intervention cannot at any time be required."

The lightning will strike a church as often as it will a theatre. Tornadoes do not discrimi-

it will a theatre. Tornadoes do not discriminate between Christians or heathen. Contagions diseases prevait to an equal extent among sinners and saints. An intelligent conception of natural laws, and a strict conformity to their operation and requirements, will increase human happiness and longevity to a greater degree than the acceptance and vindication of theories and philosophies which have no real foundation or merit in reason or fact.

A GENERAL EPISTLE

ADDRESSED TO VARIOUS PERSONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

St. Joseph, Mich., June 14.—Egypt bas exactly expressed my ideas in regard to advice for Sim P. Chad. By all means, O super-widower, with the big, big heart, take another "rib," If she does not die soon (but she will, if she's septical of the state of the sible), don't wait for that happy event, but take another before she's dead. Take two, take three, take a dozen. Don't think of going to Utah; we need just such reformers as you here. But be sure, Simou, to be as happy as you can in these rich possessions while here below, for when you get to Heaven I'm afraid you'll be kind of lonely without them. And Pan's suggestion as to the new "wife-killing process" is so good that he or she ought

killing process" is so good that he or she ought to procure a patent. But possibly it was not altogether original. Simon's fertile brain may have conceived it prior to No. 2's death. But, come to think, he would have had no motive then, as she had "fine health and a perfect physique."

Weren't Selah's views rather—a—a—deep for the subject under discussion! Have you never heard this. Selah: "Answer a fool according to his folly"!

Dear, excitable Joy, possibly Simon was joking all the time, and if, by-and-by, you should discover that be was, wouldn't you feel a little sorry you had agitated yourself so much! "It gives one an awful wrench to kick at nothing," you know.

How acceptable is a little dignity just here. How nicely Mr. Conductor arranges all the advice. Thanks, Polka Dot, "Variesy is the spice of life."

California, have you ever been away from

California, have you ever been away from home, in a strange country, where the people spoke a different language from your own,—where, after vainly trying with your imperfect accent to make yourself understood, you had become terribly lonely and desolated. Then if there came to you one from your native land, who could understand you, have you noticed how pleased and grateful you were? Even though he were a stranger, that he seemed an old triend? Of course it was not the people's fault that they did not understand you, nor your own, for that matter.

Well, how shall? express it? After having my ideas of our Heavenly Facher considered harsh and cruel by so many writers, it is so pleasant, O Caliente Fornalis, to discover one who is also able to reconcile justice with love; who can understand that to a black-hearted villam Heaven itself would be hell. Your ideas of Heaven are so sensible and beautiful that I think none can disagree with them. Let me briefly answer you,—for Forty Years says it is "dreadfully unmannerly" ito talk of this. I also believe "faith without works is dead." Truly, better, far better, to be "an honest doubter than a dishouest heliever." Nothing in the universe can be so low, so base, as a hypocrite. Suffici?

Ethel, how I wish you had a dozen brothers. I could then be so perfectly sure of twelve youths who would not "go to the bad." Oh, that there were more sisters, and mothers, and wives who thought as you do about letting the poor "masculines" have some peace and comfort at home. Oh, that more ladies would be willing to sacrifice fastidiousness for the sake of those so dear to them.

And, after all, how much more lenient young ladies are with other girls' brothers than they are with their own. How much less the smoke of a cigar nauscates them when the "weed" is held by some one else's brother! "O, consistency, thou art a jewel!" It think a sister has more influence with a brother than she can ever imagine or suspect. It is so much easier for a big brother to couless his errers ("larks") you call them, don't you boys it os one on

not present when Portia dared Shylock out Antonio's heart, for there isn't the possible doubt in my mind but what he have been successful and two soulings.

er-oath or an ace taken internally to the poor victim.

But "to return to the ascent of Mt. Vesuvius." Forty Years, you really must not go away foreved We'll nope you will not, anyway. Hope, you know, is comething one can't destroy. Even after inquisitive Pandors had opened the mysterious chest, thereby allowing all evils to escape, she managed to shut down the lid in time to retain Hope; and ever since it has lived to bless mankind. all evils to escape, she managed to effet down the lid in time to retain Hope; and ever since it has lived to bless mankind.

But how foolish to argue with a man to gain his consent. How foolish to say anthing, except "Please do this," or "please do not." Still, it's pleasant to be foolish, intentionally, sometimes, Ergo, Forty Years, don't fold your tent like the Arab,—of whom we've heard so much lately that we're loclined to wish he had never been born. You know that way down in your heart you always despised Virgil's Æneas for leaving Carthage and the sorrowing Dido. You know you always despised Napoleon for deserting Josohine,—like a billiospher,—and you know you will always despise fourself if you desert this Home,—with the sweet sisters who write such nice, kind words to you, to which you have the exquisite pleasure of responding in the curtest "thanks."—and the sour sisters who stold you, and the indifferent sisters, and the brothers, and these, and aunts. I say if you willfully desert all these for the sake of stern philosophy, you ought to be consigned to a lone room, with a cold grate and an empty tipe, forever and forever. Good-by, Forty Years; if you become wearled with your "tub," if the "philosophy and reason is which alone is contentinent." fail to satisfy, some time just come and tao at The Home doer, ever so gently, and some one will bet you fa. Some one will place the large rocking-chair close up

to the fire, which will be an open grate, as they have down South,—will bring out your slippers and dressing-gown, and the lawvisable newspaper,—and then you can read or talk, as you please, only remaining satisfied in the consciousness that you are at home.

Buzz, of Chicago, welcome. I would like to answer some of your questions; others I could not. I'd love to make you feel at home, for I know what it is to be "a stranger in a strange place." But, don't you see, if I did answer your letter you would, in all probability, write again, and so the bail would be kept rolling indefinitely. That would be unpardonable. I cannot so willfully transgress. So please excusse me publicly; if the subject is of sufficient unportance you may write inter nos.

I wonder if I shall ever summon sufficient I wonder if I shall ever summon sufficient courage to speak to Orlena! She seems like a fixed star, calm and serone, shining upon us with a pure, holy radiance, but oh! so very far My "dear stranger friend" of the Garden City: R. L. received the last letter. He wished me to remind you of what he promised about coming by and by, Deo volente, and to whisper these words to you:

Oh! tender heart, so trustful, true, I catch a glimpse of Heaven in you. or aid becomes abortond Bittensween. MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS,

BUTTER.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, June 25.—In response to M. M. M.
in last week's Home, the writer would say that all butter, no matter how well made, will, when exposed to the influence of the atmosphere, turn rancid, the better made preserving its flavor longest. A great quantity of butter sold for "choice dairy" is what is known among dealers as "ladle-packed," 1. e., fresh, imperfectly made, streaked butter, mixed, colored, and rehandled so as to present a uniform appearance.

as "ladle-packed," i. e., fresh, imperfectly made, streaked butter, mixed, colored, and rehandled so as to present a uniform appearance. By this process the grain is destroyed, the globules broken, and the greasy substance incorporated into the butter itself; this, when exposed for a short time to the air will develop what M. M. M. terms "a coating of whitish grease."

This process of producing "factory" butter is becoming too common both in the city and country; beware of it!

During a visit to the "old home" in Orange County, N. Y., I accidentally learned that the daughter of a family who had furnished us with butter for years had married, and purchased a farm near Chicago. I obtained her address, and upon my return visited her, finding her upon my arrival engaged in salting the product of seventees pure-bred Jersey cows, whose fawn-like forms I could see from the creamery. I at once made arrangements for a permanent supply—since which time we are only reminded of our past experiences with "Factory" butter and "Oleomarg erine" by visits amone our neighbors and occasional letters from our friends of The Home, a few of whom, M. M. M. included, could probably obtain what they have long sought for in vain by addressing the lady referred to—Mrs. Louise Boss-Lewin, Riverdale, Cook County, Ill.

Et Marter of the Thems.

SYMPATHY FOR CHADWICK.

SYMPATHY FOR CHADWICK.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

DANVILLE, Wis., June 24.—I want to say a word to Mr. Chadwick while I have time. His letter pleased me much because he is honest in its sentiment, and does not think like your critics that the best policy is in humoring the women. Women were made for man's entertainment. The Christian Bible says as much, and the Atheist's history teaches it in the savage nations, and a relic handed down from former ages is the desire prevaient now women have of pleasing man, though in some it is stronger than in others. Man is superior, woman inferior, man stronger, woman weaker; hence man was born to command and woman to obey, and the sooner a man shows his authority and teaches his wife to obey, the better for both. Woman before marrying ought to learn that the more she contributes to man's pleasure the more she contributes to many women is that they are being educated out of and far above their sphere, instead of in the good old baths their grandmothers trod. The world'is degenerating in this, and will until the women are put back where they belong. When they get a few ideas into their heads they are ruined for man's comfort and get above their calling, and every one who is not insane will see it. Why, men are more than willing to get their daughters off their hands,—they are dead drugs in the market, so to speak, and the idea of weighter out. A woman usually brings no dowry, and if she does it is her husband's zood fortune and foresight. The man asks for his wife and she is given to him, and he pays in the

my advice is to marry again, as soon at you can flod a woman worthy of you. There are doubt less hundreds ready to sceebt the honor or being your wife, and your head seems level, at I need hardly warn you to take your times and pick one suited to your taste. It is a man's privilers and duty to take all the bleasure he can, for was not the world made for his own pleasure, and because a man's property—horse, dog, or wife—dies, is it any reason he sould never possess another? Promises given for convenience sake never should be considered.

BETTER SHARE THE TOUNG MAN.

Home as one who has a faw opinions and also some advice to seek. Co seems to me slightly abnormal, to o

MASON CITY, Ia., June 22.—This little note is to sing the praises of original investigation. Plenty of this spirit, some gumption, and an ordinary stock of patience, will enable one to accomplish much in this world, and especially to become a good cook. Many do not pause to consider that all the little fine arts in cooking have been invented and discovered by some one, and that all people have equal privileges in this particular. Fine art in cooking is not confined to expensive dishes, for pork and potatoes are subjects of more variety in handling than celery and game. The superfluous bread parcakes that set forth the morning meal, with a nice, hot, sour sauce poured over them and heated three or four minutes in the oven, make a tender and palatable dessert for dinner, but almost invariably find their way into the refuse SUNDRY HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS. half of the vegetation that is was fulness on the desert mind.

squelched entirely by the odorifer Tender radish pods, minced ane, also answers
salads in place of radishes.

I think that, for the aake of advancement
the art of cookery, you ought to have a bur

In conclusion, see and conclusion at the delicious strawberry-shortcase:

In the first place, follow the recipe for the first place, follow the spread the

material on two pie tins or one long pan, and bake well; then pass a sharp knife around the top about half an inch inside of the edge, and lift out the cover, butter lighly, as the paste is very rich, fill in with strawberries, pulverized sugar and eream, add the cover, place in the oven about three minutes, and remove to the table. I have known this combination to lack in only one particular, and that was quantity.

E. E. G. A.

MATTERS FROM MICHIGAN.

To U.S. Estier of The Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 23.—it seems to me that the last Home is replete with good things, or did I feel in a "pleasable mood" when I received it! I am much interested in the subject of "Woods." I hope Aimee and Yanns will come often, and would like to have Aimee prescribe for the following case: Suppose one gets up some morning feeling all out of sorts, yet for no visible or imaginable reason. No pains or aches, nothing to feel sensitive about, but it just seems as though there was no comfort or pleasare in anything. Your work is unendurable, your book stupid, not a person whose society you desire, and you do not want to walk, or sit still, or go to bed. You are tired of the world, and ever body, and everything is just the same as it was yesterday, when you went about your work happy and contented.

After all the discussion in The Home by the wise and learned writers thereof on the subject of Heaven, the mystery is at last solved by a little "Country Girl," who puts them all to shame. Continue thy nightly watches, O youtbind plants of the last particle of sentiment about blin, wants to know if anybody keeps you company in your star-gazing. He thinks it would be dreadfully lonesome with no one to talk to but the man in the moon. If you have some one to share your watches who happens to be of the other sex, I fear your thoughts may forget ere long to roam so far heavenward as the stars. I wonder how the girls reliated Andy's letter! It seems there are several birds in The Home flock not too old to be caught with the shaff, as is shown by the attention which Simon Chadwar receives.

Bitter-Sweet, do not be frightened away by Fosty Years. You have one carnest admirer, if not more.

I have forgotten the name of the little woman who doesen't like to ask her husband for money,

Bitter-Sweet, do not be frightened away by Forty Years. You have one earnest admirer, if not more.

I have forgotten the name of the little women who doesen't like to ask her husband for money, but what a shocking creature she must be! Not like to ask for money! Would like to be independent! How dreadful! No, you foolish woman, do not for a moment suppose there is another woman like you. It is nice, very, to feel that one must give an account for overy own gratification that one is thereby defrauding some one clese. Oh, yes, it is nice! We all like it.

OUR AMERICAN "SWELL."

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ill., June 23.—I suppose, after all, he has his good qualifies, or, at least, his useful ones. He is a signboard for his tailor, and a standing advertisement for his bootmaker. He is an escort for all the lisping young women in his neighborhood, and a stanch advocate of everything "new and nobby." He is a blessing in disguise (for blessings seldom come in white cravats) to a ball-room, for he never neglects the "wall flowers" that persist in attanding such places for the pleasure of criticising younger or and fairer women. Were this light the only thing he was useful for, he would still be a blessing; but the fellow really does no acrous damage to any one; his attantion is too much eneroseed with the cut of his new isvender unmentionables and the part of his hair to ever be on anything but the best of terms with the whole world. He considers the Misses Jons daughter "too sweet for anything." His conversation never hewliders his listeners, and his ideas nover conflict with another's,—or, rather, their ideas are his. His poetfest quotations, untheir ideas are his. Mis poetical quotations, unlike sagels? theirs, are many and often. He makes his parting adjour with the "too await for anything " daughter with many tender (o. so tender) looks. And a "fare thee well, and if foreyer" gently murmared under beautifully waxed puntacles, not our has

nto circulation), a with a "'Twas ever av sadly homeward

WHEELING, W. Va., Jun painting above the man ov with large black eyes a looked from his eyes dov who that is?" "No," I said ferred at once from her a hung by that beture, or, ne was a wreath of stories all at them roses, some violets, son "Why," continued Lizzle, face became a shade paler, an way, her deeper soul being back, it pressed forward an shining like the spray of morning sun, "that's Alonat know!" "And he is dead," question. For I knew he wisce told it, and that tear. A related to me all about him, for the memory of his dealt still waters of her soul, and it for utterance for a who for utterance for a been a child of great po-ally affectionate, and ally affectionate, and bright. He had live Union was raping, and enthusiasm of the timere told of his readmone comforts for the one time be had sold cents to a higger boy, given to the wounded Alonso was acrofulous. and causing abnormal to more and more excitable out, and he was confin-and worse with him, and ceal to his parents how little chance of recover was no more chance.

QUESTIONS TO

poor Alonso that is

poses here did not like tion-Day, and pronou livered to be those of ing for more blood," it will commend to their notice w the the same day by a Den dier, W. H. White, who At the lest election M Legislature of Washins

At the last election Mr.
Legislature of Washing
crat on the Democratic to
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his speech for political
mirers of Confeserate popurposes study the following
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see whether they like it better
ments delivered here on Memo
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ital, in sight of Arlington,
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the close of the War, and are the Supreme Court wot ized, and that the Judges wa so that a majority of them amendments to the Constitut the close of the War, and accent time, inoperative, null, an under the form of law re-esta whose out manood suffrage, thousand Democrats, but absoldier, I now warn the He South Carolins, and all who that we know you to be yet and that the man who love the Union's cause and will refuse to follow roull refuse to follow the Union's cause and will refuse to follow the Union's cause and will refuse to follow the Union's cause and will refuse to follow for the festion you men of the Return to carry out the declar Mr. Blackburn, when he announces also be viced for Under that declaration will it wounded and maimed comes

aich is the shabbiness of d it is fortunate if one had qualities of a woman responsibility. hy, Mr. Chadwick, and y, Mr. Chadwick, and in, as soon as you est in, as soon as you est in, as soon as you est in. There are doubt sceep the input of the and in the interest in the pleasure he in the pleas

HE TOUNG HAR of The Tribune. 18.—Allow me to intro ted members of The a few opinions to offer, to seek. Cors Allan armal, to quote her aving for financial in-awer me, all noble awer me, all noble and all the duties that in the home-making, bildren, entitle her to seband carnel That a and for her share of a disgrace to him It makes the wife k for every dollar she with him in that at the marriage service the marriage service endow "I White I toman, yet I think St. skes in his doctrine of tres to husbands, advice upon a question autoyance as the wife subjected to criticism and upon some materation ought to intercoung man of a singular myself that my some means of cultivation ecould not have othere is frequently—may, I he is frequently—msy. I cour house, and often knowledge and consent who will be a consideration of their up the companionably rankly acknowledge is flattering to my self-y, facing their spiteful them, "Hord soft qui waiting the waiting the wasten.

HOUSEKEEPERS. -This little note is to gumption, and an will enable one to world, and especially Many do not pause to fine arts in cooking d discovered by some vacqual privileges in a cooking is not conred over them and in the oven, make tfor dinner, but albrains than money and the same per-h abundant means, ful soups and creek

of leaves and bark, an indescribably de-providing it is not odoriferous enion?

one way to make a w the recipe for the

hs or one long pan, and sharp knife around the inside of the edge, and or lighly, as the paste is strawberries, pulverized the cover, place in the utes, and remove to the this combination to lack and that was quantity.

E. E. G. A.

and everything in it, your-r, Aimee, what is the en saying unkind things, ee, everything is just the ry, when you went about outented.

ly, when you went about on the Home by the sthereof on the subject is at last solved by a who puts them all to nightly watches, O youthostall is ay what the stars you! My worser haif, uticle of sentiment about anybody keeps you comeg. He thinks it would with no ohs to talk to on. If you have some hes who happens to be of ut thoughts may forget heavenward as the stars is relished Andy's letter! rat burds in The Home caught with chaff, as is

of The Tribuns.

I suppose, after all, he or, at least, his useful a for his tailor, and a for his bootmaker. He isping young women in would still be a

out of place, not a crease in the latest-out necktie, and goes home with a self-satisfied smile on his inance countenance, and gaily humming, "Then, you'll remember me," which same, as Bret H. says, his imulately fully agrees with, and so he passes his time, which does not mean money, day after day, unless it be somebody else's awfully clever daughter that he whispers his Bronic quotation to. Bo, you see, he is parfectly harmless. No fears of "temporary insanity" in that fashionable cranium ever being the verdict of twelve good, non-opinionated ditacts of this glorious Republic; no canger of that at all. No one ever heard of such a calaminy (f) as a lemon-colored sudded, patent-leathered city "swell" committing suicide. Oh! dear, no. It would be altogether out of rhyms or reason for one of the set to think of such a thing, and they are probably the better for it. There cannot help their empty heads, and would not and would not, how could they?

As for me, I like to see our American "swell" in all his splendor. I emjoy being a few steps in the rear and watching his dainty feet stepping. O so carefully, along the pavement. Sometimes I have been ungodly enough to smile at a misstep of that same Orford-tie, and see it go plump" into a mud-budule. I like to gaze at the smooth, glossy slik hat, and wonder how he ever found one to fit the head underneath; and have actually been wheeled enough to want to rive a "hip-hip" when a sudden gust of visid litts that glorsy beaver from that aforomentioned head and whiris it—not out of stehtment in such a case, I enjoy it. A change comes o'er the solvit of that young man's dram that is pitiful to behold. He is nothing without his hat, and the hat cares for nothing vithout him, and the small boy that finally deliver; it to him is met with a sickly smile and a locent abiuplaster (this was before aliver came into creation), and he of the stekly smile, with a "Twas ever thus" quotation, wends his wit saily homeward, "a sadder, if not a wiser," Austrean swell."

The property of the property o

poses bere did not like what was said on Decoration-Day, and pronounced the sentiments delivared to be those of "sendish Radicais thirsting for more blood." it will not be improper to commend to their notice what was said at Seatits the same day by a Democratic Union soldier, W. H. White, who delivered the oration. At the less election Mr. White was elected to the Legislature of Washington Teeritory as a Democrat on the Democratic tiedet, and he cannot be put down as a Radical Republican who made his speech for political purposes. Let our admirers of Confederate political purposes. Let our admirers of Confederate pullicas and Confederate purposes study the following extract from the speech of this Democratic Union soldier, and see whether they like it better than the sentiment delivered here on Memoria-Day:

"It would be well for those who were recently in rebellion to remember one ting: That while many who fought for the Union, and who, at the ciose of the struggle, extended to them the hand of fellowship and pleaded with the North once again to trust them, did so under the conviction that the swords, the bayonets, and cannon-balls of loyalty had forever annihilated Calhounism in the South. We mistake. Is the false dogma that brought sediness and death to so many homes and which plunged the nation into burdensome debt and and mourning to he rehabilitated and reinvigorated and set up again! We have the right as oldiers to ask these questions now, when a Recel soldier who shot at us, and who is now a stepresentative in the Congress of the United States would take control of the Rebellion and the embodiment of Calbounism. We have a right to ask it now when a Rebel soldier who shot at us, and who is now a stepresentative in the Congress of the United States, openly declares in substance that if the next President be a Democrate, and the next Congress of the United States would take control of the question of the Profess of the United States, openly declares in substance that if the next President be a Democrate, a

sequence for positive propose. Let our all be search to be and the sequence of the control to the capt the beautiful for the propose. Let our all the proposes, and have no for the propose of the propose. Let our all the proposes of the propose of the proposes. Let our all the proposes of the proposes of the proposes. Let our all the proposes of the

opposits corner. Mrs. John Wilson was found in a third-door room.

Good creating, Mrs. Wilson. I want to know all chost your bables.

Well, sir, here they are, four of them, and all we mouth sold.

What do you propose to de here!" was next queried.

There as their father!"

Here as their fathe

altogether too fond of hearing his own sweet voice, and loves too much the fulsome flattery of the gin-mill loafers who surround him in search of office and plunder. He won't shake off this vermin because he can't bear to deprive himself of their encores and adulations. Whoever praises his aloquence and recognizes a Cicero, tickles his vanity and grets the inside track,—that is, makes himself solid with "Our Carter,"

Mr. Harrison missed his vocation when he aspired to the Mayoralty. The office requires acquiet, cool, methodical man of deeds—a silent man; but a working one. He is not that kind of man. Harrison abould have run for Alderman in the Eighth Ward, and been the associate of Frank Lawler, as a talking member in the Council. These two eloquent reputemen could monopolize the whole time if the Common Council, and when one was r scening to himself, he could be listening the other. Yes, that's where "his Honor" missed it. He should have sought a seat in the Council from the "Bloody Eighth," and set up talking matches for the toddy with Lawler.

Cartic. o

his reason.

In giving the last words of his brother, "I am better now," and in saying, "Let us believe, in spite of doubts and dogmas, and tears and fears, that these dear words are true of all the countless dead," instead of indorsing, indirectly, the generally-accepted tenets of the evangelical world, he really punctured the Calvinistic view of the fate of nearly all the race.—for even annihilation is "better" than a Calvinistic hell; and some would even prefer it to an ultra orthodox heaven that puts nearly all our loved ones in the other place.

We shall hear the sharp twang of the same tried steel—when we hear anything—from Co. Ingersoil.

"You Lie, You Villain, You Lie!"—A Little

crops, but most of them "bring up" their children. Now, I maist, and have insisted, that the woman-suffragists cease from waging war upon conserving cuscoms, remain at home, "bring up" their children, and "raise" them no longer, thereby bringing about a better state of so-

er, there endren, and have them he longer, thereby bringing about a better state of society.

"California" further says: "I have known some husbands who preferred taking the name of their wife, and have done so by special act." Well, that information is decidedly refreshing these sultry June days. Any husband acting thus must be a wisse nature, a freak of Nature. I can find for such a husband a permanent situation with Barnum at a paying salary. Thus taking als wife's malden name would stab with Zululandic assegnia the last Prince Imperial in the legitimate line of his ancestry, and thereby obliterate the genealogy of his family. Such a husband would lose his pedigree and fall limp in society a gynecian sourcement.

Such teachings as "California" has set forth would even make Dennis Kearney, in mantificated disguest, sneak back into his kennel of yelping limmers.

My soclogical studies for the last ten years have been in the line of the bimana, especially the woman-suffragists, and I assure "California" I know them well—know ten to ber one—I know them to well. D. H. Pingers.

Socialists and Communists—An Ounce of Preventive Is Better than a Pound of Ounce.

Cure.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 27.—I have noticed several articles published in the papers as to the toleration and movements of certain foreign military organization of this city, and it seems to me

The Communists and Socialists motions in the groot,—all be on the same equality,—and to shed himsen blood to carry out this motio.

The good people of Chicago have not forgotten the riot which occurred about two years ago, in which several fatituful and efficient solice officers lost their lives, and others were dangerously wounded, in the discharge of their public duty as officers of the law, the faithful performance of which all good citizens relied on. The mob railied from one section to the other, ready to commit any unlawful act, from robbery to murdes, and the police force was detailed under the charge of experienced, plucky, efficient, and determined officers, each allotted a small squad of men, merely a handful compared to the contending forces of the mob. It so happened that ex-Sergt. Brennan was sent out in the disturbed district, like his brother officers, where he met the rioters holding high earnival and in full blast. Brennan, equal to the emergency, full of his usual pluck and conrage, tried to disperse the rioters, who were violating law and public decency and committing all kinds of depredations; it became a hand-to-hand conflict; it became a question, and a very serious one too, as to whether or not mob violence would predominate or our laws be respected. We owe to those officers who had charge of the police at that critical period a debt of gratitude, and we hope that if their services should be called into requisition on a like occasion they will discharge their duty in a like manner,—be equal to the emergency in the preservation of the lives and property of our citizens, irrespective of any threats which have been made by the Comminists and Socialists that they will eventually get them off the force; in the prompt and faithful discharge of their duty they may rest assured they will receive the thanks of all good and law-abiding citizens of Chicago.

EUGENIE.

Tears, tears for thee, Engenie!

Tears, tears for thee, Engeniel
Amid our New-World ways,
Still echoing to thy praise.
Our quickened hearts are stirred with sudden sorrow,
Knowing for thee shall dawn grief's mournful morrow,
Pierced with a poignant pag; sunless; declining
To moonless night; no star remotely shining
With pallid radiance on the repellant deep.
On swooning souls who anguladed vigils keep—
On thy lone path, Eugenie!

Across the sea, Engenie,
Stretch eister hands at last!
Not for that spiendid past
Where regal glories glided Pleasure's day,
And palace-pomp and pagesanty held sway;
Not for that lapsing loveliness, long-holden—
The fainter rose, 'the rippling gold ices golden,
The languid lily, and the flightering gleam
Our falling tears, Engenie!

Our falling tears, Engenie!

We weep with thee, Engenie!
O young and ardent sou!
How soon to storm the goal!
What lost adorings of gay, courtly train
Could e'er compare with kisses, like Spring-rain,
From those dear lips still boyishly o'erflowing,
And that warm worship, mother-ward up-growing?
Yet not for nim, with peace upon his face,
Who nevermore shall faiter in life's race:
Tears, tears for thee, Engenie!

CHLESTE M. A. WIMMEN.

A List of Living Ancestors.

The baby Princess of Saxe-Meiningen is singularly gifted with living ancestors. She has two
great-grandfathers, the Emberor and Duke
Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen. As for great-grandmothers, the fortunate little girl has four, the
Empress Augusts, now 68 years old; Queen
Victoria, who is 60; Princess Mary Aune of the
Netherlands, the maternat grandmother of the
baby's father, and a lady of 69; and the Duchess
Mary of Saxe-Meiningen, her paternat grandmother. The little Princess has, moreover, her
two grandfathers living, but only one grandmother, the Crown Princess of Germany.

Port Wine as a Teetotal Beverage.

The idea that port wine is a strictly teetotal
beverage seems to be held with curious firmness
by the lower classes in England. This singular
notion leads those who entertain it to consume
port wine, or the decoction which goes by that
name, with great freedom; and it consequently
plays an important part in police court cases.
A few days ago a man, who figured in Liverpool
as prosecutor in a charge of robbery against a
woman, told the magistrate that he was a teetotaler. He admitted, however, that he had a
glass of wine with the presoner, and the magistrate suggested that that was a huxury which

was not altogether consistent with solar sortenesse principles. The prosecutor, however, avowed his firm conviction that "a glass of port wine would not do a chap any harm"; and a gentleman in court said that he believed that nearly all tectotalers took that beverage.

BAD LITTLE SPARROWS.

The sparrow controversy now raging between two eminent divines, Dr. Elliott Cones, of this city, and Dr. Thomas M. Brewer, of Boston, is the absorbing topic of conversation at the National Capital.

the absorbing topic of conversation at the National Capital.

A crowd of several hundred persons gathered in front of the Shepherd Building, at the corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue, to witness a sparrow-fight which occurred the other day. The birds fought desperately, unmindful of the throng who witnessed the shameful exhibition, fluttering about among the feet of the spectators in deadly combat, flying up and clitching in the air, then falling heavily to the ground, till one of them was killed outright in the midst of our Christian community. The sparrows for miles around were attracted by the noise, until it was estimated that not less than 30,000 of the birds were perched upon the neighboring trees and roots, making a fearful uproar. The police seemed perfectly paralyzed, though present in large force. Several street-cars were thrown off the track and the horses dashed madly down the avenue. The hoodlums yelled "Go it Boots." "Hit him again," "Sock it to him, Rooster," and used other slang expressions of equally objectionable character. Lating who were passing said. "O

See a control to the second of the control of the c

fainted at the eight, and would have fallen and been dashed to pieces, and he not caught her under his strong, brave wing.

When she came to, she sooke, scarce knowing what she said; the strain upon her had been as ogreat, that her mind seemed to wander. But she told him all; and then it was that he learned how she had always loved him—how cruel fate had come between—and how she could acarcely realize that his own act had made her a widow. She would go at once to her desolated home, and weep away the remnant of her unhappy life.

What could the gallant Captain do but comfort her? He did it with such success that he astonished himself, accustomed as he was to to triumph over the weakness of sparrows. The remainder of the day was spent in fixing up the cornice to enit Mrs. Jack. Next morning, she showed nim, with pardonable pride, a sweet pretty thing she had just found. Jack was rather surprised, but said nothing, reflecting that it was a wise sparrow who knows his own eggs. Next day there was another. Jack said nothing. The third day there were three. Jack kept still. The fourth day saw four. Jack merely whistled. When the fifth day broughts five, he went to his office, saying he should not be home to dinner. On the night of the sixth, with another, he staid very late at the Cosmos Club, and was observed to drink heavily. At the end of the week, with seven well-springs in the house, and no prospect that the deluge was over, he told Mrs. Jack that he had a telegram that his aged parents were not expected to live, and that he must take the next train for New York.

When the fact of his shameful desertion could no longer be concealed, the disconsolate Mrs. Jack, thus doubly widowed, brought suit for divorce; and—but what happened next remains to be told.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their name de plums addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published the following week.] ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

> PANED MANIPULARIVOTA MANIPULATED PROULATED DILATED LATED RED

No. 819:

No. 836.
Let mutual joys our mutual trust combine,
And love and leve-born confidence be thin. COMPOUND CROSS-NO. 82%

of the state of th

7* * * 12* * * *10 * * *8

From 1 to 2. triffing: 3 to 4, a green mineral; 5 to 6, a precise person: 7 to 8, by ascending: 1 to 8, a secret; 5 to 4, a rod resembling grants: 7 to 3, a bird; 2 to 6, freshness; 1 to 3, the occas; 5 to 7, a stalk; 2 to 4, an unterance; 6 to 8, an indian scarf; 9 to 10, soon; 11 to 12, threefold. CHICAGO. DIAMOND-NO. 828. In Eff Atten; a nipple; a city in Saxony; suns; a gives tube; to adore; to instruct; an inclosure; is only Me.

Pulton, Ill.

Townsab.

Down-Pleasant; a city in Europe: darkness; to throng; a town in Arcadis. Across in Ross Maylie; half of a poem; a god; a membrane; to adorn; a covering; the catch-word of an actor's speech; two-thirds of a support; in Henda.
OHIOAGO. SPRINK. SQUARE WORD-NO. 830.

RHOMBOID-NO. 829,

A feminine citle; an artery; swe; a woman's name in the Bible; a complimentary term of ad-dress to a lady. CANTON, Ill.

M. WALTERN. SQUARE WORD-NO. 831.

A speech; a term used in menical press in animal. CHICAGO. NUMERICAL ENIGNA-NO. 832. I am composed of seven letters, and am a girl's My 2, 1, 3, 7, is to give security.

My 7, 6, 4, is to lie.

My 4, 5, 2, is loquacity.

CHARADE-NO. 833. The first is what often the second does do, And pleasure in it we have all taken, too. The second is larger of times than the whole, it the second—now isn't that of Brillingron, Wis.

Cooca

ENIGNATICAL EUROPEAN CITIES—NO. 834.
(1) À cravat and an isiet. (2) À seed-corering and a waterfall. (3) To wander. (4) A kind of meat and a fortified town. (5) Novel, an Eastern raier, and a celebrated patriot. (6) A journey and a stoopping-place.

FARMER CITY, Ill.

7. E.

CORRESPONDENCE. Only Me, Highland Park, Ill., gives correct answers to three, —Nos. 822, 834, and 823.

Dolly Van, Davemper, Ia., says "Aye-aye" to No. 824, and is also correct as to No. 825. For puzzles sent, much obliged.

Poplar, Oshkosh, Wis., answers all but Nos. 821.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Government Bonds Strong-Foreign Exchange Demoralized.

Finances in Chicago---Local and New York Stocks.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active-Provisions Basier, with More Business Doing.

Breadstuffs Average Stronger--- The Deal in June Wheat-Outs Excited.

FINANCIAL.

Government 4 per cents opened at 103 bid in New York, and 102% bid in Chicago. That was the quotation for most of the day's business. In the afternoon the asking price of 4s in New York advanced to 1034, and in Chicago 108 was bid. The local supply of bonds is not large, and brokers yesterday paid 103 for 4a. To the scarcity of bonds is due the firmness of refunding certificates, which sold here only 1-16 below the price of 4 per cents. The 6s of 1881 were

107% bid, the new 5s 108%, and the 43% 108. Foreign exchange was demoralized, and bankers were selling for what they could get. Quotathose have been ruling unusually high, higher than in the corresponding months of last year. The supply is light, and the market feels the weight of sales of future exchange. In Chicago terling grain-bilis were 483% for sixty-day bills, and 485% for sight: and French were 521% for ixty-day bills, and 519 for sight. The actual o rates for sterling were 483% and 487%.

In New York the actual rates were 486 and 488. The posted rates for sterere 487@489. French bankers bills were 2617%. onsols opened with an advance of 1-16, at

97 5-16, and gained 1/4, to 97 7-16. The bullion in the Bank of England has been steadily increastill now it is larger than it has ever been ore, \$175,717,625. This enormous mass of tal is a dead weight on the London money. his accumulation in the Bank of gland, roves that the financial condition of Britain is bad, and that affairs are not better on the Continent. Any improve-abroad would at once cause this gold to

Once better.

Chicago remittances of currency to the country are decreasing, and the balance of the movement is still in favor of the interior. New York exchange between banks is above the point for abipment in this direction. There is not a strong demand for loans. Mates are 4@5 and 6 per cept on call, and 7@8 and 9@10 per cent on Bank clearings were \$3,400,000. uro South Side City Railway stock, 250

ares, sold at 170%, an advance of 2% on pre-us quotations. Ten shares of Traders' In-mance sold at 110. The Traders' has declared parterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July There was a sale of Cook County long 7s at

10. There was a sale of Cook County long 7s at 118 and 118¼ and interest, between dealers.

It was a day of great duliness in stocks. Prices were steady, but transactions were limited. There were indications of higher prices in the Granger stocks and the coal roads. Michigan Central made ¼, to 75½; Lake Shore ¼, to 75½; Northwest common ¼, to 65½; the preferred was unchanged at 92½. St. Paul common made ¼, to 54, and the preferred ¾, to 58. Rock Island opened and remained ¼ higher, at 189½. Illinois Central at 87½, Burlington & Quiney at 115, Union Pacific at 76¼, and Eric common at 27½, were unchanged. Eric preferred went down ¼, to 50½. Alton was not quoted. Wabash made ¼, to 30. Ohio & Mississippi was more active than usual. The opi was more active than usual. The pening was at 14%, and the price was pushed lown by frequent sales to 13%: it recovered at the close to 14%. St. Joe common made %, to 0%. Delaware & Hudson was immovable at 7%. Lackswanna improved %, to 58. The redepression is attributable in part to a rumor the Lackawana had sold \$800,000 Morris d by losses in its business. The President of the Company states the facts to be that the Delaby losses in its business. The President of the Company states the facia to be that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Wertern Company last week sold \$1,102,000 Morris & Essex first consolidated bonds at par less a commission, the net results being close to the market price. The proceeds are invested in other securities of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railrond system, thus reducing the annual interest charge. These bonds paid their coupon on the 1st of this month, and are quoted \$9,2100 in market to-day. On the 1st of January the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company reported \$1,517,000 of these bonds on hand. Last week's sale closed out the total amount. Kansas City & Northern opened at 15%, the closing price of the day before, and made \$4, to 13%. No more points were rouchasfed as to what Mr. Gould and his brokers were doing in this stock. The telegraph stocks were weak. Western Union lost \$4, to 23%, and Atlantic & Pactic was 33%. St. Louis & San Francisco was \$6 higher, at 33%. And the oreferred \$6 higher, at 11%.

Eric second 6s, gold, opened \$6 weaker, at 75, and made \$4, to 73%. Holders of the stock are complaining about the delay of the Company in issuing its income bonds. Under the reconstruction scheme stockholders, upon the payment of \$6 per share, become entitled to these bonds. Many holders made the required payment of \$6 per share, become entitled to these bonds. Many holders made the required payment of \$6 per share, become entitled to these bonds. The payment referred to was made upon their certificates, but now find these shares immossible of delivery, from the fact that the stock dealt in upon this and the London market is such only as boars the stamp of \$4 assessment paid. The payment referred to was made some eight months are, but the promised bonds have not been celivered.

Northern 75%, and Alton gold \$6 106%.

Railrose bonds, in New York on wednesday, were moderately active. Eric consolidated seconds continued the feature of the market, and round amounts of the bonds were taken at 74% (27% mpany states the facts to be that the Delare, Lackawanna & Western Company last

COOK COUNTY 5 PER CANT BONDS,

At the New York Mining Exchange on Wednesday a tolerably fair business was dope. Prices were generally lower. The present gloomy state of the San Francisco market has had the effect of depressing not only the prices of the California shares, but those of nearly the entire list. This leads those who are not compelled to sell out to hold on for a better market, and this furnishes an explanation of the decreased activity on the Exchange. Consolidated Virginia sold before the first call at \$5.50@5.03%, but at the call only \$5.37%, but at the call only \$5.37%, but at the call only \$5.38% was realised on twenty-five shares. Imperial Consolidated sold at \$1.85@1.90 and Leviathan at 73. Notwithstanding the almost daily good reports from the Consolidated Pacific Mins, that stock was weak to-day, opening at an advance over yesterday of 25 cents, but declining to \$7.30. Navajo sold at 40 and Tioga at \$4.50; forty shares California brought \$5.63%, the same price as obtained Tuesday at the close. In local stocks Findley was active at 54@53 and Dahlenega at \$1.@23. Leadville sold-at \$8.80@ 8.75 and Lucerne at 28.

.. \$ 1,739,86 St. Louis & from Mountain earnings increased \$23,361.30 in the second week of June. The official report of the earnings of the Burlington & Cedar Rapids Railroad Company for May is given as follows:

Gross earnings \$116,949 \$139,489
Operating expenses 75,630 \$8,909
Net earnings 41,289 40,580

C. B. & Q.... Union Pacific . Morris & Essex. Mo., Kas. & Tex, Kansas City

Sixty days. Blok. 4833 4833 5213 519 LOCAL SECURITIES.

*And interest. Following are Chicago quotations. Sovereigns
Napoleons
Twenty marks
Twenty marks
Austrian florins (paper)
Five francs
Prussian thalers
Holland gueiders
Kronors (swedish)
Mextean and S. American Soubloons
Spanish doubloons

EDWARD L. BREWSTER. 104 Washington-st.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS COOK COUNTY 7 PER CENT BON

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, uthwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-s la buying and selling GOVERNMENT BONDS, CHICAGO CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS, And does a General Banking Business.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn. UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS.

COMMERCIAL PAPER F. 6. SALTONSTALL, 6. N. KIDDER & CO., Chicago.
Chicago.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO., SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO., SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO., STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N. Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information furnished on application.
Mears. Saltonstalt, Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange. CHARLES HENROTIN 106 East Washington-st.

CITY, COUNTY, GOVERNMENT, AND RAILROAD BONDS. COMMERCIAL PAPER, And Investment Securities of all kinds. W. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,

RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME. No notice required to draw money. G. M. WILSON, Cashier. A. O. SLAUGHTER, BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sta., Chicago.

Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrents. Member of New York Stock Exchange. IRA HOLMES.
GENERAL BROKER, 86 WASHINGTON-ST. Wants to Buy
THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES.
Has for Sale.
CITY SCRIP FOR 1878 TAXES.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK. COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS. Safe Deposit Department in the basement, entrans-from Washington-st. Buy and sell Governments, City and County Bonds. Buy and sell Exchange on Great Britain and Europe,

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, LIZ LASAIR-SL.

WANTS

WANTS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STOCK,
CITY RAILWAY STOCK,
WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CERTIFICATES.

HAS POR SALE
WEST DIVISION RAILWAY STOCK.

SHORTALL & HELMER.

102 Washington-st.

MONEY IN HAND to loss on INSIDE REAL ESTATE, IMPROVED, for five years, at the lowest rates.

Railway Bonds and other good Sceurities negotiated. We buy and sell U. S. BONDS. The NEW 4
PER CENTS constantly on hand. The Called
5-30s and 10-40s purchased or exchanged at best
ourrent rates.
Also buy and sell choice County, City, and
School Bonds, drawing 6. 7, and sper cent interest.
PORRIGN EXCHANGE.—We draw bills on
London, Parla Berlin, and other points.
PRESTON, REAN & CO.,
100 Washington et.

BY TELEGRAPH.

sols, which were strong and higher.

Stock speculation was duli throughout, but a firm tone prevailed, and the market closed strong at an advance of 1/61, except for Kansas Pacific, which declined 1. Transactions were 77,000 ahares: 3,000 Eric, 7,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Northwestern, 11,000 St. Paul common, 9,000 Northwestern, 11,000 Erie, 7,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Northwestern, 11,000 St. Paul common, 9,000 Lackawanna, 3,500 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Ohios, 3,000 Western Union, 2,500 Pacific Mail, 10,000 Kansas City & Northern, and 2,000 St. Louis & San Francisco.

Money market casy at 234@4. Prime meronis & San Francisco.
Money market easy at 21/64. Prime mer-antile page, 31/641.
Sterling exchange weak; 60 days, 4861/4; sight,

Dry-goods imports for the week, \$1,025,000.

Bar silver at London is 51 11-16 pence. Sulsidiary silver coin is M@1 per cent discount.

STATE BONDS.
Tennessee 6s, old. 334; Virginia 6s, new... 314;
Tennessee 6s, new. 304; Missouri 1084;
Virginia 6s, old.... 304;

LONDON, June 27-Consols, 97 7-16; account. American securities—Illinois Central, 90% Pennsylvania Central, 39%; Reading, 20; Eris American securities—Illinois Central, 30%; Pennsylvania Central, 30%; Reading, 20; Erie, 28%; preferred, 53.

United States Bonds—New 5a, 106%; 64a, 108%; 4a, 104%.

The amount of buillion gone into the Bank of England to day is £16,000.

The amount of buillion in the Bank of England, 285,143,525, is the largest on record.

Paris, June 27.—Rentes, 1161 47%c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed record Friday, June 27: 1,900

record Friday, June 27:

Fig st, 380 3-10 ft wof Milwaukee sv.

nf, 2254x124/2 ft; also Emma st, wof
Milwaukee sv, sf, 24 ft to alley, dated
Feb. 20 (heirs of Stephen Ochman to
Mary Rotermund)

West Fourteenth st, 72 ft wof Throop st,
sf, 24x124 ft, dated June 26 (George
Kistner to Edward Quensel)

West Haron st, 312 ft oof Noble st, nf,
24x110 ft, dated Nov. 27, 1878 (Enoca
Howard to Abner Taylor)

Same premises, dated June 25 (Arthur
Ryerson)

Same premises, dated June 25 (Arthur
Ryerson to David R. Fraser et al.

Wainut st, 201 16-100 ft wof Onkley av.
nf, 20x127 ft, dated June 21 (Samuel
J. Avery and wife to Samuel A. Jones
and wife)

Halsted st, 102 6-10 ft s of Thirty-third
st, e 4, 25x130 ft, dated Dec, 6, 1877,
(Jeremish Mahony to George B. Girner)

Webash av. 72 1-10 ft n of Fourteenth st,
e f, 22x170 6-10 ft, dated May 31 (Benjamin E. Gallup, Trastee, to Benjamin
F. Stevens)

Eughtom st, 25 ft wof Rockwell st, sf,
24x124 ft, dated June 28 (Peter E. Bosteler to Carl J. Swanson)

Ellen st, 70 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 100 ft
tringular lot, dated June 28 (Edwin
Maynard to Charles E. Anderson)

Centre st, 48 ft e of Fabius st, sf, 24x
125 sft, with buildings, dated June 21

(William Cook to James Morgan)

SOUTH OF CIPY LINITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF

Holmes)
Michigan av. 189 4-10 ft n of Forty-third st. w f. 50x161 ft. dated June 26 (John G. Rogers, Trustee, to Estate of Mary Akerly)
Michigan av. 2:39 4-10 ft n of Forty-third st. w f. 50x161 ft. dated June 26 (John G. Rogers, Trustee, to estate of Mary Akerly)

COMMERCIAL.

leading articles for the last two business days: city during the twenty-tour hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the cor-

responding date twelve months ago: | BECEPTS | BRIPMENTS | 1879 | 1878 | 1879 | 1878 | 1879 | 1878 | 1879 | 1878 | 1879 | 1878 | 1879 | 1878 | 1879 | 1878 | 1878 | 1879 | 1878 | 1879 | 1878 | 1879 | 1878 | 1879 | 1878 | 1879 | 1878 | 1879 | 1878 | 1879 | 1878 | 1879 | 1878 | 1879 | 1878 | 1879 | 1878 | 1879 | 1878 | 1879 | 1878 | 1879 | 1878 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 |

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 2,140 bu wheat, 1,049 bu rye,

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 9 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 1 car No. 3 do, 2 cars mixed, 2 cars No. 2 hard, 3 cars No. 2 spring, 79 cars and 24,000 bu No. 2 do, 79 cars No. 3 do, 19 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (214 wheat); 237 cars and 4,000 bu high-mixed corn, 2 cars new do, 5 cars new mixed, 493 cars and 17,250 bu No. 2 corn, 20 cars and 6,100 bu rejected, 3 cars no grade (760 corn); 26 cars white oats, 23 cars and 5,600 bu No. 2 mixed, 15 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (760 corn); 26 cars white oats, 23 cars and 5,600 bu No. 3 mixed, 15 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (77 oats); 4 cars No. 2 res. 3 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 3 barley. Total (1.049 cars), 495,000 bu. Inspected out: 1,528 bu winter wheat, 111,478 bu corn, 18,213 bu oats, 324 bu rys.

The inspection lists do not indicate the movement from store of a bushel of any grade of spring wheat during Thursday.

The latest sensation is connection with the wheat deal is a rumor that certain parties are to be presented to the Grand Jury for indicament, the offense alleged being the running of a corner. It might be difficult to prove that such an offense has been committed. We note that the New York quotation is "away up," some 7%c above Chicago, and the question of shipping value would possibly be made to turn on that fact. By the way, the sidvance of 2c per day in New York, with a daily advance of

only 1/2c here, may be accorded by some as a proof that this city responds very alowly to a rise on the seaboard.

We note that the advices from St. Louis indicated a firmer feeling in wheat there yesterday, and some other points were stronger besides New York. The result was an advance in wheat here outside the market for June, which was 1/2c higher, probably without reference to other places. There were no new features in the June deal. The shorts settled along rather slowly, but steadily, and the parties controlling paid \$1.061/2 for all the spot No. 2 offered, whether from Milwaukee or elsewhere. No one seemed \$1.06% for all the spot No. 2 offered, whether from Milwaukee or elsewhere. No one seemed to have any well-defined idea of the extent of the yet unfinished part of the June deal', but some thought there are not far from 1,500,000 bu out yet, with only two business days remaining in which to get even. The market for other months was slow.

The leading excitement outside was in oats, which were stronger on futures owing to an increased demand from parties who sold short a few days ago. They thought the market was going a great deal lower, and put out a line of shorts for July and August, but thought yester-

going a great deal lower, and put out a line of shorts for July and August, out thought yesterday it was good policy to fill. Corn was steady and firm, cash lots being relatively strong, though shipments were discouraged by higher asking rates on the Eric Canal. The receipts for No. 2, which were dated since Wednesday, may be delivered on July contracts without additional storage charges, and these were freely bought at very nearly July prices, leaving practically nothing to pay for the other leaving practically nothing to pay for the other cost of carrying into next month. Other grain was steady, flour quiet; and provisions dull and easier in sympathy with lower quotations on hogs at the Stock-Yards.

Strength in breads offs was favored yesterday by the weather. It was bad in England,

threatened another storm here, and there were probabilities that a cold wave is moving down ipon us from the northwest. There was some disposition to be afraid that the unusually dry spring is to be followed by a wet summer, which rould interfere with harvest work.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged at 1½c for corn to Buffalo, and 2c for wheat to do. Activity was discouraged by a firmer tone in Eric Canal rates, which were quoted at 5c for corn, including Buffalo charges. Through figures by take and canal to New York were 7c on wheat and 6% on corn. Through to Boston nominal at 11c on corn. Rail freights were steady at 20c per 100 fbs of grain to New York, but little doing at those figures. Through rates on meats to Liverpool were quoted at 45c per 100 fbs to Liverpool and 53%c to Aniwerp.

Domestic and foreign dry-goods were quiet, with prices ruling firm with an upward tendency. The partial suspension of work at Fall River, consequent upon the strike, will operate to further strengthen values of cottons. The boot and shoe trade remains quiet,—its usual condi-tion at this stage of the season. Prices, how-ever, were firm and advancing, the enhanced cost of production making necessary an advance in manufactured goods. There was continued activity in the grocery market, and prices again ruled firm, with coffees, sugars, and teas showing an upward tendency. sugars, and teas showing an upward tendency. In the fish market nothing new was developed. Dried fruits were quiet, but prices of the leading fruits were working firmer, that being notably the case with apples, peaches, and prunes. Dealers in butter and cheese report a continued slack movement, with prices weak and variable. There was a firm market for leather, bagging, and tobacco. Oils, paints, and colors were upand tobacco, Oils, paints, and colors were un changed. Coal was quoted dull at \$4.25@4.5

tor anthracite.

Lumber was active at the yards at recen prices. Dry stuff is quoted steady, while green is rather irregular. The offerings were small and there was little call for anything except olece-stuff and medium inch lumber, the limited offerings of which were closed out. The wool market showed signs of weakness. Buyers appear to have retired from the field, and the offerings are retting larger every day. Hides and seeds were unal-tered. Hay was quoted at former figures, the meagre offerings prevent a fall in prices to off-set the late advance in freights. Broom-corn was steady. Potatoes sold at various prices, according to the quality of the receipts, which were more numerous. Green fruits declined under large arrivals. Strawberries were sn exwere steady. The heaviest break was in native

were steady. The heaviest break was in native varieties.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

| Wheat, | Oorn, | Outs, | Out

Also, 434,000 burye, against 458,000 bu a week pre-viously.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

| MOYEMENT OF WHEAT. | The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:
| Received. | Shipped. | Chicago. | 118.883 | 63.387 | 63.000 | 48.000 | 48.000 | 62.000 | 48.000 | 62.000 | 62.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.0

IN NEW YORK TESTERDAY. June 97.—Receipts—Flour, 13,484 bris; wheat, 94,750 bu; corn. 202,802 bu; cats, 34,800 bu; corn.meal, 195 pkgs; rye, 450 bu; malt, 23,625 bu; pork, 186 bris; beef, 1,361 tcs; cut meats, 1,324 pkgs; lard, 2,424 tcs; whisky, 137 bris.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 4000 bris; wheat, 295 000 bris; carn, 105 000 bris. 4,000 brls; wheat, 205,000 bu; corn, 105,000 bu;

rye, 17,000 bu. THE CROP MOVEMENT. The following table shows the receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwankee. Toledo, De-Wheat, bu. 26, 373, 396 28, 315, 183 6, 362, 201
Corn. bu. 31, 194, 612 33, 454, 330 25, 549, 445
Oats, bu. 9, 598, 442 8, 804, 331 6, 541, 385
Barley, bu. 1, 995, 941 2, 483, 442 1, 940, 138
Rye, bu. 904, 267 930, 763 480, 416

Total grain, bu.. 70,087.878 73,608,146 40,873,540 The following shows the crop movement at the lake ports, including the receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukre, Toledo, De-

Total grain, bu. 174, 098, 246 157, 378, 390 109, 678, 757 BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The receipts and exports of butter (exclusive

trade year) compare as follows:

Receipts, pkgs.

Past week. 46,867 877,513
Same week 1878 32,301 1,080,000
Since May 1, 1879 270,765 6,087,654
Same time last year 311,488 3,753,144
The receipts and exposts of pheses since May The receipts and exports of cheese since May

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active in the aggrerate, ard being unusually so, but the trading was mostly in changes from one month to another, a good many July deliveries being provided for. The market ruled easier all round, in sympathy with lower prices on hogs reported from the Stock Yards and a decline of 3d per 112 lbs on lard in Liverpool. There were some deliveries on June contracts, which were ngain placed on the market. Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed at the andermentioned places since March 1, concared with same time last year, as follows:

June 25—

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Loose \$3.77% \$4.70 \$4.77% \$4.90 Do, July ... 3.77% \$4.80 \$4.87% \$5.00 Do, August ... 3.87% \$4.80 \$4.87% \$5.00 Do, September ... 3.87% \$4.90 \$4.97% \$5.00 June, boxed ... 3.92% \$4.87% \$4.92% \$5.05 Long clears quoted at \$4.70 loose, and \$4.85 boxed; Cumberlands, 5½,65% boxed; long-cut hams, 8½,69c; sweet-pickled hams, 86,8½ of for 16 to 15 ib average; green hams, 7½,68c for same averages; green shoniders, 3½,63% c.

Bacon quoted at 4½,64% of for shoulders, 5½,65% for short ribs, 5½,65% of for short clears, 8½,60% of or short mass, all canvased and packed.

GREASS—Was quiet at \$5,00,65.25 for No. 1 white, 4½,65c for good yellow, and 4½,64½ of for brown.

brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at \$9.00@9: 25 for mess. \$10.00@10.25 for extra mess, and \$16.50@17.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 5%@60 for city and 5%@5%c for country. BREADSTUFFS. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and steady. There was little demand from any quarter, even local dealers operating but sparingly. There was, however, no pressure to sell, as stocks are light. Sales were reported of 100 bris winters on private terms; 530 bris double extras, partly at \$4.50; and 200 bris spiting extras at \$3.40. Total, \$30 bris. The following was the nominal range of prices;

Choice winters.

BRAN-Was less active, and again ensier. Sales were reported of 130 tone at \$8.00 per ton on track and \$7.75@8.12½ free on board cars.

Conn-Meal—Sales was made of 10 tons coarse at \$13.50 per ton free on board car; and 100 bris n private terms.

Middlines—Sale was made of 20 tons at \$10.00@

Middlines—Sale was made of 20 tons at \$10.00@

13.00.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$0.25.

SPRING WHEAT—Was rather quiet, but firmer, and steady during the greater part of the session. June was 1/2 higher, and July advanced %c, closing %c above the latest quotation of Thursday. Liverpool and the British and French country. Liverpool and the British and French country markets were quoted a shade dearer, while London was dull and cargoes on passage easier. New York was again quoted up, at \$1.14@1.15 bid and \$1.16 asked, while our receipts by rail were somewhat larger, with inspection out of store nil. But the weather was "bad," and there was a belief that prominent operators were waiting to take all

side is probably the average coice. The is having a had effect on egra, and most lo to be candled and guaranteed to be good, FISH—Remain firm. Trade continua-Pamily whitefish, %-ori Trout, %-ori Mackweel, extra-mess, % No. 1 shore, %-ori No. 2 shore, %-ori No. 2 shore, %-ori No. 2 bay, %-ori Lavge family, Fat family, new, %-ori No. 1 bay, xita. Airon ... Donestic. Apples, Alden.

Apples, Alden.
Apples, evaporated...
Apples, New York and Michigan...
Apples, Southern...
Apples, Ohio...
Peaches, unpared, halves...
Peaches, unpared, quarters...
Blackberries.
Blackberries.
Pitted charries.

Raspberries, red. & Case of 16 pts. 1.006 1.25
Apples. \$\partial \text{box} \text{ } 2 \text{case of 16 pts. } 1.006 1.25
Apples. \$\partial \text{box} \text{ } 256 40
Pesches. \$\partial \text{box} \text{ } 1.506 2.00
Cherries. \$\partial \text{box} \text{ } 1.506 2.00
Cherries. \$\partial \text{box} \text{ } 4.00 6.100
Cherries. \$\partial \text{box} \text{ } 4.506 6.00
Chaptes. \$\partial \text{box} \text{ } 4.506 6.00
Crantes. \$\partial \text{box} \text{ } 6.06 7.50
Bananas. \$\partial \text{box} \text{ } 6.506 7.50
Bananas. \$\partial \text{box} \text{ } 6.506 7.50
Bananas. \$\partial \text{box} \text{ } 6.506 2.00
CROCERIES—Coffees were receiving a good deal of attention, and were strong. Sugars continue active and \$\text{sm}\$, and were \$\partial \text{city} \text{bigher. There was also a fairly active movement in most other lines, and a firm feeling pervaded the market. We quote:

And the control of th

LIVE STOCK

HOGS—The hog trade opened dull, with prices weak and unsettled, and lint was the condition of affairs throughout the day. There was a well-sustained Eastern demand, but local packers acted badly, and is the grades of hogs usually taken by that clear the stringers was price worse. Choice

Price | No. | Ar. | Price | No. |

About ten cargues were a

Bales: Cargo 260,000 ft 00.25, and 150,000 ft In

chets, roleca, lata, dry ...
Lata, dry ...
Lata, gry ...
Saingles, 'A' sinndard chingles, standard ...
Chingles, No. 1 BY TELE POREIG

winter, Os Id; No. 3 spri Se Sd; California, Id desrer, sell in quantity; 3s 111/d. Wheat in moderate demand Wheat in moderate demand.

try markets higher. Imports a
for the week, 438,000 cm.

American. Weather unsettle
P. M., 47s. Lard—Downwa.

doing; 82s 3d. Bacon—Long
clear, 27s; Cumberlanda, 20s 8
Lonnov. ter, 9: 1d; white Michigan, easier. Mark Lane—Wheat coast—Wheat quiet. Corn du age—Wheat and corn rather quality of American mixed coment by sail, 19: 3d. Countr—English and French alshade England changeable. Weath unfavorable for the growing capetal Bispatch to 7 Apecial Directed to The Liverpool, June 27-11:30 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d.

No. 1, Se 2d; No. 2, Se 4d; No. 2, Se 1d. No. 2, Se 1d. Corn-New, 21, 11d.
PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s. La:
Liverpool. June 27.—Outweek, 39, 000 balles; American
tors took 3, 000; experien
export, 4, 000; lotal receipts,
64,000; total stocks. 638, 60
000; amount affect, 638, 60
Liverpool, June 27.—Corn
66 15-16d; sales 4, 000 bales;
port, 400 American 3, 000

SUGAR-No. 12 Dutch sta LINSERD OIL-27s 15d, SPIRITS OF TURPENPINE

NEW YOR

May York, June 97.—Ok.

paratively limited semand an
leaving off, as a rule, heavily,
of No. 2 red fully & under ye.

No. 2 Chicago and Missankes
which is concentrated in stres
speculative interest, quoted
ing, and few additional at
extreme figure; white whe
heid with more firmsess, but
quest; No. 2 amber July daily heid with more firmness, but quest; No. 2 amber July del mand, partly for export, and 000 bu No. 2 Chicage spring, tlement at \$1.15; \$,000 bu a June option, in settlement at em ungraded at 400 53; d. Provisions—Hog products a less demand; meas pour for a del less attention and barely 10.25 for new. Cut meats moderate call for supplies, clear at \$5,10. Western lard broquest for early delivery a

44.

112.508 5:83 132.934 4.872

10,555 24,400

Sales would ind

as large, and mainly

ich upwards of 200 Not counting the 225 he disabled steamer

lba ... 4.45@4.65

2.40@3.40

BUTTALO.

BUTTALO.

PALO. June 27.—CATTLE—Receiple, 1.547
market easier but not quotably lower; best
disposed of; shippers' steers, good to choice,
5.00; medium, 54.1504.55.
r and Lasne—Receipts, 8.700 head; matthout decided change; yards full of stock;
holding off: a few shies of fair to good
d sheep at \$3.25004.75; common, \$2.40.

- Receipts, 3.755 head; medium and heavy,
(64.10; Yorkers held at \$3.9504.00;
ars unsold.

As 1, 800.
Scarce and wanted; nothing doing for supply; receipts, 50; shipments, 140.
CINCINNATI.

SAVE. June 27. Hoes Steady and firm; \$3,002 3,05; light, \$1,702,00; packing, 100; butchers', \$4,0024.15; receipts, hipments, 945.

LUMBER. The cargo market was quiet and unchanged.
About ten cargoes were sold, consisting mostly of piece-staff and medium inch tember, which brought recent prices. Common inch was dult and easy, Lath were steady, and shingles slow, except the choice grades. Pollowing are quotations of group

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

actiled. Breadstuffs firmer; wheat-white, 8s od GDs 3d; club, 9s 2dgDs 6d. Rest unchanged. Livzároot, June 27-1 p. m.—Flour-Extra State, 11e. Wheat firm and a shape higher; red

State, 11s. Wheat firm and a shade higher; red winter, 9s 1d; No. 3 spring, 7s 4d; No. 2 do, 8s 6d; California, 1d desrer. Corn dull; lower to sell in quantity; 3s 114d. Cargoes off coast-Wheat in moderate demand. Corn dull; lower to sell in quantity; 3s 114d. Cargoes off coast-Wheat in moderate demand. Corn dull. Country markets higher. Imports of wheat at Liverpool for the week, 438,000 centals, 318,000 being American. Weather unsettled. Pork-Western P. M., 47s. Lard-Downward tendency; 1lttle doing; 32s 3d. Bacon-Long clear, 22s 2d; short clear, 27s; Cumberlands, 29s 4d.

London, June 27.—Laverpool—Wheat a shade easier; California, 9s 2d,29s 7d; Western red winter, 9s 1d; white Michigan, 9s 4d. Corn rather easier; Mark Lane—Wheat dull. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet. Corn dull. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet. Country markets for wheat—English and French alshade dearer. Weather in England changeable. Weather on the Continent unfavorable for the growing crops.

Livermoot, June 27—11:30 a m.—Flours—No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d.

Gaara—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 6d; soring. No. 1, 8s 8d; No. 2, 7s 4d; white. No. 1, 9s 2d; Nd. 2, 8s 4d; club. No. 1, 9s 2d; Nd. 2, 8s 4d; club. No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 3s 11s

No. 2, 9e 1d. Corn.—New. No. 1, 4s; No. 2, 3s 11d.

PROVISIONS—PORK, 47s. Lard, 53s 8d.

Livenpool, June 27.—Corron.—Sales of the week, 39, 000 bales; American. 30, 000; speculators took 3, 000; exporters took 4, 000; actual export, 4, 000; total receipts, 72, 000; American. 54, 000; total stocks, 638, 000; American. 491, 000; amount affort, 231, 000; American. 51, 000.

Livenpool, June 27.—Corros.—Very dull at 6% 66 15-16d; sales 4, 000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American. 3, 000.

Been Canadian, 5, 000.

Been Canadian, 5s 10d.

Land American, 32s 3d.

Canada American, 3ds.

Yams and fabrics at Manchester dull.

London, June 27.—Tailow—Pine American.

58 3d.

Sugar—No. 12 Dutch standard, adost, 21s 6d.

SPRENTS OF TUPPENTENE-218 6A.

ARTWEER, June 27.—Permoleus—1748.

NEW YORK.

Special Digitics to The Tribona.

New York, June 27.—Grane—Wheat in comparatively limited demand and emsettled in price, leaving off, as a rule, heavily, and in the instance of No. 2 red fully Se sinder yesterday's quotations; No. 2 Chicago and Milwankee spring, the stock of which is concentrated in strong hands and held in speculative interest, quoted about as last evening, and few additional settlements reported at extreme figure; white wheat not plenty and held with more firmsess, but not in urgent request; No. 2 amber July deliveries in more demand, partly for export, and a shade dearer; 8.—000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring, June option, in settlement at \$1.15; mixed Western and the continuing of the c

sceipts, 83 car-loads, ces on sheep show a de-ir, 314@4c; good, 414c; good supply, with only

August, 12,35c; September, 12,35c; October, 11,48c; November, 11,00c; December, 11,00c; January, 11,13c; February, 11,24c Flours, Quiet; receipts, 12,000 bris; super, State and Western, \$3,5003,85; common to choice extra, \$4,5004,10; good to choice, \$4,55

PHILADELPHIA, PRILADELPHIA,

PRILADELPHIA,

June 27.—Flows—Dull and
weak; Minnesote extra family medium, \$4.75; do
good, \$4.00; do fancy, \$5.25; Obto family, good,
\$5.50; Southern Illinois, very fancy, \$6.35; Minnesota patent process, \$6.60. Rye flour steady at
\$3.10. nesota patent process, \$5.00. Rye flour stendy at \$3.10.

Gnatus—Wheat excited for June; shippers have temporarily withdrawn from the market, and it is impossible to give reliable quotations; No. 2 red, elevator, \$1.19%; June, \$1.20 bid; \$1.21 asked; July, \$3.10% bid; \$1.10% asked; September, \$1.00% bid; \$1.07 asked; Oorn neady; rejected on track, \$56.37c; steamer mixed do, 376.39c; Western mixed do, 436.484c; sall mixed, June, \$1.3%; bid; 43.5c bid; bid; \$4.35c bid; 43%; asked; July, 43%; bid; 43%; asked; Angus, 43%; bid; 43%; asked. Oats dull; hixed Western, \$4.5c; abide do, \$06.350%; Phovisions—Firm and unchanged, Lard—Western, \$3.55.60, 50.

Burress—Dull and unchanged; creamery extra, 156.16c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 14c; Western, 18.5c.

Engage—Standy; creamery, 64.66%; c.

Petroleun—Firm; refined, 64.6c; crude, \$6.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

Md., June 27.—Flown—Dull;

Western success. \$3.50; do extra. \$4.00@4.75; do family. \$5.00@5.75.

Grain. Wheat—Western firm; No. 2 Pennsylva-Grain-Whete-Western firm; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, \$1.21; No. 2 Western winter red, apot,
\$1.21; June, more offered; July, \$1.004@1.00%;
August, \$1.074@1.074; September, \$1.004@1.00%;
1.0614; Corn-Western easier; business light;
Western mixed, spot and June, 43%c; July, 43%c;
August, 44%c; September, 44%c; siesmer, 420.
Onto quiet, steady, and unchanged. Rye quiet at
56@38c.

HAY-Insettve; prime to choice Pennsylvania,
\$12.00@13.00.

Brevan-Dull; prime to choice Western 0@12c. Euss-Dull and lower at 12c. Parnotaux-Quiet; crude Sominal; 6%c.
COFFEE—Steady; Ric cargoes, 114@144d.
WHIRKY—Steady at \$1.004@1.07.
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamship: Cotton,
3-16d; flour, 2s; grain 34@4d.
RECEITE—Flour, 1, 025 bris; wheat, 63.000 ba;
corn, 82.900 bu; cais, 3,900 bu; rye, 500 bu.
SMIPHENTS—Wheat, 54,000 bu; corn, 182,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS. Statement St. Louis, June 27.—Flour-Quiet and un-Changed.
Guarn—Wheat options higher and cash lower;
No. 2 red fall, 98c cash; 94%@96c, closing at
34% July; 91%@93c, closing at 91%c August;
No. 8 ao, 93@95%c. Corn higher No. 2 mixed,
No. 6 ao, 93@95%c. Oorn higher No. 2 mixed,

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

N. Y., June 27.—GRAIN—Whest—
Better inquiry: sales, 15,000 be No. 1 hard Milwankee on private terms: 1,100 bu sample spring.

97%. Corn dult; selling in small jots at 39240c,
according to condition. Oats deglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

CAML FREGUES—Higher; since 5 o'clock yesterday over 40 boat-loads wheat shipped to New
York at 4%.

RECRIFFS—Flour, 197 bris; corn, 55,761 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Canal—Wheat, 28,719 bu; corn, 400
bu.

ST. LOUIS.

Current reports: Wheat receipts, 1, 844 ments, 3, 831 but Symer; No. 2 cach, 87 00450; No. 2 cach, 0.0350; June, 94s. Cocipts, 2, 52s but shipments, 6, 672 but No. 2 cach, 31550; June, 31s.

Streety.

GRAIN-Wheat stronger; extra. \$1.10% asked;
No. 1 white, \$1.12%; June, \$1.13 asked; July,
\$1.05%; August, \$1.02%; milling, \$1.05, now
\$1.05% bid; amber, \$1.10, nominal. Receipts of
wheat, 23,500 bu; ahupments, 27,466 bu.

PEOBLA.

Proma, Ill., June 27,—Highwings—Held firm;
also 50 bris at \$1,03%.

Oil Cirr, Pa., June 27. -Persolaus-Market opened active, with 72½c bid; advanced to 73½c; declined and closed at 71½c; shipments, 33,000 bris, averaging 38,000; transactions, 442,000. Pitranune, Pa., June 27. PERBOLEUM—Crude tisedy; 70½c at Parker's for shipment; refined.

DRY GOODS.

Naw Your, June 97.—Business quiet with package houses, but staple cotton and woolen goeds moving fairly, or account of back orders. Cotton goods very firm, and some medium bleached shirtings slightly advanced; medium fancy prints in fair request. Men's wear woolens sloggish. The anction sale of a large jobbing stock was concluded to-day. The saie was a great success.

al oad sol sil COTTON. " sud St. Louis, Mo., June 27.—Corron—Nominally enchanged; sales, none; receipts, 20 bales; ship-ments, 45.

THE FIELD AND STABLE. Lame Cow-Sore Eyes Rheumatic Lame From Our Own Correspondent

Thorston, Cook County, Ill.:

"Verteinamian": I have a cow which about ten days ago became lame in one of her shoulder. I applied not brine and vinegar, which appeared to relieve her some; but she still continues lame, and the lameness has extended to her other shoulder. In walking she trails the point of her foot, and seems to have difficulty in bringing the hoof squarely to the ground. She is a farrow cow, and quite fat; about 7 years old; not given to jumping feners, but very quie!

If there are any remedies you can suggest through Ture Traisurs, will you please do so, and obligs, yours respectfully,

Answer.—It is rather difficult to give you proper advice, because your description of the Thornton, Gook County, Ill.:

proper advice, because your description of the case is too general—lacks details—to bese upon is a diagnosis. The only statement of diagnostic value is the following: "The lameness has extended to the other shoulder. In walking she trails the point of her foot, and seems to have difficulty in bringing the hoof squarely to the ground." In analyzing this statement it will be found: First, the seat of the disorder must be central,—in the roots of the nerves at the spinal marrow,—because the lameness af-fected both legs, "extended to the other shoul-der." Second, the "trailing of the point of her foot, and the difficulty in bringing the boof squarely to the ground," show that the "lameness" is not a common lameness, caused by a severe pain, but is paralytic, and is really no severe pain, but is paralytic, and is really no lameness at all, but an inability to bring the shoulder and the leg forward; or, what is the same, the dragging of the toe, and the difficulty in bringing the hoof squarely to the ground, indicate that the muscles which have the office of bringing the shoulder and the leg forward do not act, or do not act sufficiently. Such an inactivity of a certain set of muscles can have several causes. Muscles become thus inactive: first. If their point of support is taken away,—that is, if a bone is broken; secondly, if the activity of the same causes great pain; and, thirdly, if the muscular tissue has been morbidly changed—been bruised, for instance—to such an extent as to degrive the muscular fibres of their ability to contract and to relax. But none of this seems to be the case; the disorder does not seem to be ficed,—that is, have its seat in the shoulder or the leg, because "the lamaness has extended to the other shoulder." Consequently, something else must have taken place, which has deprived those muscles of their ability to bring the shoulders forward and to stretch or extend the foot. All muscles are governed by nerves which proceed from the spinal marrow, and can, and do, act only while under the influence of those nerves.

See Leuns, other prices higher aff and however. No. 5 red fail. 60: can; 1945;200. Geleng at adepted they officially collected on the collected. No. 5 red fail. 60: can; 1945;200. Geleng at adepted they officially collected on the collected of the collected of

Grongs R. Regrands.

Answer.—If the diagnosts of your veterinary surgeon is correct,—your statements do not support the same very strongly, neither do the same contradiet it,—a recovery, though not impossible, will be slow, and not much will be secomplished by the use of medicines. A good dietetical treatment—light food easy of digestion, light or voluntary exercise, and careful protection against sudden changes of weather and temperature—is of more importance than anything else. If you wish to use medicines, you may apply counter-irritants—cantharaffized oil, for instance—on those muscles and tendons which appear to be more sensitive than others.

As to the diagnosis, it may not be superfluous to remark that more than one allment, but navicular disease particularly, are sometimes mistaken for rheumatism.

Veregionals.

HORTICULTURE.

The American Association of Nurserymen, Florists, and Seedamen—An Unusually Interesting Meeting—Peter Henderson's Essay on the Use of the Feet in Firming the Soil in Planting Seeds and Plants.

From Our Own Correspondent.

No. 13 EIGHTERNYE STREET, CHICAGO, June 97.—Fortunately. in one walk down-town 1

27.—Fortunately, in my walk down-town I stumbled on my friend, D. W. Scott, of Galena, Secretary of the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

He was just returning from the annual meeting of this Association held in Cleveland last week. The meeting was unusually well attended. Some 150 or more delegates were present; and twenty or more of them brought their wives with them, whose presence gave character and life to the meetings which would not have been had had they not been present. Besides,

THE PLOSAL DISPLAY, thich was grand, was no doubt chiefly due to their presence and handwork.

There were present from this State such leading horticulturists as Robert Douglas, of Wankegan; H. C. Graves, of Sandwich; Spaulding, of Springfield; Whitney, of Franklin tirove; D. W. Scott, and a dozen others.

In Grove; D. W. Scott, and a dozen others.

The essays were many and valuable. Among the most noted was Mr. S. B. Parsons' essay on "New Plants." Mr. P. is one of our best informed of botanists, and knows whereof be spenks. Mr. Thomas Mahan's essay on "Nursery Stock" was especially hoted. But no paper read could have been more practical and useful than the paper of Peter Henderson, of Jersey City, N. J., on PIRMING THE SOIL ON SEEDS IN PLANTING."

We know from our own experience and long practice that what Mr. H. says is true, and his paper ought to be read and ground into every man who has any occasion to plant a seed or plant of any kind. I obtained of Mr. Scott a letter-press copy of this easay, which, I am sure, will be read with pleasure and profit by every Tangung reader who is in any way interested in Florticalizate:

THE USE OF THE PERT IN SOWING AND PLANTING.

THE USE OF THE PRET IN SOWING AND PLANTING.

It may be useless to throw out any suggestions reintive to horticultural operations to such a body of practical men as is now buture me. Yet I candidly admit that, aithough I have been extensively engaged in gardening operations for over a quarter of a century, I did not fully realize until a few years ago the full importance of how indispensable it was to use the feet in the operations of sowing and planting.

Particularly in the sowing of seeds I consider the matter of such vast importance that it cannot be toe often or too strongly told, for the loss to the agricultural and horticultural community by the neglect of the simple operation of firming the soil around seed must amount to many millions anually. From the middle of Abrit to nearly the end of May of this year, in many sections of the country, there was little or no rain. Such was particularly the case in the vientity of New York City, where we have hundreds of market-gardeners who cultivate thousands of seres of cabbare, cauliflower, and celey; but the "day spring" has played and havoc with their seed-beds. Celery is not ope-fourth of a crop, and cabbage and cauliflower hardly half;" and this failure is due to no other causes, than that they persist in sowing their seeds without even taking the precaution to firm the soil by rolling. We sow annually about four acros of celery, cabbare, and can indower plants, which produce probably 5,000,000 in number, and which we never rail to self, mostly in our immediate neighborhood, to the market-gardeners, who have, many of them, even better facilities than we have four rails ing these

rail to self, mostly in our immediate neighborhood, to the market-gardeners, who have, many of them, even bettler facilities than we have four raising hese plants, if they would only do is we do,—firm the seed after sowing, which is done thus:

After plowing, harrowing, and leveling the land smoothly, lines are drawn, by the "market," which makes a furrow about two inches deep and a foot apart. After the man who sows the seed follows snother, who, with the ball of the right foot, presses down his full weight on every inch of soil in the drill where the seed has been sown. The

rows are then lightly leveled longitudinally with the rake; a light roller is then passed over it, and the operation is done.

By this method our crop has never orce failed; and what is time of celery and exibbere seed is nearly true of all other seeds requiring to be sown during its late spring or summer months.

On July 2, 1874, as an experiment, I sowed towelve rows of sweet-corn and twelve rows of beets, —treading in, after sowing, every alternate row or sach. In both cases, show troot in came ap in four days, while those unfirmed remained twelve days before starting, and would not then have germinated had rain not failen, for the soil was dry as dust when planted.

The result, was, that the seeds that had been trooden in grew freely from the start, and matured their crops to a manseisable condition by fail, while the rows unfirmed did not inture, as not only were they signifed as a seed as the seed of the plants were also in the losse, dry soil.

This result, was, that the seed that had been the contraction of the properties of the losse, dry soil.

This result is corn-crop sown in the relinity of the of the bloose, dry soil.

This result is sea sult? could be made to modure fail to self-freely at high rates; but the crop would not mature unless the seed germinated at once, and which would never be ceitain, at that dry and hot season, unless by this method.

The same season, in August, I treated seeds of turnin and spinach in the same way. Those trod in germinated at once, and made an excellent crop; while those unfurned germinated feebly, and work eventually nearly all burned out by a continuance of dry, hot air penetrating, through the loose soil to be tender rootlets.

Occourse, this rule of breading in, or firming, seeds after sowing, must not be biindly followed. Very carry in spring, or late in fail, when the soil is damp, and there is no danger from headed, dry air, there is no necessary at all.—for, if fainy weather enual, the seeds will germinate of course, but, if there is any likelinode of conti

soil against the root of each of her dozen roses, I much doubt if she would now have had to mourn their loss.

It has often been a wonder to many of us who have been workers in the soil for a reneration how some of the simplest methods of culture have not been practiced until we were nearly done with life's work. There are few of us but have had such experience. Personally, I must say that I sever pass through a year but I am confounded to find that some operation cannot only be quicker done, but better done, than we have been in the habit of doing it.

These improvements loom up from various causes, but mainly from suggestions thrown out by our employee in charge of special departments.—As proof of the value of such improvements which we do all in our power to encourage.

As a proof of the value of such improvements which have lest to simplifying our operations, I will after the fact that, though my area of greenhouse-surface is now more than double that which it was in 1870, and the land used in our florist's business one-third more, yet the number of hands employed is less now than in 1870, and yet, at the same time, the quality of our stoer is infunctly better now than then.

Whether it is the hisber price of labor in this country that forces as into labor-saving appellenia, or the interchange of opinions from the greater number of nationallities centering here that gives no troader views of culture, I am not orepared to state; but that America is now selling nearly all the products of the greenhouse, garden, nursery,

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The undersigned are prepared to purchase, pursuant to the provisions of the Land Grant Morneage made by the Western Railway Company of Minnesota to them as Trustees, ten (10) boals of the series of \$100,000, secured by said mortgage, and will receive proposals from the holders for the sale of shat number of said bonds until the ether and all proposals from the holders for the sale of shat number of said bonds until the ether so the sale of shat number of said bonds until the ether so the sale of the bonds offered at the lowest prices, but the right to reject us and all proposals is reserved.

Trustees.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1876.

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Proposals will be received

at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of August 19, 1879, for carryng the mails of the United States in the covered wagons prescribed by the Department, in the city of Chicago, III., (being Mail Messenger, Transfer, and Station Service), from November I. 1879, to June 30, 1883. Schedules of service required, specifications for wagons, instructions to bidders, with forms for proposals, and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Postmaster at Chicago. or the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

D. M. KEY, Postmaster General. SUMMER RESORTS.

Formerly Marion House), BUZZARPS BAY, P. O. address and telegraphic station, Wareham, Mass., Will open for guests June 14. Plans of Hotel can be one and engagements made between the hours of 12 m, and 2 p.m. until 14th inst., at the office of L. H. Affiser, agent of Fall River line of steamers, 30th Sate House, Boston, where through tickets are for sale at reduced rates. The best point on the coast for line treduced rates. The best point on the coast for line plans upon the will find the water 10 to 15 deg. Warner line upon the morth above.

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Bonanza.

The Mines and Their Superintends Baby Bodie and Its Friends.

Boots, Cal., June 18.—The journey from Vir-mia City to Bodie by Allman's six-horse stage on is pleasant enough if a man secure the box at on the Concord coach and be pretty well d with blankets for the night part of the In those elevated regions it is apt to any mouth in the year, and accordingly were not surprised, after leaving Virginia hall-storm, to find that Bodie had had a a hair-storm, to and that Bodie had as a lot lead and a lot anow the day pefore our arrival. As the ach rolls along C street we pass a little lady her way to school who had informed us the y previous that her father had made her a and that she expected soon to be the rich-ri in her class. Proceeding past the Gould rry, Savage, and Hale & Norcross shafts, soon reach the Bullion Mine, and, there, know that the mysterious dih pays its proprietors \$3,500 net profit assing in rapid succession the works of w Jacket, Crown Point Belcher, Overn, Lady Washington, Alta, and Justice Mines, vil's Gate, -as Col. Fair's 50-cent antity of sluices where the tailings from said ills are strained and the precious metals yet maining in them extracted. Passing along, it rge proportion of those engaged in min-ply use their houses, or, more properly g, their shantles, to sleep in, and board ow spruce pine, and is of as poor a quality my one could wish. And now, passing out the domain proper of the big mines, we

n its population of 1,000, all engaged in min-and stock-gambling. A lawyer is pointed to us who had made \$80,000 out of Consoled Virginia, and who had resolved on buyelf a ranch in the San Joaquin Valley, g in peaceful ease for the remainder of is life. All his arrangements were made, and its life. All his arrangements were made, and its was to start from Silver on the Monday norning. Alasi however, for his prudent resoutions; a friend drove up to his house on Sunday and invited him to accompany him up to Virginia "just to see what the boys were doines. They informed him that stocks were to go up twice as high as before, that the

active all, he was in no hurry; he had made in pide, and could statch developments. On the Months was possible and ingrier on Tumber; and the Months was active and the surger calculated that if he had only held on and hought more, as the uniters had advised him to do, he could have made \$185,000. The fill could statel it in lo ingree. When the surger was a surgery was a long of the state of the surgery and the

Four miles beyond Aurors the California line is crossed, and we are again "under the new Con-stitution." Another hour and we have reached the twenty-stamp Syndicate milt, which, atter crushing for the Standard, Bodie, Tioga, and other companies, is now about to start running on the ore of the Syndicate Mine itself. Next we reach the four-stamp Miners' milt, and find it busy crushing Noonday ore. As we know the Standard twenty stamp and the Bodie ten-stamp mills to be fully engaged on the ores from those Standard twenty stamp and the bount of the mills to be fully engaged on the ores from those mines, we naturally inquire how the Bulwer and other ore-producing properties are to manage for milling facilities, and are informed that some that the pros-

or willing facilities, and are informed that some mysterious combination is projecting the erection of another tweoty-stamp custom mill. Certainly with the actual development and the future prospects of Bodie there would seem to be room for three or four more such mills. Ere reaching the town we pass another rapch, and are informed by the owner that, owing to the light snowfall last winter, his crops are likely to be both late and short, and that he expects to get \$100 a ton for his hay. Just twenty-four hours after leaving Virginia we enter the neat little Town of Bodie, and, on learning that we are \$0,000 feet above the sea-level, can scarcely wonder at the absence of trees and the conspicuousness of lighted stoves in the houses.

BODIE,

absence of trees and the conspicuousness of lighted stores in the houses.

BODIZ,

with its population of \$.500, its two defly papers, its brace of banks, its schoolhouse, and its projected church, is as quiet and orderly a mining-camp as could be found anywhere. Although there have been plenty of shooting scrapes there, and although the locators of claims have had to defend their property with shot-gun and pistol from the incursions of "jumpers," yet at present everything is quiet and peaceable, the presence of so many ladies doubtless exercising a softening influence on the camp. The Miners' Union Hall being considered as better adapted for entertainments than the Adelphi Theatre, your readers will searcely feel surprised at learning that said Miners' Hall, after serying the Carbolics. Presbyterians, and Methodists as a piace of worship in the early part of Sunday, has been used by the Can-Can performers on the evening of that day. My first step on arriving was naturally to present my introduction to Col. D. H. Fogus, the very efficient Superintendent of the Bodie Mine. The letter contained a special request from headquarters that I should be admitted into the mine, which, ever since the discovery of the second bonanza, has been closed to all. The Colonel at once offered to accompany me, and on this, as well as on subsequent visits, showed your correspondent every possible courtesy. Your readers are not unfamiliar with the early history of the Bodie Mine. The old works were a 250-foot shaft, north and east. Cross-cutting in the winter and spring of last year developed the first bonanza, and the stock, which was selling for \$1 as share at the close of May, 1878, reached the price of \$5 in June, \$17.50 in July, and \$52 in August, when the mine was divided, and one-half of it given to the Mono Mining Company, a new corporation having, like the Bodie, 50,000 shares. On the Sist of July, 1878, the Swndicate mili began working Bodie ore, and, under the supervision of Mr. Jagnes M. Dawley, one of the most skillful a

THE TOTAL TIELD-FOR THE PIRST MONTH

Excess of dividends over assessme

smoothness of the foot and hanging wails at Bodie have been frequently noted, and need not here be specially dwelt on. Prof. Silliman stated with prophetic accuracy that the ledges on the eastern side of Bodie Bluff—now designated as the Standard system—dipped west, while the ledges on the western side—known as the Balwer system—dipped cast, and old Bodieites will tell you that these veins will unite at a depth of from 1,200 to 1,500 feet, and form one broad, main ledge. The appearance of water, however, often reverses the dip of a ledge. This has been the experience on the Comstock, where 1,700 feet is considered the regular water level, although in a number of the mines the quantity of water encountered at a depth of from 600 to 700 feet was as creat as any at a lower level. In view of the heavy flow of water which all the Bodie mines must expect after passing through 300 or 400 feet of sedimentary porphyry, it would be well if the principle of consolidation now carried out on the Comstock for purposes of economy were more generally introduced in this new camp. When one sees the amount of work done but the various mines one cannot but feel astonished that so much could have been accomplished in about three-quarters of a year. Still, had there been

A MORE THOROUGH CO-OPERATION,
the same amount of work might probably have been done more efficiently and more durably. Thus, for instance, the Standard is the only mine in the district having a triple compartment shaft, and the new shaft of that mine is just as complete as the old incline shaft is incomplete. An incline shaft is, of course, the cheapest way of sluking to see whether the vein will justify the expense of hosting-works or not, but it is wholly impracticable for deep working, as below a depth of 500 feet only one half of the hoisting can be performed that is capable of being done through a straight shaft. An incline shaft also interferes with the proper tumbering of the mine, nor any pumps, so necessary in case of a cave, be put into an incline shaft i

required in the old tumbledown portion of the Standard Mine,—that part of it which was operated by the ploueers of early days. To thoroughly explore the entire Standard Mine from the various levels of the old and new shaft would occupy several days. The mine is one mass of bullion producing ones in ledges well. mass of bullion-producing ores in ledges well-defined over an extent of country 1,500 feet long by 1,200 feet broad, and these ores mil-considerably over \$60 and more to the ton. No-wonder that this mine, now on a firm dividend-NEARLY \$2,500,000 IN BULLION

spaying obsis, should have been sole to suip

MRARLY \$2,500,000 IN BULLION

from its mill; and, after paying for said mill, buying additional ground, and developing the mine in
every direction, have distributed among its stockholders over \$1,000,000 in dividends. Owing to
the increasing flow of water in the lower levels
of this mine, extensive pumping machinery is to
be put in operation, and the foundation for two
extra boilers has recently been prepared.

It was while examining the 400-foot level of
this mine, on the 30th uit, that a sad incident
occurred. One Altred Perrin, foreman of the
Choller Mine, in Virginis City, had met Superintendent Irwin and Foreman Hickey, of the
Standard, just as we were about to descend the
new shaft, and requested permission to accompany us. This was readily granted, and,
donning a pair of overalls and the traditional
"jumper," Perrin got on the dage with the rest
of the party. Having reached the 400-foot level,
he made several remarks as to the similarity of
the ore with that found in the Choller Mine, and
took out a large jack-knife with a view of getting himself specimens of the ore. Having
once taken out this knife, it seemed impossible
for him to replace it. He was always wanting
to get into some vein or examine some stringers. Still his remarks were not incoherent. He
seemed to revel in the sight of so much rich ers. Still his remarks were not incoherent. He seemed to revel in the sight of so much rich ore, and alluded several times to the width—in one case fourteen feet, and in another over 20 feet—of the various ledges we encountered. When we had returned to the shaft he made When we had returned to the shaft he made some strange remark about cutting the ropes, and immediately afterwards inquired the distance from this 403-foot level to the bottom of the shaft. "Three bundred and fifty feet" was the reoly, Hardly had the words been uttered ere Perrin rushed forward and precipitated hirself headlong down the shaft. Foreman Hickey attempted to retain him, and nearly managed to grasp his foot, in which case he, too, would undoubtedly have shared the unhappy man's fate. The body was picked up in

GHTPULLY MANGLED CONDITION. the entire face having been thrown to the back of the head. A verdict of death from insanity the man had for some time past been in mortal

the man had for some time past been in mortal fear of his life.

One of the many ingenious arrangements in connection with the Standard Mine is a half-mile-long wire ropeway, serving to convey the ore in buckets, containing about 140 pounds each, from the mine to the mill. The "ropeway," which is the invention of A. S. Hallidle, of San Francisco, and is extensively used in Utah, and also in some Nevada mines, consists in this case of sixteen stations, built of logs, each station fifteen feet in hight, and the whole bearing an endless wire rope three-quarters of an inch in diameter. As there are fifty buckets to carry the ore, there are fifty steel clips stached to the wire rope, each three inches long by two and a half broad. The wronght-iron rectangular buckets used are self-dumping, for, when the bucket has reached the ore-house, a latch in the hinged bottom thereof strikes a key, which unlooses the bottom and lets the ore out into the bin. This done, the empty bucket follows its fellows back to the mine on its respective clip, which passes through the grooved pulleys on the stations over which the wire rope passes. The buckets deliver over sixty tons of ore per day of eight hours, and an estimate has been formed showing

THE ENTIRE COST OF DELIVERY to be less than 15 cents a ton, viz.:

to be less than 15 cents a ton, viz.:

Sixty tons per day for twenty-six days permonth equals 14% cents per ton, and, if the month be reckoned as thirty days, the cost is reduced to something beneath 18 cents per ton. As the ropeway originally cost only \$9,500, its economy can hardly be called in question, seeing that the usual outlay for transporting ore in Bodie from a mine to a custom-mill is reckoned at \$4 a ton. Besides, this wire ropeway needs neither grading nor road-building; it acts regardless of snow or storm, and will work just as well on a dark night as on a clear day. The Standard Company are able by means of this ropeway to send their water, lumber, etc., from the mill to the mine without cost. Some of your readers may possibly have visited the works of the Chicago Mine. Ophir District, Utah, where, about six years ago, one of these ropeways was constructed over an extremely rugged country, one and a quarter miles in length, the first half-mile or so being down a very steep mountain-side. From there it crossed over the brow of another mountain, whence it continued down the canon at an angle of 15 to 16 degrees. There, too, the ropeway was an entire success. Indeed, given work for it to do, it is difficult to conceive how this automatic carrier can prove otherwise than a success.

this of the rocks; the corphyry, in its decomposition, having furnished an ochraceous earth wherein are abundant seams, fragments of extremely the composition of the rocks; the corphyry, in the decomposition of the rocks; the corphyry, in the decomposition of the rocks; the corphyry, in the first of the mineral lodes which intersect the mountain in a general course north 20 to 90 degrees east, while the ridge of backbone of the mountain having a band N. 85 degrees east. The eye experienced in the probability of the existence there of profitable placer deposite of gold. It is a pity that Prof. William P. Blake, after visiting a fixtons isst month, did not return East by any of Bodie, as the definition which be gave nearly six years are of the quarts," as id Prof. Blake, "instead of being a colid homogeneous mass, is found in thin layers or costs one over the other like sheets of paper or pasteboard with irregular thin seams or opening bourse. This structure, with seculiarities, indicates that the reims were deposited gradually in the fisures by thermal springs similar to those now existing along the base of the Steras at Steamboat and clavelers. Such an origin would necessitate the continuance of the veins to a very rerat depth and indicate a very constant and uniform deposit of gold. The gold is not confined to one layer alone, but is sufficiently in the fisures of the continuance of the veins to a very rerat depth and indicate a very constant and uniform deposit of gold. The gold is not confined to one layer alone, but is required to the series of the control of the veins to a very rerat depth and indicates a very constant and uniform deposit of gold. The gold is not confined to one layer alone, but is gold to the control of the veins to a very rerat depth and indicate a very constant and uniform deposit of gold. The gold is not confined to one layer alone, but is gold to the control of the veins to a very rerat depth and indicate a very constant and uniform deposit of gold. The gold is not confined to one lay

feet long connects with the Consolidated Pacific No. 1, at the end of which cross-cut a ledge was atruck thirty inches wide. At this point a winze has been sunk on Consolidated Pacific No. 1 which is forty-two feet deep, and showing a edge about two and a quarter feet wide, with mooth walls.

Standard and Addenda—which has attained at degree of development without levying an a sessment. I am informed that a good deal (the work of sinking on this mine has been contracted for at from \$15 to \$17 a foot, and ny visitor can fall to see that the work has bee very effectually done. Another mine where the work has been excepted in the best style if the Blackhawk, the hoisting works of whice cost about \$2,000. The double compartmen shall has been sunk some 220 feet, and the first station was established on the 220-foot level whence a cross-cut was run west on the Warre whence a cross-cut was run west on the Warre ledge thir, y-six feet long. At this point ledge was struck four feet wide, which ledge has been run through. Eighty-seven feet by yond, at the end of the drift, is an unraise to the Liberty ledge, which it is expected will be reached by going a few feet further. There is also a winze on this Warren ledge eighty fee deep, reaching the thirty-two-foot level, on which level is an east cross-cut seventy-five feet and a west cross-cut 120 feet. The north drift on this level is sixty-five feet, and showing good-sized ledge. In my next letter I shall have something to say apent whence a cross-cut was run west on the War

THE OTHER MINES OF THIS PROMISING CAMP THE OTHER MINES OF THIS PROMISING CAMP, and also something regarding the new Lake District. Meanwhile, it is very noticeable that everybody in Bodie, so far as my experience has gone, is a hard worker. There are no kid-gloved Superintendents, increasing their aircady handsome salaries by "leaking" to their friends and acquaintances as to the developments in the mines. Col. Fogus was as ready to handle the pick as any of his men, and so, too, were his fellow Superintendents. No one of these gentlemen can be considered overpaid, and even the miners here have to work ten hours—fusicad of eight as at Virginis—for their \$4 a day the miners here have to work ten hours—instead of eight as at Virginis—for their \$4 a day wages. The day shift works from 7 a.m. to 5 p. m.; the night shift from 5 p. m. to 3 a. m., no work being done in the mines between 3 and 7 a.m. At present there is but little money in Bodle, but everybody is radiant with hope at the brilliant prospects of the mines, and of course everybody is loaded up to the guards with stocks. There are men here who have watched this camp from its vary swaddling-clothes, and who have persistently prophesied great things for Bodie. No one has clung closer to the district, and no one's predictions have great things for Bodie. No one has clung closer to the district, and no one's predictions have been more exactly fulfilled, than those of that juvenile seer, Joseph Wasson, whose admirable guide to the Mono County mines and whose descriptive articles in various journals did so much to make Bodie known. It is pleasant to learn that Mr. Wasson is now reaping a rich reward for his labors and his perseverance in the shape of a quadruplication in value of the stocks be bought when Bodie was yet a baby.

C. H. H.

THE DEAD STUDENT.

The day before, he played first base, and ran

The story seems too big to take. 'Most any one will find
It's sometimes hard to get a man well laid out in own was just saire with life. 'Twouldn't

Poor Brown! be's lying in his room, as white as I called upon him, as it were, an hour or two A-rushing into Brownie's room seemed awkward like and queer:
We haven't spoken back and forth for something
like a year.

We didn't pull together square a single night or day:
Howe'er I went, he soon contrived to find another
way.
He ran against me in my loves: we picked a dozen
bones About that girl you used to like—the one that married Jones.

He worked against me in the class, before my very

He worked against me in the class, before my very eyes.
He opened up and scooped me square out of the Junior prize.
In the last campus rush we came to strictly business blows,
And from the eve he left undimmed I viewed his damaged nose.

In fact, I came at last to feel—and own it with dismay—

dismay—
That life would be worth living for if Brown were
out the way.
But, when I heard that he was dead, my feelings
tacked; and then
I would have given half my life to get his back I called upon him, as it were, an hour or two

The room was neat beyond excuse—the women made it so.

Be sure he had no hand in that, and naught about it knew.

To see the order lying round had made him very blue.

A sweet bouquet of girlish flowers smiled in the face of Death.

Straight through the open window came the morning's fragrant breath.

Close-caged, a small canary-bird, with glossy, yellow throat,

Skipped drearnly from perch to perch, and never sung a note. With hair unusually combed, sat poor McFarland

With hair unusually combed, sat poor McFarland near,
Alternately perusing Greek, and wrestling with a tear.
A homely little girl of six, for some old kindness' sake,
Was sobbing in the corner there as if her heart would break.

The books looked worn and wretched like, almost as if they knew.
And seemed to be a whispering their titles to my view.
His rod and gun were in their place; and high, where all might see.
Gleamed jauntily the boating cup he wen last year from me.

I lifted up the solemn sheet. That honest, earnest

I lifted up the solemn sheet. That honest, earnest

I lifted up the solemn sheet. That honest, earnest face
Showed signs of culture and of toil that Death could not erase.
As western skies at twilight mark where late the sun has been.
Brown's face revealed the mind and soul that once had burned within.

He looked so grandly helpless there, upon that lonely bed!
Oh, Jack! these manly foes are foes no more when they are dead! "Old boy," I soobed, ""twas half my fanit. This heart makes late amends."
I took the white cold hand in mine—and Brown and I were friends.

The Largest and Finest Steamer Afloat.

Harper's Weekly.

The new steamer Arizona, of the Williams & Guion Line, which reached this port on her first trip a few days since, is the largest passenger-vessel afloat, except the Great Eastern. She outstripped her schedule time by a fuil day, making the rus from Queenstown to New York in seven days, eleven hours, and twenty-two minutes. Her officers claim that she will do still better when her machinery has been used for a little while.

Her model is one of the finest it is possible to imagine, her lines and clear sheer being those of a racing-yacht, and her four masts and two funnels, aid of which have a slight rake, add an extra nautical feature to the generally graceful appearance of the ahip. She is 465 teet in length, 64 feet beam, 374 feet depth of hold, and close on 6,000 tons burden. Her engines are the latest improvement on the compound principle, there being one high and two low pressure cylinders, of an indicated horse-power of 7,000. She is propelled with a four-bladed screw 28 feet in diameter, with a pitch of 38 feet. The steam is generated by seven double-ended boilers, and the consumption of coal is estimated at about 100 tons per day for tuil steaming purposes. There are on the main deck five powerful steam-winches, with double-grearing steam-capitan for working the anchor, etc. She is steered from the bridge by steam, and in case of accident is

fitted up with the usual manual steering great in a wheel-house, protected by a strong iron turtle-back deck. There are also steam-pumps and a powerful engine, by which any quantity of water can be brought to any part of the ship in a few seconds. The whole of the main deck affords a splendid promenade. There is a fine stretch of clear deck upward of 400 feet, and it can be used in all kinds of weather, as it is protected overhead by the projecting sides of the spacious saloon deck. In fine weather there is nothing whatever to interrupt the view seaward, while a long range of permanent seats on each side of the deck-houses will afford passengers an easy lounge. Nothing appears to be left undone for voyagers comfort, bath-rooms, barber's-shop, wash-basins, etc., being carefully sunolled. Aft of the saloon is situated the intermediate accommodation. Nothing could exceed the care which has been bestowed upon the arrangements provided for this class of passengers. The ceiling is high, and the cabir is flooded with light; the sleeping-berths are well ventilated, well lighted, and lofty, and combine comfort with a degree of elegance rure in intermediate accommodation; in fact, it is not many years since this cabin would have been considered an exceptionally good saloon in some of our ocean-going steamers. The "steerage" is a vast improvement on anything of the kind hitherto provided, the berths being well lighted and well ventilated. The comfort of the steerage passengers appears to have entered as much into the consideration of the Euliders and own-

THE WEST-POINT CADET.

Honor and Honesty Taught—Lord Paget Thinks There Ought to Be 3,000 Students for the Good of the Country.

the very aristocratic institution it is so persist-ently charged with being, and that its training and teaching are infused with a spirit of excluhe charges may most readily be discover For it is during the month of June that the young applicants for admission gather from all to undergoing the initiatory examination, which, being passed, admits the aspirant to membership. Here, then, we ought to see the pampered sons of wealthy parents, the favorites of fortune, whose money has bought them the coveted honor of an appointment, or whose influence has commanded it,—the young gentlemen of our American aristocracy who would like to wear a military title for show, or follow the easy and inxurious life which it is influence has commanded it,—the young gentlemen of our American aristocracy who would like to wear a military title for show, or follow the easy and luxurious life which it is notorious our army officers lead. One may see groups of these young aspirants about the grounds at drill times, or scattered through the neighboring village when there is nothing attractive going on at the Academy. But where are those scions of wealthy families which this exclusive institution only consents to admit Such a crowd of raw-boned, green, gaping specimens of young humanity was surely never gathered together for admission to any other academic institution in the country. Here they are, fresh from the fields of the South, the prairies of the West, the mountains of the East, a few showing in their bearing and manners the influences of city life or cuttivated surrounding, but the great majority as rustic in their ways and appearance as the farms they have come from; awkward in manner, confused and amazed at what they see, or sprawling around with all the freedom of the boundless West, and the hay-seed obtrustively sticking out all over them. This is the crude material; and it can be understood how thorough must be the process of manufacture which from such unpromising stuff can turn out the finished product as it is seen four years after. This young, first-class man talking to his father and his proud sisters on the piazza of the, hotel will graduate next Thursday. Four years ago he was probably such a green and gaping boy as several of those who are now starring at him. But he has been rubbed down and polished with merciless severity, and ne bears himself like a perfect gentleman. He stands uncovered holding his hat in his hand, because he is in the presence of his father and strangers, but his bearing is easy and self-possessed; his appearance is punctillously; neat; his manner polite and respectful. You see he has been taught self-respect in its highest sense, which means respect to others. He will neither overseep the proper li is not down in the text-books.

To the boy who has been brought up in the free-und-easy style of manners, and to believe that he is as good as anybody else, West Point

white set in the control of the cont

dad, an' is that so? Which one does it, he most to go to?" asked the son of Erin's

18 SLAVERY ABOLISHED!

Wendell Phillips Wants to Find Out.
Southern planters are resolute in the purpose of detaining their labor. They have determined to put a stop to the exodus. They have not ceased to regard the laboring men as their property. They assert the right of the State to annul the Constitution and laws of the United States. It is their high privilege, as they see it, to do the voting for themselves and the black people also. Emancipation, according to their interesting of the stimution, is a mere form.

lingering on the banks of the Missission to escape from merciless copression, and denied the right of moving to more humane and law-abiding communities; and

Whereas. We also know that for years they have been cheated out of their caraings, robbed of their property, denied the rights of citizens, and trampled mercilessly in blood by bands of armed men and a rabble of assassins; and in despair, destring peace, they are now seeking new homes where law reigns, asking only linerty to earn honest bread by daily toil, while the great West craves labor everywhere.

Gen. Couway concluded his Boston address with this significant statement:

We will go to Cincinnati in a few days, with money got in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington, and elsewhere, and we will charter a boat and have her carefully reristered, and we will raise the Stars and Stripes overher, and we will raise the Stars and Stripes overher, and we will raise the Stars and Stripes overher, and then we will attempt to go down the river and do a work of charity and humanity. If we are attacked we will exercise the first right of self-preservation, namely; self-defense. Then we will ask the President to keep his pledge and execute the law, and, indigning from the furore created in the South when he told the Rev. John Turner and myself that he would do this. I am led to think he will do it, and no it as the successor of Lincoln and Grant ought to do it.

In the course of his address, of which this is the culmination, Gen. Conway says his expedition will "appedily help settle an unsettled question, namely, whether a State has any right to blockade a public highway against business recognized as legitimate and proper by the United States." He says: "We do not mean to disturb anybody or snything. We want to go to the aid of poor suffering men, women, and children,—that is all. Some of us busied ourselves to aid the yellow-fever sufferers. Then we were praised. Others of us helped the culferers from the overflow. Then we were heralded as humanita

Agala:

Are the numbers of the fugilizes insignificant?

Why then do planters grow pale and Boards of
Trade protest and anger men rush together in noisy
conventions? Only-fity or a hundred idle and dissolute negroes, such as we are glad to be rid of!

Why then do boat Captains refuse to take their
money and carry them of?

No; we have been told a thousand times, and it

THE COPENHAGEN FETER Celebrating the Four Hundredth any of the Founding of the Cop

that of the bricklayer to that of the General, tells you that either something great and good has bappened, or that some great and joyful

tells you that either something great and good has bappened, or that some great and joyful event is being commemorated. To-day the University of Copenhagen celebrates its 400th anniversary. The University, an imposing building, lies on a beautiful square opposite the Metropolitan Church, called "Frue Kirke," in which stands Thorwaidsen's "Tweive Apostles," hewn in marble. The University is well endowed; has about forty Professora. a little less than 1,000 students, and a library of nearly 125,000 volumes.

The ceremonies were held in the church mentioned. The putpit was hid beneath palm branches, on which was appead a large white hanner, bearing the sigil of the University in gold. In front of the pulpit a restrum was erected, on which hung a laurel wreath. The walls behind the apostles were covered with beech boughs, two mighty palm trees towered on each side of the altar, and above the seat occupied by the roral family waved a banner, in the centure of which was a golden shield with "rampant lions and hearts affame." At an early hour an enormous procession proceeded from the University building and entered the church. Several members of the royal family, the whole Corns Dop omatique, delegations from the Universities of Christiania, Upasis and Lund; the most prominent members of the clergy, and a large number of poets, statesmes, actors, paluters, and singers were irresent. Among the speakers was his Excellency Genemark, together with some of the most prominent men of the country, and a host of continued years ago, he said, the King of Denmark, together with some of the most prominent men of the country, and a host of the resent detection of the most prominent men of the country, and a host of the resent detection of the most prominent men of the country and a host of the resent detection of the most prominent men of the country and a host of the resent detection of the most prominent men of the country and a host of the resent detection of the most prominent men of the country and a host of the resent detect

would hardly be able to understand that it was their work which was being continued. They would ever be astonished to hear that such a solemn ceremony as the present one was carried on in the vernacular instead of in Latin. In the course of his speech Geheimeraad Madvig mentioned several emisent men who had graduated from and taught at the University, and whose genius and vast learning had carried the name of Denmark to the remotest corners of the globe; among others. Hans Christian Oersted, whose discovery, he said, is every minute of the day whispered through all the telegraph wires in the world. A cantate by Carl Plong, the great Danish tyric, set to music by P. E. Hartman, was magnificently sung and closed the ceremony. In the svening a banquet was given in a beautiful grove in the neighborhood of Copenhagen, during which speeches were delivered by his Royal Highness the Crown Prince, by some of the Copenhagen editors, and by several of the Professors of the University. But it was not only the rich and the learned who celebrated the anniversary, nay, to everybody it was a day of joy, for even the humblest Dapish peasant knows what Denmark owes to its 400 years old University.

In connection with the recent university fetes in Denmark it will be remembered (our Copenhagen correspondent writes) that it was at first intended to send out invitations to all the universities in the world, but on the abrogation of Art. 5 of the Treaty of Prague, by which North Stesyick was incorporated with Prussia, an influential section of the Frofessors of the University, determined not to invite deputations from German naiversities, and finally, but not without protests from the entire press, it was decided to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the creation of the University solely as a national fete. This decision has been much regretted; but as the only alternative was that of losing the services of M. Medvig his decision had to be submitted to. Resuming, therefore, the result of the festivities, they may be said to have bee

LAERTES.

These hearts, these hearts of ours!
Last night I told Augustus I was his.
Told him I loved him, and reached up my mouth
Por his caresess—tender kiss on kiss—
As flowers reich up for dewirops, in a drouth,
These hearts, these hearts of ours!

To-day I saw Lacrtes, my old love, I know not wherefore, but a strange unrest, A doubt, a thrill, seemed suddenly to move The heart that yester-e'en lay in my breast Like some contented bird boused in its nest. Alas, these hearts of ours!

I do not love Lecres. Long ago
I cast him by as worthless. Yet he wore
So bright a fact to day. I long to know
If he has quite forgotten all he swore
In those old love-lit days tnature no more.
These hearts, these hearts of ours!
Has he outlived his passion? Did his heart
Thrill like an unused harp 'neath some touch
When my voice spoke his name? Have I no art
Whorewith to stir a heart that loved so much
In that dead past? Or does he play a part?
Alus! these hearts of ours!

Could be forget that past—his past and mine?
Royal as Summer, glowing as the South?
How could I let Augustus kins the mouth
Where once his kisses poured like nectared wine?
Alas, Lacries is no longer mine!
Alas, these hearts of ours!

ELLA WHERLES

A Venerable Chorister.

ET-Goy Frederick Holbrook, Vermont's WarGovernor, has been for forty years a member of
the Brattleborough Congregational choir, and for
the most of the time chorister, and he sings
now without a tremor in his voice.

Mutilation to Avoid Military Service.

In Kief, Russis, a dozen Jews have been tried for endesvoring to detent the provisions of the Army law by submitting to the mutilation of an eye each at the bands of a Hebrew surgeon. Karr Iv is very House—that it may be promptly administered in all sadden attachs of cholera-morbus, cramps, diarrhes, colic, or any affection of the bowels, for which Dr. Jano's Carminative Balsam Is an effection remedy. At this season of the year every family will and in it a seein and reliable carative. VOLUME X

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